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**Author:** Anna Drzazga

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**THE DISAMBIGUATION OF THE ENGLISH VERBS**

***SEND and OPEN***

**- A STUDY BASED ON THE OBJECT ORIENTED METHOD**

Anna Drzazga

Advisor: Prof. dr hab. Wiesław Banyś

Katowice, 2012

Uniwersytet Śląski

**DEZAMBIGUIZACJA ANGIELSKICH CZASOWNIKÓW**  
***OPEN* i *SEND***  
**W RAMACH UJĘCIA ZORIENTOWANEGO**  
**OBIEKTOWO**

Anna Drzazga

Praca napisana pod kierunkiem:  
Prof. zw. dr hab. Wiesława Banysia

Katowice, 2012

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## **Introduction**

The 21st century is the era of computers, which have entered all spheres of human life. They are machines which are programmed to sequentially and automatically carry out a sequence of arithmetic or logical operations. The development of computer technology and the Internet has influenced all walks of human life in that it enables people to work more efficiently and quicker.

Modern world requires of people to be able to perform a lot of tasks at a very short time or even simultaneously, so computers are indispensable means to achieve success not only at work, but also in personal life.

The overpowering tendency of always being in a hurry, so characteristic of the first decade of the 21st century, has also had its impact on lexicography. To make the work of lexicographers easier, scientists have been conducting a research, whose aim is to work out a bilingual electronic dictionary. Thus, computer-aided translation, which is a form of translation where a human translator renders texts from one language into another using special computer software designed to support and facilitate the translation process, has become very popular recently. Some advanced computer-assisted translation solutions, like e.g. controlled machine translation (CMT), are widely known among professional translators. Unfortunately, the programmes available on the market fail to yield accurate translations right away, mainly because automated processing of any human language is far more complex than it has originally been assumed. To translate one language into another, the grammar of both languages has to be understood, including the grammar of word forms (morphology) and the grammar of sentence structure (syntax). As far as syntax is concerned, one has to understand the semantics and the lexicon, as well as something of the pragmatics of language use. In this way, what was originally just an effort to translate between languages developed into a scientific discipline which focuses on understanding how to represent and process a natural language using computers.

The starting point to work out a dictionary which would enable translators an accurate translation of words is the creation of a set of efficient tools, which not only would facilitate the translation process, but which would enable the translator to face the problem of word polysemy, which certainly gives many of them sleepless nights. Word sense disambiguation (WSD) in the process of automatic translating texts should focus on the generation of appropriate translational equivalents in the target language.

The present thesis is an attempt at the comparative English-Polish study of two verbs: *open* and *send* in order to provide their appropriate Polish translational equivalents. The Object Oriented Approach (OOA), proposed by Wiesław Banyś (2002, 2005), employed to conduct the analysis of the verbs and their sense disambiguation makes use of information technology, computational linguistics, and web corpora, which places it among the most advanced modern lexicographic conceptions.

Our thesis consists of two basic parts. The first one, theoretical, is devoted to the presentation of selected modern theories of lexical semantic analysis which display some common features with the approach employed throughout the empirical part of our comparative study.

In Chapter 1.1. we describe the Meaning-Text Theory (MTT) put forward by Igor Melčuk, Alexander Zholkovskij and Jurij Apresjan in 1965. The description focuses on the presentation of lexical functions and the Explanatory Combinatorial Dictionary (ECD), the key concepts of the theory. In order to show how the ECD works in practice, at the end of the chapter we provide the *Dictionarie's* entry for the verb *teach*.

Chapter 1.2. is devoted to the presentation of the Generative Lexicon first outlined by James Pustejovsky in 1991. Four levels of semantic representation (argument structure, event structure, qualia structure and lexical inheritance structure) are described. Frame Semantics constitutes a part of Chapter 1.2., where we discuss such notions as frame, script and prototype.

Chapter 1.3. concentrates on the presentation of the theoretical assumptions of the Object Oriented Approach, which constitutes the theoretical framework within which our comparative study is carried out.

Chapter 1.3.1. is an attempt to show the application of the Object Oriented Approach to the disambiguation of verbs in general. A step by step presentation of all the stages of the process of disambiguation of a verb that a lexicographer conducts in order to arrive at proper translational equivalents is demonstrated. All the stages of the analysis are supported by examples taken from the empirical part of the thesis.

In Chapter 2 we devote some space to a presentation of some available analyses of the English causative verbs, as both the verbs *open* and *send* are causative ones. We also make an attempt to show how the WordNet - a lexical database of English - deals with the problem of causative verbs on the example of the verb *open*.

The results of the process of disambiguation of the verbs *open* and *send* are included in the empirical part of our thesis, Chapter 3. We start the analysis of each of the verbs with the presentation of the definitions of the verbs as presented in the chosen monolingual and bilingual traditional dictionaries. Then we proceed to the presentation of syntactic-semantic patterns the verbs occur in, at this stage all the patterns are ascribed Polish translational equivalents.

The analysis of the verbs is eventually summed up in the form of a commentary on the most interesting phenomena and problems which we encountered during the process of disambiguation. The tables recapitulating the whole process as well as the tables of object classes that co-occur with the verbs at hand here are included in the Appendix. It should also be pointed out that the tables of object classes co-occurring with both the verbs not always include all the elements that may appear in a given object class as some of them are so extensive that it seems next to impossible to enumerate all its elements. The object classes presented in the tables constitute possible contexts (mainly collected on the basis of corpus material and dictionaries) for the verbs and certainly they can not be regarded as exhaustive lists of elements preceding or following both the verbs.

As far as the choice of verbs for the analysis is concerned, we have taken into consideration a group of verbs that have a very high frequency of occurrences in linguistic texts (both written as well as spoken), and eventually out of this group we have selected those verbs which are highly polysemic. Thus selected verbs can give us grounds for the presentation of a lot of complex relations that occur in the process of automatic translation between the two languages.

The source of usages (particular occurrences of a word in a context) of the two verbs was a variety of web corpora (eg. LOB, BNC, etc.) including texts coming from many different walks of life, ranging from very formal language to very informal one. Thus, it was possible for us to analyse the verbs as used in as many different contexts as possible, agreeing with John Rupert Firth's statement "You shall know a word by the company it keeps" (Firth: 1957, after Bany's 2002); the bigger the company, the better the insight into the word's meanings. Moreover, quoting after Kilgariff and Grefenstettey (2003:1) a corpus is a collection of texts when considered as an object of language or literary study and the web supplies us with "hundreds of billions of words of text and can be used for all manner of language research", thus constituting an ideal, instantly available source of a word's contexts for any lexicographer striving for the creation of an accurate description of a word's meanings.

# 1. Selected modern theories of lexical semantic analysis

## 1.1. The Meaning-Text Theory and the Explanatory Combinatory Dictionary

The Meaning-Text Theory (MTT) is a theoretical framework for the description of natural languages. It was first put forward in Moscow in 1965 by the outstanding Soviet linguists Igor Mel'čuk, Alexander Zholkovskij and Jurij Apresjan. It originally dealt with the Russian language and with a new type of dictionary which, according to Apresjan, Mel'čuk and Zholkovsky "*must display in an explicit and logical form whatever information may be necessary for the correct choice and usage of words and phrases to convey a given idea in a given speech context*" (1969:1). The MTT has been developed also in Europe and Canada at the University of Montreal, where a group of linguists elaborates on a dictionary and a grammar of French.

One of the key assumptions of the MTT is that a natural language is considered as a logical device that establishes a many-to-many correspondence between an infinite set of *meanings* of a language and an infinite set of *texts* of the language. The word *meaning* is to be understood as a linguistic content to be communicated and the word *text* is any fragment of speech of whatever length (words, morphemes, sentences, phrases, paragraphs, etc). "*This theory describes a natural language as a kind of logical device which associates with any given meaning M the set of all the texts in this language which are expressions of M (and which are consequently synonymous with one another, and with a text T, the set of all the meanings which are expressed by T (and which are, so to speak, homonymous with one another).*" (Mel'čuk and Zholkovsky 1988:42). *Meanings* and *texts* constitute the linguistic data as they are accessible to the speakers of a language as well as to the researcher. Both *meanings* and *texts* are formalized by symbolic representations:

- *semantic representation* – to represent a meaning, a formal object,
- *phonetic representation* – to represent a text.

As far as the above mentioned assumption of the MTT is taken into consideration, one may say that it can be compared to the Chomskyan (1957) point of view on language

which, generally speaking, is based on the characterization of acceptable sentences. From a formal point of view, describing the correspondence between semantic and phonetic representations is equal to describing the set of all acceptable sentences of a language, on condition that the set of all acceptable sentences is described on the basis of the correspondence of semantic and phonetic representations of the sentences (Kahane 2003).

Another assumption underlying the MTT is that the *meaning – text* correspondence is described by a formal device which simulates the linguistic activity of the native speaker. A Meaning-Text Theory must be able to associate with any given representation of meaning all synonymous texts and, on the other hand, to extract from any given text all the meanings which are expressed by it. *“For a given meaning, this logical device must ideally produce all texts that, in the judgment of native speakers, correctly express meaning, thus simulating ‘speaking’; from a given text, the device must extract all the meanings that, according to native speakers, can be correctly expressed by the text, thus simulating ‘speech understanding’”* (Mel’čuk 1988:44). Although the correspondence between meanings and texts is, by definition, bidirectional the MTT is developed in the direction of synthesis rather than analysis. The reason for this is that producing speech is a more linguistic activity rather than understanding speech: the speaker is conscious of what s/he wants to express and to do so only linguistic knowledge to construct an utterance is needed. On the other hand, in order to understand an utterance one needs to make use of reasoning capabilities and extralinguistic knowledge in addition to purely linguistic one. Apart from this, it is believed that some linguistic phenomena can be discovered through synthesis rather than analysis. Thus the problem of lexical choices (i.e., why we say *to make a mistake*, but *to do a favour*) becomes apparent if we adopt a *meaning to text* direction, which is one of the major preoccupations of the MTT.

The central place in the MTT is occupied by the study of paraphrases, i.e., synonymous linguistic expressions, in particular synonymous sentences. According to Mel’čuk and Zholkovskij (1967), synonymy is a fundamental semantic relation in a natural language. Synonymy is extremely rich: almost any single meaning can be conveyed by a high number of synonymous expressions. *“One can even say that a*

*natural language is essentially a system designed to produce a great many synonymous texts for a given meaning” (Mel’čuk: 1988:48). Thus, one may claim that to model a language means to describe its synonymic means and all the ways it puts them to use. So, the MTT “defines meaning as the invariant of paraphrases, regards the production of speech as ‘virtual paraphrasing’, i.e., as a series of choices between possible synonymous expressions of a starting linguistic meaning, and systematically uses paraphrase - as the main research tool” (Miličević 2006:4).*

In 1965 and 1967 I.Mel’čuk and A.Zholkovsky developed the theory of synonymic means of a natural language, which led to the appearance of the notion of a Lexical Function.

**Lexical functions (LF)** constitute the heart of lexical paraphrase in the MTT. A *lexical function* is used to formalize a semantic relation between two lexemes L1 and L2, where L1 is the *key* of the lexical function (in other words, the key word or the argument of LF ) and L2 is its *value* (the linguistic expression which realizes the meaning or role in relation to the key word), which can be expressed by the following:

$$F(L1=L2)$$

The semantic relations which are expressed by lexical functions are extremely varied, for example, the LF **Magn** which corresponds to the meanings “very/intense” has different *values* depending on the *key word*:

Magn (voltage)=high

Magn (temperature)=high

Magn (height)=considerable/enormous

Magn (vibration)=strong/intense

Magn (rain)=heavy/torrential

Lexical functions can be divided into two broad classes, according to their capacity to appear in the text alongside the key word (Mel’čuk:1986):

- *paradigmatic functions* do not appear with the key word but they express meanings associated with the key word,
- *syntagmatic parameters* (=syntagmatic functions) appear with the key word and serve to form phraseological patterns.

**Paradigmatic functions** are based on meanings which are associated with a key word thus constituting an element of the system of semantic relations of a language. The semantic relations in question here may serve as the basis of substitutions for the key word, they may involve a group of the key word's standard qualifiers, they may also have to do with qualifiers of specific participants of a key word, as well as they may concern different aspects of the key word - situation. Paradigmatic functions include the following:

- **synonyms (Syn)**

Syn(affix)=attach

Syn(help)=aid

The category of synonyms includes the synonyms of the key word with either broader, narrower or intersecting meanings, which is marked in the Explanatory Combinatorial Dictionary (ECD) entry with the following subscripted indices, respectively:  $\subset$ ,  $\supset$ ,  $\cap$ .

- **conversive (Conv)**

Conv(give)=receive

Conv(precede)=follow

The category of conversives includes lexemes with the same meaning as the key word but the participants are converted.

- **syntactic derivatives (So, Ao, Advo, Vo)**

So(move)=movement



So(die)=death

Ao(countryside)=rural

Ao(sun)=solar

Advo(master)=masterly

Vo(advice)=advise

Vo(promise[noun])=promise[verb]

The category of syntactic derivatives includes lexemes which have the same meaning as the key word but belong to a different word category. The derivatives can be based on a common root (syntactic derivatives, eg. *move-movement*) or a common element of meaning (semantic derivatives, eg. *countryside-rural*).

Additionally, there are two groups of lexical functions which are related to paradigmatic functions. They are the following:

- **antonyms (Anti)**

Anti(like)=dislike

Anti(attach)=detach

- **categorial qualifiers (generic concepts) (Gener)**

Gener(anger)=feeling

Gener(cynicism)=attitude(of cynicism)

It should be observed that although the meaning of antonyms and generic concepts only partly denotes the meaning of the key word, their meanings have a lot of common elements.

While the value of paradigmatic functions is used in the place of the keyword, the **syntagmatic parameters** co-occur with the keyword establishing certain relations that hold between:

- a thing and its characteristics (snow – white)

- an action and its doer (sell – a seller)
- an action and its instrument (cut – knife)
- an action and its object (cut – hair)
- an action and its place (sleep – bed)
- an action and its cause (have – give)

**Syntagmatic parameters** express a semantic relation that holds between Lexeme1 and Lexeme2 in such a way that Lexeme1 and Lexeme2 may form a syntactic collocation, where Lexeme2 syntactically subordinates Lexeme1, or vice versa. Syntagmatic parameters may be expressed by many different lexemes of a language, the choice of which depends on either the nature of the lexical function or the keyword with respect to which the meaning is expressed (Apresjan et al. 2007). Mel'čuk distinguishes three major categories of syntagmatic parameters: verbal parameters, nominal parameters, and adjectival and adverbial parameters.

## 1. **Verbal parameters**

Mel'čuk divides verbal parameters into those which are semantically empty in the context of the keyword and those that have a semantic component. The latter category is further subdivided into those that are participants of the action and those that are not.

### 1.1. **Semantically empty parameters**

Semantically empty parameters serve to link the name of the participant of the situation denoted by the keyword to the name of the situation itself; they can be loosely called semi-auxiliaries (Mel'čuk/Zholkovsky 1988).

- **Oper1, Oper2** ... - almost semantically empty verb which takes the first, second ... participant of the situation as subject and the keyword as direct object.

Oper1(attention)=pay

Oper2(attention)=attract

- **Func0, Func1, Func2, ...** - denotes a semantically empty verb which takes the keyword as its subject and the first, second, ... participant of the situation, if there is any, as its main object.

Func0(storm)=occur

Func1(remorse)=gnaw[at sb]

Func2(offer)=relates to, concerns[to]

- **Labor0** – a semantically empty verb which takes the participant A as its grammatical subject and participant B as its direct object and the keyword as its indirect object.

Labor12(risk)=expose[someone to risk]

Labor12(consideration)=take into

## 1.2. Parameters that have a semantic component

These lexical functions are used in combination with other lexical functions. Consider the following lexical functions which belong to this category:

- **Caus (causativum)** – a verb that denotes “to do something so that a situation occurs”.

Caus(rise)=raise

CausFunc1(problem)=create, pose

- **Liqu (liquidatum)** – a verb that denotes “to destroy”, “to cause not to be”.

Liqu(law)=abolish, abrogate

LiquFunc2(attention)=divert[someone’s attention from something]

- **Perm (permissivum)** – a verb that denotes “to permit”, “to allow”.

Perm(go)=let

Perm1Facto(urge, desire, passion)=give in, succumb to

The semantic relations that hold among Caus, Liqu and Perm lexical functions may be represented by the following :

LiquX=Caus not X

PermX=not LiquX=not Caus not X

### 1.2.1. Parameters that are participants of the situation of the keyword

These parameters are divided into two categories:

#### 1.2.1.a. Lexical functions that represent the meanings of the phase verbs:

- **Incep** – a verb that denotes “to begin”.

IncepFunc0(war)=break out

IncepOper1(trouble)=run into

- **Fin** – a verb that denotes “to cease”, “to stop”.

FinOper1(influence)=lose

FinFunc0(enthusiasm)=wither

- **Cont** – a verb that denotes “to continue”.

ContOper1(contact)=keep, stay, remain[in contact]

ContOper2(influence)=remain[under the influence of]

Incep, Fin and Cont lexical functions usually co-occur with other lexical functions. There may be observed the following semantic relation that holds among them:

Fin=Incep not X

Cont X= not Fin X= not Incep not X

**1.2.1.b. Lexical functions that represent the verbs whose meaning is “to realize” or “to fulfill”:**

- **Real1, Real2, ...** - a verb that denotes “to comply with”, “to satisfy the requirements of”; it takes the keyword as its direct object and the first, second, ... participant of the keyword situation as its subject.

Real1(problem)=solve

Real2(trap)=fall into

- **Perf** – refers to the perfective aspect of a verb and means that an action or a process is carried through to its natural limits.

S1Perf(escape)=escapee

S1Perf(marry)=spouse

- **Result** – a verb that expresses results of an event/action.

Result(get up)=be standing

Result(learn)=know

**2. Nominal parameters**

Nominal parameters co-occur with verbs only and include the following:

- **S1, S2, ...** - a noun which is derived from the keyword.

S0(move)=movement

S1(sell)=seller

S2(sell)=goods

S3(sell)=buyer, customer

S4(sell)=price

- **Sinstr, Sloc, Smed, Smod, Sres** – a noun used to express a typical instrument, location, means, mode or result, respectively; these functions correspond to concepts that do not play a central role in the keyword situation.

Sinstr(paint)=brush

Sloc(fox)=kennel

Smed(write)=ink

Smod(write)=handwriting

Sres(catastrophe)=consequences

- **Figur** – denotes a standard metaphor of the keyword.

Figur(smoke)=cloud[of smoke]

Figur(passion)=flame

- **Mult** – denotes a standard word for a collectivity.

Mult(ship)=fleet

Mult(goose)=gaggle

- **Sing** – denotes “a regular portion/amount of something”.

Sing(fleet)=sheep

Sing(rice)=grain[of rice]

- **Culm** – denotes “culmination of something”.

Culm(joy, happiness)=pinnacle, height[of joy]

Culm(despair)=depths[of despair]

### 3. Adjectival and adverbial parameters

These parameters consist of two subcategories which are the following:

#### 3.1. adjectival parameters:

- **Magn** – an adjective or adverb that means “very”, “intense”, “intensively”, “to a large extent”.

Magn(sober)=as a judge

Magn(escape)=narrow

- **Bon** – an adjective referring to a standard expression of praise or approval.

Bon(advice)=sound, sensible, good

Bon(cause)=worthy

- **Ver** – an adjective or adverb meaning “as it should be” or “correct”.

Ver(instruction)=exact

Ver(complaint)=legitimate

- **A1, A2, ...** - a typical modifier referring to the first, second, ... participant of the keyword situation.

A1(stomach)=potbellied

A1(surprise)=surprised

A2(surprise)=surprising

- **Able1, Able2, ...** - an adjective that expresses the capability of the first, second, ... participant to carry out an action inherent in the keyword.

Able1(read)=literate

Able2(read)=legible

- **Pos1, Pos2, ...** - a standard expression denoting the positive evaluation of the first, second, ... participant of the keyword situation.

Pos2(opinion)=valuable

Pos2(sentiment)=noble

### 3.2. adverbial parameters:

- **Adv1, Adv2, ...** - a typical adverbial that characterizes the behaviour of the first, second, ... participant of the keyword.

Adv1(joy)=with[joy], joyfully

Adv2(dismay)=to [someone's] dismay

- **Locin, Locab, Locad** – typical prepositions that are used with the keyword to mean “in”, “from” and “to” respectively.

Locab(distance)=from

Locin(list)=on

Locad(place)=to

- **Propt** – a typical preposition meaning “because of”.

Propt(fear)=for

Propt(interest)=out of

The classification of lexical functions carried out by Mel'čuk (1986) presented above is based on the characteristics of their formal structure, which allows us to differentiate:

- *simple functions* such as eg., **Magn** or **S1**,



Magn(criticize)=bitterly, harshly, seriously, severely, strongly

Magn(criticism)=harsh, bitter, serious, severe, strong

- *complex functions* which are combinations of related simple functions such as eg.,

CausPredPlus(taxes)=increase, raise

S0AntiAble1(talk)=aphasia

It should be observed after Meyer and Steel (1990) that the division of lexical functions into paradigmatic and syntagmatic functions is arbitrary to some extent as they are capable for having secondary implications respectively on syntax or meaning.

Apart from the above mentioned classification, all lexical functions may also be divided according to their universality into:

- standard lexical functions, which may be applicable to a great number of key words and which can have many elements of their possible values, the example of such a function may be eg., LF **Magn**,
- non-standard lexical functions, which are applicable only to a small amount of key words and have few expressions, consider the LF that applies only to the lexeme YEAR (Miličević:2006) and has only one value: a YEAR that has 366 days=*leap*[~].

It should be worth mentioning that so far, more than 60 lexical functions have been identified and described in the subject literature by eg., Apresjan, Mel'čuk, and Zholkovsky (1970), by Mel'čuk and Zholkovsky (1970, 1984, 1988), by Mel'čuk, Zholkovsky, and Apresjan (1984), by Mel'čuk et al. (1984,1988), by Mel'čuk (1970,1973,1982) or by Steele (1986). Lexical functions as well as their combinations allow lexicographers to describe exhaustively and systematically the majority of restricted lexical co-occurrence in natural languages. Lexical functions control the proper choice of lexical items which are linked to a lexeme by means of regular semantic relations. They also serve the purpose of resolving syntactic homonymy and describing sentence synonymy as well.

The MTT constitutes an integral part of the linguistic description of a natural language used by I. Mel'čuk in the *Explanatory Combinatory Dictionary* (ECD). The main properties of the ECD are the following (Miličević 2006) :

1. it is a theory-oriented dictionary as it is conceived within the broader theoretical framework ,i.e., the MTT (see, e.g., Mel'čuk and Zholkovsky 1988),
2. it is semantics-based within the framework of the MTT – a special language of definition is used for all dictionary entries (lexemes or phrasemes) to account for all syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations they can enter into, hence the qualifier “explanatory”,
3. it is production-oriented within the framework of the MTT - each dictionary entry is supplied with all the necessary information on the basis of which a given meaning may be correctly expressed (turned into a well-formed text),
4. it is combinatorial as it describes the grammatical and lexical collocations of the lexeme in a precise and systematic way; to do so it takes advantage of the concept of Lexical Functions,
5. it is systematic – semantically related items have similar definitions; dictionary entries are organized according to semantic fields rather than in alphabetical order,
6. it is formalized in that the metalanguage (language of definitions, lexical functions, etc.) used for the expression of any idea is selected according to explicitly formulated uniform principles,
7. it is exhaustive from the viewpoint of the description of a lexeme which is supplied with all the information necessary to use the lexeme in any context.

The basic unit of lexicographic description in the ECD, in contrast to traditional dictionaries, is a *lexical unit* (LU), which Mel'čuk (2006:18) defines as “a lexeme, a compounding element, or a (quasi-)idiom, i.e., a word, a part of a word or a set phrase taken in one well-specified sense – rather than a polysemous word, polysemous compounding element or polysemous idiom”. Each LU has a separate lexical entry, and simultaneously each lexical entry corresponds to just one LU. All lexicographic information that is relevant is attached to each separate LU. Related LUs which possess an identical signifier (French *signifiant*) and share non-trivial semantic components, i.e., that are not homonyms (Barque 2007), in their signifieds (French *signifié*) are grouped into *vocables*, which thus reflect polysemy. Mel'čuk (2006) defines a *vocable* as such set of LUs that any two LUs of a language have the same signifier and share an important semantic component (a semantic bridge) or a chain of important semantic components. Let us now illustrate the English vocable IMPROVE:

**IMPROVE**, verb

**IMPROVEI.1a** *X improves* ≡ ‘The value of the quality of X becomes higher’

[*The weather suddenly improved; The system will improve over time*]

**IMPROVEI.1b** *X improves Y* ≡ ‘X causes<sup>1</sup> that Y improves<sup>I.1a</sup>’<sup>9</sup>

[*The most recent changes drastically improved the system*]

**IMPROVEI.2** *X improves* ≡ ‘The health of a sick person X improves<sup>I.1a</sup>’

[*Jim is steadily improving*]

**IMPROVEI.3** *X improves at Y* ≡ ‘X’s execution of Y improves<sup>I.1a</sup>, which is caused<sup>1</sup> by X’s having practiced or practicing Y’

[*Jim is steadily improving at algebra*]

**IMPROVEII** *X improves Y by Z-ing* ≡ ‘X voluntarily causes<sup>2</sup> that the market value of a piece of real estate Y becomes higher by doing Z-ing to Y’

[*Jim improved his house by installing indoor plumbing*]

**IMPROVEIII** *X improves upon Y* ≡ ‘X creates a new Y’ by improving<sup>I.1b</sup>Y’

[*Jim has drastically improved upon Patrick’s translation*]

(The phrase [*to improve oneself*] is a set expression—actually a quasi-idiom, meaning ‘to educate oneself, to improve one’s culture’,—and should be considered here.)  
(Mel’čuk 2006)

As can be observed in the entry quoted above, the English vocable IMPROVE includes six LUs, in this case, they are lexemes, which have separate lexical entries. The numbers distinguishing senses show semantic distances between LUs within a vocable: Roman numerals are used to express the larger distances, whereas Arabic numerals express smaller ones.

The fact that LUs have separate entries makes it possible to indicate for each sense its morphological peculiarities if they have any, its special derivation range, as well as its specific syntactic and lexical co-occurrence, etc. Thus, all the information that is shared by all the LUs belonging to the same vocable is extracted from individual LUs “and raised to the level of the vocable, so as to avoid unnecessary repetitions” (Mel’čuk 2006:20). To sum up, the ECD is a phrasal dictionary whose basic unit is a LU which is a word or a set phrase taken in a particular sense, not as in traditional dictionaries a polysemous word.

Any ECD’s entry is a full description of a LU of a given language, i.e., a lexeme or an idiom. Each entry comprises three major divisions which correspond to three components of the linguistic sign (as understood in MTT). A linguistic sign consists of three elements, i.e., it constitutes a triplet:

**S** (sign)= signified;signifier;syntactics

where the signified (*signifié*) and the signifier (*signifiant*) are understood in their Saussurean sense, whereas syntactics has to do with a set of properties that control the co-occurrence of **S** with other signs (Mel’čuk 2006). All LUs are presented in the *Dictionary* as linguistic signs. Thus, each component of the sign is described in a separate part of the ECD lexical entry – a *zone*. Each zone is further subdivided into sub-zones. Mel’čuk divides all ECD entries into three major zones:

1. the semantic zone
2. the syntactic zone
3. the lexical co-occurrence zone

## Semantic Zone

This zone consists of the lexicographic definition (or semantic decomposition) of the headword. An ECD definition consists of two basic parts:

- *definiendum* – a word and its semantic participants (actants), which are usually represented by variables “X”, “Y”, “Z”, ..., etc.
- *definiens* – the definition proper, which is the semantic decomposition of the *definiendum*; the semantic invariants are made as explicit as possible by means of using the semantic participants in the body of the definition.

Consider a typical definition formed according to the principles of Mel’čuk’s approach, quoted after Meyer and Steele (1990:66):

[TEACH]

I.1. X teaches Y to Z = X, having knowledge of, or skills in, Y, causes Z intentionally and methodically to learn 1 Y.

Each ECD definition is regulated by some properties. Firstly, both the *definiendum* and the *definiens* are fully synonymous, which means that they must be able to substitute each other in all possible contexts, with the preservation of semantic content (Miličević:2006).

Secondly, any ECD definition must be adequate in the sense that all possible correct usages of the defined lexeme are covered by it and all incorrect usages are excluded (Mel’čuk and Polguere:1987).

Thirdly, a lexeme L of language L is defined in terms of other lexemes L1, L2, ...Ln of L whose meaning is simpler than that of L. To put it differently, to define a meaning means to describe it with the use of simpler meanings which cannot be further defined. Any lexeme should be defined by at least two other words whose meanings are themselves defined independently of the lexeme they define (Apresjan: 1980:127):

$$A = B + C$$

Defining meanings of lexemes by means of semantic decomposition into simpler meanings is a way to avoid vicious circles (circularity) which, unfortunately, can be found in any dictionary, e.g., *harm* = *damage* and *damage* = *harm*. The only other lexicographic approach which makes use of semantic decomposition was introduced some 40 years ago by Anna Wierzbicka (see, e.g., A Wierzbicka 1980, 1996), “*One cannot define all words, because the very idea of ‘defining’ implies that there is not only something to be defined (a definiendum) but also something to define it with (a definiens, or rather, a set of ‘definienses’). The elements which can be used to define the meaning of words (or any other meanings) cannot be defined themselves; rather, they must be accepted as ‘indefinibilia’, that is, as semantic primes, in terms of which all complex meanings can be coherently represented.*” (Wierzbicka:1996:9-10). Consider the following example taken from Wierzbicka (1996:280):

*blunder* (X made a blunder)

something bad happened because X did something; X didn’t want it to happen; if X thought about it for a short time, X wouldn’t have done it; people can think something bad about X because of this.

The attempts to write definitions of words in the above mentioned way were carried out almost two millennia ago by Aristotle.

This approach allows the lexicographer to identify *semantic primitives*, or in other words, *atomic* meanings of a language (=not further decomposable). Apart from this, semantic decomposition helps to establish semantic relationships among lexemes via their definitions in an explicit way.

It is worth mentioning that any ECD definition is written in a natural language that is treated in such a way as to be deprived of any lexical ambiguity and synonymy, which means that all lexical meanings that are used in a definition are disambiguated, and among synonymous lexical meanings (e.g., ‘consider X as Y’, ‘regard X as Y’, find X [to be] Y’) only one is admitted in a definition. Any definition written in such a way is equivalent to a semantic network (Miličević:2006).

## Syntactic Zone

This zone is a collection of the data concerning the syntactic behaviour of the head word, that is, its capacity to enter into various syntactic configurations. The syntactic zone establishes the correspondence that holds between semantic and syntactic participants of a lexeme. To do so, a Government-Pattern (GP) table is used. Mel'čuk and Zholkovsky (1988:53) define the GP as "*a table in which each column represents one semantic actant of the lexeme (marked by the corresponding variable), and each element in the column represents one of the possible surface realizations of the corresponding syntactic actant*". Thus the GP will show whether a given English verb is followed by, e.g. an infinitive or gerund, or whether it is followed by a *that*-clause, etc.

## Lexical co-occurrence zone (Lexical Functions Zone)

This zone represents a major part in an ECD entry and it is also considered to be the main novelty of the ECD. This part of an ECD entry contains data on restricted lexical co-occurrence of the headword which may be of two types. On the one hand, the impossible co-occurrence of the headword is illustrated, as the following example shows:

*The telephone was drinking the sexy integrals.*

And on the other hand, truly linguistic restrictions on lexical combinability of the headword are illustrated by means of Lexical Functions. Consider the following:

English: (to) ASK *a question*

German: FRAGE (put) *stellen*

Russian: ZADAT (give) *vopros*

The problem of the selection of the correct verb to go with a given noun cannot be done according to the meaning of the noun, as the meaning of the noun does not give any clues as to the choice of the verb – why in English you *ask a question*, in German

you *put it*, or in Russian you *give it*. According to Mel'čuk, Apresjan, et al. (op.cit.) this type of lexical co-occurrence is the target of lexicographic description.

Apart from the three basic zones enumerated and briefly discussed above, Mel'čuk and Zholkovsky (1988:52-66) include in an ECD entry also the following zones:

- morphological information zone includes the data on the part of speech of the headword, irregular plural forms of nouns and the non-existence of the singular or plural forms of nouns, the irregularity of verb forms, the irregular form of the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives and adverbs, etc.,
- stylistic specification zone indicates stylistic features specific to the headword, such as, for example *specialized* or *technical*, *colloquial*, *substandard*, *archaic*, etc.,
- restrictions on the government pattern zone presents any syntactic information that is not included in the GP table and is specific to the headword,
- illustrations zone presents examples of all possible combinations as well as those impossible of the head lexeme and its participants based on the GP and the restrictions on it,
- examples zone includes actual sentences that exemplify the use of the headword and the corresponding Language Functions,
- encyclopedic information zone includes the information, among others, concerning an indication of the different species or stages or process denoted by the headword, etc., which appeared vital for the correct use of the headword,
- idioms zone gives a list of semantically unanalyzable expressions such as idioms, sayings, proverbs, etc., in which the headword is present.

The ECD dictionary constituting the lexical component of the MTT is a dictionary of a new type which comprises all the semantic and combinatorial properties of a given word with respect to other words. Each ECD entry is autonomous with respect to other entries and contains a set of lexical data concerning the headword which is isolated from other similar sets of data. Words are described both as paradigmatic units that have certain positions in the network of relations that hold in the lexicon of a language, and as syntagmatic units that are related to other such units in a discourse. In



order to see how the ECD works in practice, it is worth having a closer look at the dictionary entry of the vocable TEACH.

## TEACH, verb

**I.1.** X, having knowledge of, or skills in, Y, causes Z intentionally and methodically to learn 1 Y [*Mr. Brown taught his students history.*]

**2a.** X makes a statement Y1 that forms part of a doctrine Y2, espoused by X in order that Z may learn 1 the contents of Y [*Socrates taught that wisdom is desirable.*]

**2b.** X contains a statement Y1, which is part of a doctrine Y2, expounded in X for the information of Z [*The Bible teaches us that we should love our neighbours*]

**3a.** Person X, having a characteristic Y, causes Z to learn 2 Y [*The parents always taught their child frugality by example rather than precept.*]

**3b.** The properties, actions, or existence of X cause Z to learn 3 Y [*History teaches that war is destructive.*]

**4.** Properties of a text X enable X to be taught 1 Y-ly to Z [*The book teaches easily to a ninth-grade class.*]

**5.** X is employed in teaching 4 Y to Z [*She taught for fifteen years before her marriage.*]

**1.** Person or situation X will cause, or threaten to cause, suffering to Z in response to Z's reprehensible behaviour, Y, as if X were teaching 1 Z the disagreeable consequences of Y as a warning to Z not to do Y again [*I'll teach you to come home late.*]

**I.1.** *X teaches Y to Z* = X, having knowledge of, or skills in, Y, causes Z intentionally and methodically to learn 1 Y [*Mr. Brown taught his students history.*]

## Government Pattern

1=X	2=Y	3=Z
1. N	1. N	1. N
	2. to Vinf	2. to N

	3. <i>that</i> PROP	
	4. WHinterr Vinf	
	5. WHinterr PROP	

1). C2.4,5 : WHiterr=*who, whom, whose, which, what, where, when, how, why, whether*

2). C2.2-5 : impossible without C3

C1 : *John teaches on Sundays*

C1+C2 : *John teaches carpentry on Sundays*

C1+C2+C3 : *Paul teaches English to Chinese;*  
*Paul teaches the Chinese English;*  
*Peter is teaching his son to drive a car;*  
*The mother taught her child that one must be careful when crossing the street;*  
*His father is teaching him how to drive;*  
*The teacher taught the children why they should love their country;*

Impossible : *\*Peter teaches to drive (3) [=Peter teaches a person to drive]*

### Lexical Functions

<b>Syn</b> ∩	: discipline, indoctrinate, instruct, school, train
<b>Syn</b>	: tutor, coach
<b>Conv 132</b>	: educate

<b>Conv321</b>	: learn, assimilate
<b>S0</b>	: teaching 1
<b>S1</b>	: teacher 1; schoolmaster; instructor; tutor; lecturer, professor [ <i>His uncle was a teacher</i> ]
<b>S2</b>	: subject [ <i>Mr. Brown will teach two subjects this term</i> ]
<b>S3</b>	: pupil, student, learner
<b>Mult(student)</b>	: class, grade, form
<b>book-Sinstr</b>	: manual, textbook
<b>Able2</b>	: teachable 1 [ <i>This elementary textbook is certainly teachable</i> ]
<b>[S0Able2</b>	: teachableness 1, teachability 1 [ <i>The teachableness of his philosophy was the reason for its popularity</i> ]
<b>AntiAble2</b>	: unteachable 1 [ <i>This part of the syllabus was found to be unteachable</i> ]
<b>[S0AntiAble2</b>	: unteachableness 1, unteachability 1 [ <i>The unteachability of one part of the course was the cause of my failures</i> ]
<b>Able3</b>	: teachable 2 [ <i>These students are teachable</i> ]
<b>[S0Able3</b>	: teachableness 2, teachability 2 [ <i>The teachableness of the children made them delightful</i> ]
<b>AntiAble3</b>	: unteachable 2 [ <i>This dog is unteachable</i> ]

<b>[S0AntiAble3</b>	: unteachableness 2, unteachability 2 [ <i>The unteachableness of this class drove the young teacher to despair</i> ]
<b>Ver</b>	: effectively

### Examples:

Mr. Smith taught his son the multiplication table. Schools should teach children reading, writing, and arithmetic.

**I.2a.** *X teaches Y to Z* = X makes a statement Y1 that forms part of a doctrine Y2, espoused by X in order that Z may learn 1 the contents of Y

### Government Pattern

1=X	2=Y	3=Z
1. N	1. N  2. <i>to</i> Vinf  3. <i>that</i> PROP obligatory	1. N  2. <i>to</i> N

1) C2.2 without C3.1 : impossible

C1+C2 : *The philosopher taught purity and self-containment;  
Jesus Christ taught his followers to love one another;  
Lenin taught that left-wing communism is an infantile disorder*

C1+C2+C3 : *The order taught chastity to its members;  
The army taught every soldier to keep his powder dry;*

*Socrates taught people that wisdom is the highest good*

Impossible : *\*He taught to be courageous* (1) [=He taught them to be courageous]

### Lexical Functions

<b>Syn</b> ∩	: instruct; preach; profess
<b>S1</b>	: teacher 2; master; authority; guru
<b>S2</b>	: teaching 2 [ <i>This teaching of Socrates was never disputed; The teachings of the Church were not followed</i> ]   used mostly in the pl.
<b>S3</b>	: disciple, pupil

### Examples:

According to George Bernard Shaw, many Anglican clergymen do not hesitate to teach that all Methodists incur damnation. The Party taught self-reliance and self-criticism.

**I.2b.** *X teaches Y to Z* = X contains a statement Y1, which is part of a doctrine Y2, expounded in X for the information of Z

### Government Pattern

1=X	2=Y	3=Z
1. N	1. N 2. <i>that</i> PROP	1. N

C1+C2 : *Freudianism teaches the importance of the unconscious mind*

C1+C2+C3 : *The Bible teaches us that unrepentant sinners will go to Hell*

### Lexical Functions

<b>Syn</b>	: affirm, assert, tell 2
<b>S2</b>	: teaching 2 [ <i>The teachings of that religion were never taken seriously by most of the population; The main teaching of that philosophy was that all things are in a state of change</i> ]   used mostly in the pl.

### Examples:

Marxism teaches mankind that the transition from capitalism to socialism is progressive. The religion of the Haida Indians taught the transmigration of souls.

**I.3a.** *X teaches Y to Z* = Person X, having a characteristic Y, causes Z to learn 2 Y

### Government Pattern

1=X	2=Y	3=Z
1. N	1. N 2. <i>to Vinf</i> obligatory	1. N obligatory

C1+C2+C3 : *His parents taught him dishonesty <to lie>; The mother taught her daughter untidiness <to be untidy>*

## Lexical Functions

<b>Syn</b> ∩	: inculcate; instill
<b>Conv</b> 321	: learn 2
<b>S1</b>	: teacher 3 [ <i>She learned to be a coquette, and her mother was her teacher</i> ]

### Examples:

The parents taught their child thrift more by example than by precept. By risking his life in the heat of battle, the officer taught his men courage.

**I.3b.** *X teaches Y to Z* = The properties, actions, or existence of X cause Z to learn 3 Y

### Government Pattern

1=X	2=Y	3=Z
1. N	1. N  2. <i>to</i> Vinf  3. <i>that</i> PROP	1. N  2. <i>to</i> N

1). C2.2 without C3.1 : impossible

C1+C2 : *Automobile accidents teach carefulness;*  
*History teaches that poverty favours the rise of Communism*

C1+C3 : *Experience taught them well*

C1+C2+C3 : *Experience teaches people that their powers are limited*

Impossible : *\*History taught to be prudent (1) [=History taught them to be prudent]*

### Lexical Functions

<b>S2</b>	: teaching 3 [The teachings of experience are never forgotten]   used mostly in the pl.
<b>S3</b>	: teacher 4 [ <i>The Arctic is a cruel teacher</i> ]

### Examples:

Enlightened self-interest taught the pioneers to help each other. The ocean taught the fishermen that they must always be prepared for the unexpected.

**I.4.** *slang X teaches Y-ly to Z* = Properties of a text X enable X to be taught 1 Y-ly to Z

N.B. This professional slang is not widely accepted.

### Government Pattern

1=X	2=Y	3=Y
1. N	1. Adv obligatory	1. to N

1).C2 : Adv = *easily, quickly, ...*

C1+C2 : *This play teaches easily*

C1+C2+C3 : *The mathematics textbook by Brown teaches quickly to ninth-graders*



## Lexical Functions

Syn  $\cap$  : get across

### Examples:

Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night* teaches easily at the first form level. Contrary to his fears, the instructor found that the manual taught quickly and easily.

**I.5.** *X teaches Y to Z* = X is employed in teaching 4 Y to Z.

### Government Pattern

1=X	2=Y	3=Z
1. N	1. N	1.N 2. to N

C1 : *Catherine teaches for a living*

C1+C2 : *Mr. Smith teaches History*

C1+C3 : *John taught mentally retarded children*

C1+C2+C3 : *He teaches English to senior students*

## Lexical Functions

Syn	: work
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<b>S0</b>	: teaching 4 [ <i>He has been engaged in teaching for the past twelve years</i> ]
<b>S1</b>	: teacher 5

### Examples:

University graduates who did not wish to pursue a career in engineering could always teach.  
Any taxpayer who teaches is eligible to deduct pension contributions from taxable annual income.

**II.1.** *X will teach Z Y* = Person or situation X will cause, or threaten to cause, suffering to Z in response to Z's reprehensible behaviour, Y, as if X were teaching 1 Z the disagreeable consequences of Y as a warning to Z not to do Y again.

N.B. Used only in the future with certain prosodic patterns.

### Government Pattern

1=X	2=Y	3=Z
1. N  2. <i>to</i> N	1. N  2. <i>to</i> Vinf  3. WHinterrVinf  4. WHinterr PROP	1. N obligatory

1). C2,3,4 : Whinterr=*how, why, where, when, what*

2). C1.1 : N is usually a proper noun or pronoun

C1+C3 : *I'll teach him;*  
*That'll teach him*

C1+C2+C3 : *That will teach him a lesson or two <to come home late><when*  
*to talk><who is the boss>;*  
*I'll teach that boy to leave the screen door open*

## **Lexical Functions**

Syn∩ : punish; intimidate, frighten

### **Examples:**

'I'll teach you,' said the angry schoolmaster, grabbing the child by the ear. I'll teach you to leave the boat untied. That'll teach him a lesson or two. John'll teach him who's in charge in there. This will teach the dog to bark at night. That'll teach him to pee on the rug.

To sum up, we would like to add that the MTT concentrates on all aspects of linguistic organization, i.e., lexical, semantic, syntactic, morphological, and phonological, which has its source in the Saussurian view of language, which must be studied as a whole. While describing languages, the MTT uses a coherent system of concepts and formal tools that are used for linguistic description. Since the very beginning, the MTT has focused on lexicographic work and has been developing methods of lexicographic description. The MTT is applied in Natural Language Processing, machine translation and computer-aided teaching.

In the following sections we concentrate on other methods of lexicographic description, James Pustejovsky's Generative Lexicon and the object oriented approach proposed by G. Gross and W. Banyś, which are also applied, among others, in Natural Language Processing and computer-aided translation.

## 1.2. James Pustejovsky's Generative Lexicon and Frame Semantics

The framework of Generative Lexicon was first outlined by James Pustejovsky in his *Generative Lexicon* in 1991. The theory was further developed by Pustejovsky and Boguraev (1993), Busa (1996) and Bouillon (1997). The first unified framework of Pustejovsky's theory was presented in 1995 in his book *The Generative Lexicon*.

Generative Lexicon is a theory of linguistic semantics whose main objective is to focus on the distributed nature of compositionality in natural language and makes an attempt to spread the semantic load across all constituents of the utterance.

The main claim of Generative Lexicon is that sense enumeration lexicons fail to account for the creative use of words in novel contexts, "*no dictionary really accounts for any of a range of lexical transfer phenomena.*" (Pustejovsky, Boguraev 1994:298) Thus, current dictionaries, whose organization is based on the traditional "listing" of word senses, are of a static nature. In contrast, Generative Lexicon postulates that the lexicon should become active and function in a generative way, ie., it views a word not in isolation but in the context of other words. Traditional dictionaries fail, according to Pustejovsky and Boguraev (1994:302), in two respects: first of all, it is impossible to describe all the "senses" of a word by means of their finite enumeration ("listing") and secondly, it is impossible to reveal all "interesting generalizations concerning relationships between 'senses' of the same word". The traditional methods used to resolve the problem of ambiguity employ 'static' knowledge, which is expressed by the use of selectional restrictions and the lack of knowledge-manipulation mechanisms. The idea of Generative Lexicon is to assign a rich knowledge structure to a lexical entry and highlight all mutually compatible and relevant lexical components of words and phrases, which, eventually, results in solving the problem of the ambiguity of lexical items at their very source.

On the other hand, one cannot claim that traditional dictionaries, making use of simple sense enumeration of lexical entries, are not operational at all; although, from the point of view of their effectiveness they satisfy the expectations of their users, the conceptual approach that constitutes the basis of their organization does not satisfy those lexicographers who are interested not only in the effectiveness of the lexical analysis, but they expect that it should reflect general language mechanisms that take place in human minds (Banyś:1995).

In the following part of this chapter we will introduce a theory of computational semantics as a theory whose main objective is to make use of a knowledge representation framework thus offering “a rich and expressive vocabulary for lexical information” (Pustejovsky, Boguraev 1993:194). We will also make an attempt to present, following J. Pustejovsky (1998), the basic arguments accounting for the inadequacies of lexicons based on sense enumeration (‘listing’) for the semantic description of a language.

The problem of systematic ambiguity or polysemy is one of the most dominating phenomena in natural language. Unfortunately, current lexicons are unable to successfully carry out the process of disambiguations as they do not take into consideration the fact that lexical ambiguity resolution is a process based not on selecting pre-determined set of senses but it highlights lexical properties brought forth by the context.

Consider the ambiguity and context-dependence of the adjective *fast*:

1. The island authorities sent out a *fast* government *boat* to welcome us: *a boat driven quickly* or *a boat that is inherently fast*,
2. a *fast typist*: *a person who performs the act of typing quickly*,
3. Rackets is a *fast game*: *the motions involved in the game are rapid and swift*,
4. a *fast book*: *one that can be read in a short time*,
5. My friend is a *fast driver*: *one who drives quickly*,
6. You may decide that a man will be able to make the *fast*, difficult *decisions*: *a process which takes a short amount of time*.

The examples 1 – 6 involve at least three distinct word senses for the word *fast*:

Fast (1) – moving quickly

Fast (2) – performing some act quickly

Fast (3) – requiring a short amount of time

If we analyse closer each of the above six occurrences of *fast*, we observe that *fast* predicates in each of the examples in a slightly different way. We may claim, after Pustejovsky (1998:44), that “any finite enumeration of word senses will not account for creative applications of this adjective in the language”. Consider the phrases:

7. a *fast motorway*

8. a *fast garage*

The adjective *fast* in 7 refers to yet another sense, ie., the ability of vehicles on the motorway to move at high speed. This novel interpretation may be mixed with other senses of the adjective, in the following phrase:

9. the *fastest road* to school;

where the new sense of *fast* in 7 incorporates the sense of *fast* in 3, which leads to a durative interpretation for the adjective in question (the *fastest road* to school means ‘one that is quickly traversed’).

One more example of sense extension of the adjective *fast* provided in 8 above is a *fast garage*. The phrase a *fast garage* here involves still another sense which is related to Fast (2) and Fast (3) senses, but the adjective in 8 refers not to the garage itself but to the length of time needed by the garage to offer service.

There are many other examples or constructions which may be presented as examples of the sense extension lexicon’s inability to enumerate all the senses of a particular lexical item (for further details see Pustejovsky (1998:45) and Pustejovsky and Boguraev (1994:300)).

As can be observed from the examples 1-9, the meaning of the adjective varies depending on the nominal head being modified, in other words, “the lexical sign of the noun contains semantic information which can be modified by the adjective” (Pustejovsky & Boguraev 2003:7). The semantic lexicon (also generative lexicon) created by Pustejovsky makes it possible to do disambiguation and complement selection without the use of word sense enumeration. The above mentioned examples account for the creative use of words and exemplify one of the main postulates of the theory, i.e., that words assume new senses in novel contexts.

Another argument against sense enumeration lexicons is based on the claim that the boundaries between the different senses of the adjective *fast* are too rigid, as it is not always

clear how to select the appropriate word sense in a given context. Let us consider the systematic ambiguity of the verb *bake*:

10. John baked the potatoes. – *change-of-state*

11. John baked a cake. – *creation*

The ambiguity of the verb, as illustrated in 10 and 11, requires differentiation between *change-of-state* and *creation* meanings (readings). The same holds for some other verbs like *bake*:

12. John cooked a meal.

13. John cooked the carrots.

14. John fried an omelette.

15. John fried an egg.

In examples 12, 13 and 14 the object is the outcome of the process of baking, cooking and frying, respectively, but, on the other hand, this is not different from the activity leading to the edible food resulting in 12, 14 and 15. The problem here is that the core semantic components of the different readings of the verbs mentioned above overlap to a considerable degree. As it can be observed in examples 10 – 15, partial overlap of core and peripheral components of different word meanings makes the traditional notion of word sense inadequate, since it is rather not possible to select an appropriate word sense on the basis of selectional restrictions alone. To conclude, it may be inferred from the above analysis of verbs like *bake* that word senses are not separate definitions but they overlap and make reference to other senses of the same word.

In the following section we will show that it is arbitrary to create separate word senses for any lexical item just because it can enter into distinct syntactic realizations (structures). The following examples with the use of the verb *remember* will show that the syntactic realization of the verb's complementation determines the semantic interpretation of the proposition. The *tensed* Subject complement in 16 reveals a property called "factivity"; "the complement proposition is assumed to be a fact regardless of what modality the whole sentence carries" (Pustejovsky 1998:51). Consider the following:

16. Mary won't remember that she fed her dog. - *factive*
17. Mary remembered to feed the dog. - *non-factive*
18. Mary can never remember where she leaves her gloves. - *embedded question*
19. Mary finally remembered her dog's name. - *concealed question*
20. Mary remembered the gloves before she left. - *ellipsed factive*

In the standard sense enumeration lexicon the above presented examples of the use of the verb *remember* would correspond to the separate senses supplied with appropriate features to differentiate between the readings.

“Sensitivity to factivity would affect (...) the interpretation by a question-answering system” (Pustejovsky 1998:52). Consider the following question:

22. Did Mary feed the dog?

The answers to this question should be *Yes* or *No*, depending on whether the input was factive (*Mary forgot that she locked the door.*) or non-factive (*Mary forgot to lock the door.*), respectively. What is more, the general sense of the verb *remember* (and also similar verbs such as *forget*, *believe*, etc.) which relates a mental attitude with proposition or event is lost between separate senses of the verb. That is why, Pustejovsky (1998) claims that there should be one definition for, e.g., *remember* which could, by appropriate composition with different complement types, generate all the (possible) readings presented above.

According to Pustejovsky and Boguraev (1994), when a word is seen in the context of other words, mutual relations in the respective decompositions are clearly visible and lead to a specific interpretation of each of the words. This constitutes the basis of the generative process based, not on the simple matching of features, but on the flexible notation for the expression of semantic generalizations at the lexical level supported by a special mechanism which allows to compose these individual lexical items at the phrasal level. The notion of *compositionality* (=the meaning of the whole is the outcome of the meanings of individual constituents) is crucial for the process of semantic interpretation and stands in clear opposition to conventional pairing of, for example, nouns as arguments or verbs as functions. It is important to analyse and define the role “that all lexical types play in contributing to the



overall meaning of a phrase.” (Pustejovsky and Boguraev 1994:303). What should be stressed is that in Generative Lexicon words assume an active role in the determination of meaning. The key organizing principle in expressing the user’s knowledge necessary for disambiguation is the notion of spreading the semantic load evenly in the whole lexicon, i.e., elaborate lexical meanings of, e.g, verbs should be made sensitive to equally elaborate lexical meanings of, e.g., nouns.

In short, a lexical entry, according to the theory of computational semantics as part of Pustejovsky’s theory, should provide for the following (Fodor, Lepore, Pustejovsky 2008):

- the core meaning of a word
- the different meanings a word can assume in new contexts (creative use of words)
- the compositional emergence of new senses (the permeability of word senses)
- the syntactic forms predicted by the semantics of the word (the expression of multiple syntactic forms)

Pustejovsky (1991, 1993, 1994, 1998) argues for four levels of semantic representation that should be present in the theory of computational lexical semantics (the study of how to automate the process of constructing and reasoning with meaning representations of natural language expressions which plays an important role in natural language processing and computational linguistics) in order to address a range of common lexical phenomena:

- argument structure
- event structure
- qualia structure
- lexical inheritance structure

### **Argument structure**

Argument structure defines conventional mapping from a word to a function. It also specifies the number and type of logical arguments that are identified at the syntactic level. A distinction of four types of arguments for a lexical item is introduced:

- true arguments – parameters that are realized syntactically,

*Mary was late.*

- default arguments – parameters that are not necessarily realized syntactically,

*John built the house out of bricks.*

- shadow arguments – parameters that are semantically incorporated into the lexical item,

*Mary buttered her toast with an expensive butter.*

- true adjuncts – parameters that modify the logical expression but are not tied to any particular lexical item.

*John went for a walk yesterday.*

### **Event Structure**

Event structure identifies a particular event type for a verb or a phrase. Pustejovsky assumes that each verb refers to an event that consists of subevents of different types:

- process (P),
- state (S),
- transition (T),

where “states” (S) and “processes” (P) are simple types, which can combine to form the complex type, i.e., “transition” (T). Thus, the following pattern may be observed: [PS]T.

### **Qualia Structure**

The Qualia structure of a given noun determines its meaning in the same way as the list of arguments determines the meaning of a given verb. Following Pustejovsky and Boguraev (e.g.

1994, 2003) word meaning is structured on the basis of four generative factors (inspired by Aristotle's theory of explanation and ideas from Moravcsik (1975)):

- Formal: the basic category that distinguishes the object within a larger domain (orientation, magnitude, shape, dimensionality, color, position),
- Constitutive: the relation between an object and its constituent parts (material, weight, parts and component elements),
- Telic: purpose and function of an object (purpose that an agent has in performing an act, built-in function or aim that specifies certain activities),
- Agentive: factors involved in the object's origin or "coming into being" (creator, artifact, natural kind, casual chain).

These aspects of the meaning of a word are called its *Formal Role*, *Constitutive Role*, *Telic Role* and finally *Agentive Role*, respectively. The Qualia Roles serve to capture how people understand objects and relations that take place in the world and provide us with the minimal explanation of the linguistic behaviour of lexical items. To put it another way, according to Pustejovsky and Boguraev's words (1994:305), "they determine a minimal semantic description of a word which has both semantic and grammatical consequences". They also allow for organizing the lexical knowledge in the lexicon from different points of view. To sum up, quoting after Crystal (2008) "The aim [of qualia structure] is to explain how different senses of a word can be evoked in different contexts".

The Qualia is a set of properties or events that are associated with a given lexical item and which best explain the meaning of that item. Consider semantically related nouns: *novel* and *dictionary*. Both objects are books, in a general sense, but what makes them different is the way we use them: a *novel* is read, but a *dictionary* is consulted. Thus the Qualia type responsible for this functional information is the following:

novel → [TELIC=reading]

dictionary → [TELIC=consulting]

Another distinction is the structure of the text; a *novel* is a narrative and a *dictionary* is a listing of words. This distinction is reflected in the Constitutive role, whose function it is to express the differences in the internal structure of the object.

novel → [CONST=narrative]

dictionary → [CONST=listing]

Still another difference between a *novel* and *dictionary* is how they come into being; and this difference is captured by the Agentive role which shows that *novels* are written and *dictionaries* are usually compiled.

novel → [AGENTIVE=writing]

dictionary → [AGENTIVE=compiling]

Formal role is identical for both a *novel* and a *dictionary*.

novel → [FORMAL=book]

dictionary → [FORMAL=book]

All four levels of semantic representations, briefly outlined above, are connected by a set of generative devices which allow us to interpret the meanings of words in different contexts. *Type coercion* is the most important one. The function of this semantic transformation is to capture the semantic relations between expressions that are distinct from a syntactic point of view.

The following is an example of a well known case of ambiguity, where a single word refers to two aspects of an object's (denoted by the word) meaning. It will also serve to show how qualia structure contributes to the semantic interpretation of a sentence. Consider the use of the word *door* in the sentences:

21. They walked through *the door*.

22. She will paint *the door* red.

The word *door* (as well as similar words such, e.g., as *window*, *fireplace*, *room*) may refer to both the physical object itself or the space associated with it. The semantics of the objects mentioned in 21 and 22 is interpreted, according to Pustejovsky (1991) and Pustejovsky and Boguraev (1993), as a relation between the FORMAL and CONSTITUTIVE Role. The Qualia structure for *door* makes reference to both aspects of the noun's meaning:

door(x,y)

CONST = aperture(y)

FORMAL = physobj(x)

TELIC = walk\_through(P,w,y)

AGENTIVE = artifact(x)

The structure presented above clearly shows that the concept associated with *a door* is a relation between a kind of the opening (y) and the physical object (x). The TELIC role points to an event type of Process and an individual walking through the opening (w).

As it can be seen from the above example, the appropriate sense of a word may be selected on the basis of the information provided by the Qualia structure.

The Qualia structure can also be presented in terms of a *type system* for a lexical knowledge base, where together with the event and argument structures, the qualia provides “the building blocks for possible object types” (Pustejovsky and Boguraev 1993:203). Consider Figure 1 below which is an illustration of a type hierarchy fragment for language user’s knowledge of objects, with Qualia structure information encoded taken from Copestake and Briscoe (1992).

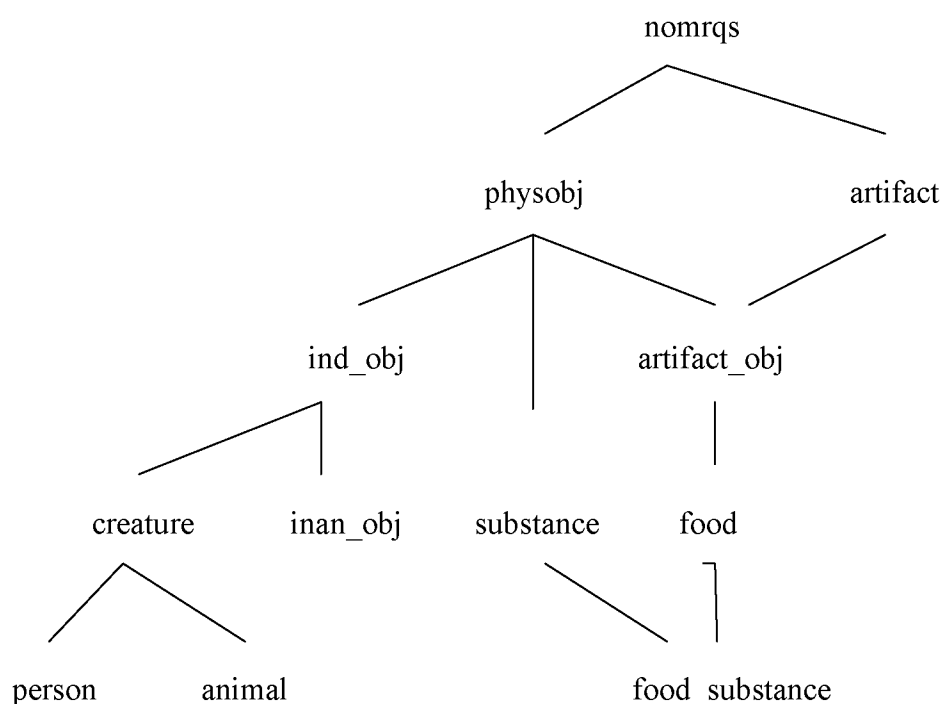


Figure 1

In Figure 1 the term *nomrqs* refers to ‘relativized qualia structure’ a type of generic information structure for entities, and *ind\_obj* represents ‘individuated object’.

Consider the constraints for the types artifact and physobj:

artifact(x)

TELIC = Pred(E,y,x)

Physobj(x)

FORMAL = physform(x)

PHYSICAL- STATE = solid(x)

Pred(E,y,x) – denotes the set of relations which refer to the use or purpose of x.

It may be observed that the constraint on artifact\_obj contains information that is inherited from both parents:

artifact\_obj(x)

FORMAL = physform(x)

PHYSICAL-STATE = solid(x)

TELIC = Pred(E,y,x)

The type fragments presented above serve to account for the appropriate interpretation of , e.g., the following sentences:

23. Mary finished her sandwich.

24. Mary finished the letter.

The nouns *sandwich* and *letter* contain information about the “eating activity” and “writing activity”, respectively as a constraint on their Telic value, which is the result of their position in the type structure: eat(P,w,x) – denotes a process, P, between an individual w and the physical object x (Pustejovsky and Boguraev 1993):

sandwich(x)

CONST = {bread, ...}

FORMAL = physobj(x)

TELIC = eat(P,w,x)

AGENTIVE = artifact(x)

The Qualia structure presented above enables us to interpret sentences 23 and 24 as being semantically equivalent to sentences 25 and 26, respectively:

25. Mary finished eating her sandwich.

26. Mary finished writing the letter.

Let us now examine how the model of lexical structure briefly outlined above accounts for the ambiguities mentioned in the earlier part of this chapter exemplified by means of the adjective *fast*. It is possible to describe the behaviour of the adjective *fast* by means of making reference to the richer internal structure of nouns, which means that *fast* may be looked upon as always predicating of the Telic role of a noun. In order to exemplify this, consider the qualia structure for the noun *car*:

Car(x)

CONST = {body, engine, ...}

FORMAL = physobj(x)

TELIC = drive(P,y,x)

AGENTIVE = artifact(x)

The Telic role specifies the purpose and function of the object denoted by the noun *car*. In the phrase *a fast car* *fast* modifies the Telic role of the noun which is of the type event, expressing the relation drive. The same holds for nouns such as *waltz*, *typist*, *book* or *reader*, ie., it is their Telic role that is interpreted as being *fast*. The Telic role of the nouns in question determines the activity that is performed. Put differently, *fast* assumes the role of an event predicate modifying the activity which is the value of the Telic role of the noun. Thus, the interpretation of the adjective *fast* in sentences 1 – 6 can be easily derived from a single word sense and the enumeration of different senses is not necessary. Novel senses of *fast*, as e.g. *a fast motorway*, can be accounted for in the same way: the Telic role of *motorway* specifies its purpose, which is treated as a process interpreted as being *fast*.

In the same way there is no need for enumerating different senses for verbs such as eg. *kill*, *wake*, *begin* or *enjoy* (Pustejovsky and Boguraev 1993). In sentences 27 – 35 the verbs

interpret all the sentences as some kind of events, no matter what the syntactic form of their arguments is. Observe the following examples (Pustejovsky & Boguraev 1993):

27. John killed Mary.
28. The gun killed Mary.
29. The bullet killed Mary.
30. The cup of coffee woke John up.
31. Mary woke John up.
32. John's drinking of the cup of coffee woke him up.
33. Mary began a book.
34. Mary began reading a book.
35. Mary began to read a book.

Consider the qualia structure for the word *book*:

book(x)

FORMAL = physobjx

TELIC = read P,y,x

AGENTIVE = write(T, w, x)

The verb *begin* requires a phrase whose semantic type is an event. The noun phrase *the book* does not satisfy this type, so the verb coerces the noun phrase into an event denotation available from the qualia structure for *book*.

### **Lexical Inheritance Structure**

Lexical inheritance structure constitutes a final aspect of the semantic representation of words as viewed by J. Pustejovsky and B. Boguraev (1993). So far we have viewed the meaning of a word as a flexible unit with its senses (readings) arising generatively by means of composition with other words. Lexical inheritance structure, on the other hand, has to do with the logical associations a word has in a given context. It concentrates on both the inheritance relations of concepts denoted by words and how these concepts are integrated at the sentence level.



Lexical inheritance is not a new concept in lexical semantics. Flickinger et al. (1985), Briscoe et al. (1990), Evans and Gazdar ((1989, 1990) discussed the issue of the usefulness of inheritance mechanisms in capturing generalizations across classes of lexical entries.

The conceptual model worked out by J. Pustejovsky makes use of the so called multiple inheritance system, which functions generatively from the qualia structure of a given word. Contextual factors make different aspects of objects to be more or less important. For example, *a book* is\_a literature, as well as a physical\_object. The same holds for *a dictionary* which is\_a physical\_object as well as a reference or *a car* is\_a both vehicle and artifact. Figure 2 is the illustration of a standard *is\_a hierarchy* described briefly above (Pustejovsky, Boguraev 1993):

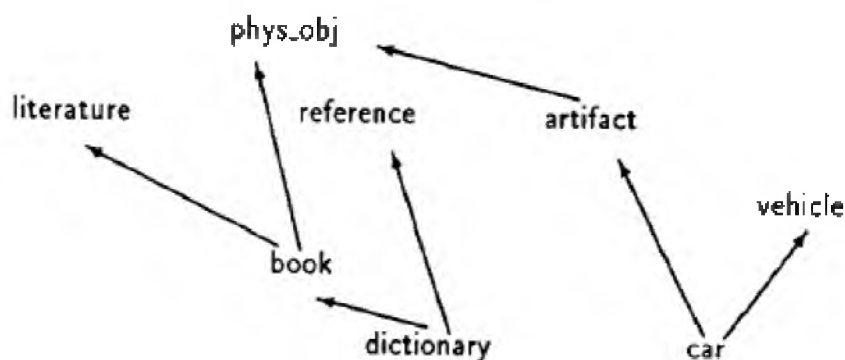


Figure 2

Pustejovsky and Boguraev claim that in order to discover different shades of meanings of a word, each role of the qualia structure should be taken into consideration. Thus, modelling with qualia type inheritance amounts to the following relations:

Book is\_formal phys-obj,  
 Book is\_telic literature,  
 Book is\_agent literature,  
 Dictionary is\_formal book,  
 Dictionary is\_telic reference,  
 Dictionary is\_agent compiled-material,  
 Play is\_agent literature,

Play is \_telic book.

The relations presented above can be illustrated in Figure 3 (adopted from Pustejovsky & Boguraev 1993, Pustejovsky 2003), where F, T, A stand for Formal, Telic and Agentive roles, respectively:

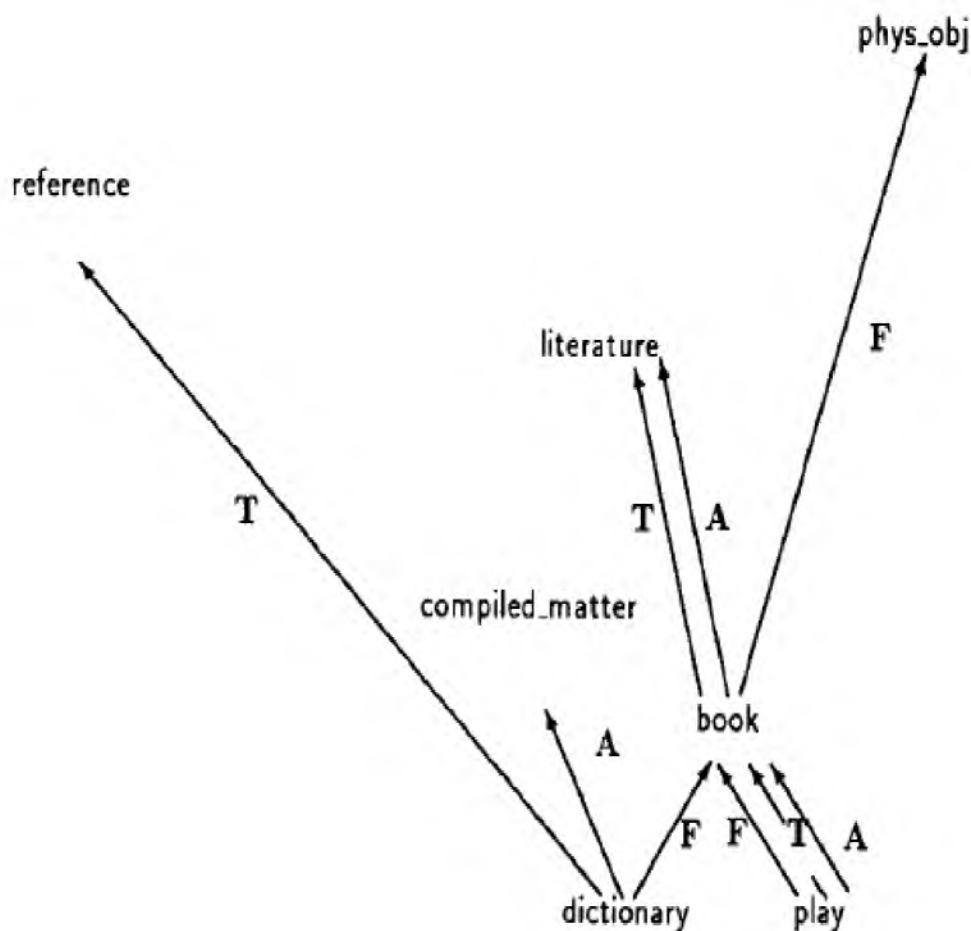


Figure 3

Figure 2 and Figure 3 allow us to understand how lexical inheritance structure operates in the process of analyzing meanings of words. It should be pointed out that the relations marked by means of arrows on the diagrams, in the case of agentive and telic roles, specify the direction from cause to result relation. While the relations of hyponymy and hyperonymy are estimated on the basis of the qualia structure.

There are many ways of modeling lexical knowledge, or more generally knowledge representation, based on the conception of *frame*. The notion of *frame* is not new in the field of semantic theory, for example, John Stuart Mill in his book *A System of Logic* (1846,2002) drew the distinction between two terms: *connotation* and *denotation*. Mill observes that two words, e.g., *father* and *son* denote different things, but they connote the same thing, which is the whole series of events that results in the formation of the relationship named by the two words. The notion of *frame* has developed and is used in other fields, apart from lexicography, such as cognitive psychology or Artificial Intelligence, where the term denotes “a data structure for representing a stereotyped situation, like being in a certain kind of living room, ...”introduced by Marvin Minsky (1975:212). Minsky’s *frame* corresponds to Fillmore’s notion of *scene*, later substituted by the notion of *frame*, and is also comparable to Schank and Abelson’s (1977) notion of *script*, whose main idea will be mentioned and developed later in the chapter. Both *frames* and *scripts* are concepts which were developed by researchers whose main interest was artificial intelligence. By means of these concepts it was possible to represent in computer memory those aspects of world knowledge which are involved in the natural processing of texts.

“A *Frame* is any system of concepts related in such a way that to understand any one concept it is necessary to understand the entire system ;(...)” (Petruck 1996:1 ), that is, a concept can only be understood if a larger system of concepts is also understood. The theory boils down to the following: when a person encounters a new situation, s/he selects from memory a substantial structure which is called *frame* – a remembered framework which can be adapted to fit reality by changing some of the details when necessary. Some of the frames are innate, that is, they appear naturally in the cognitive development of every human being, for example, the knowledge of the common features of the human face; others are usually acquired through experience or some training (like the knowledge of social institutions, etc.). The background of common knowledge and practices constitute “*a common ground to the figure representable by any of the individual words. Such a frame represents the particular organization of knowledge which stands as a prerequisite to our ability to understand the meanings of the associated words*” (Fillmore 1985:224).

The *Commercial Transaction Frame* may provide a good example of the notion in question here (Petruck 1996). The basic elements in this frame include a *buyer*, a *seller*, *goods* and *money*, which are designated in terms of situational roles. The following verbs: *buy*, *sell*, *pay*,

*spend, cost, charge* belong to the set of verbs semantically related to this frame; each of them evokes a different aspect of the frame, for example:

buy – focuses on the buyer and the goods,

sell – focuses on the seller and the goods,

pay – focuses on the buyer, the money and the seller.

Knowing the meaning of any of these verbs assumes the knowledge of what takes place in a commercial transaction; at the same time one can say that knowing one of the verbs means knowing all of them. The words themselves evoke the *frame* in the minds of speakers or hearers. For the description of these verbs to be complete there should be added information about their grammatical properties and syntactic patterns in which they occur, that is, what elements of the *frame* may be realized as subjects or objects of the verb if it takes ones, which of these elements are obligatory and which are optional. Consider the following sentence:

*Stephan bought a new mobile phone from my sister for \$20.*

- the subject is *Stephan* (the buyer),
- the direct object is *a new mobile phone* (the goods);

both the elements are obligatory.

Optional are those elements that are backgrounded, namely:

- *from my sister* (the seller) and
- *for \$20* (the money).

The prepositions that may be used here are also important as they provide us with a particular kind of information: *from* makes us infer that my sister is the seller, while, for example, the use of the preposition *with* has to do with the money.

Although grammatical information concerning the syntactic-semantic valence description of each verb is not specified in the *frame*, it may be obtained on the basis of rich descriptions of particular frame elements. If we were to take into consideration a more general money-transferring frame, there is a lot of nouns (like, eg., *ransom, allowance, refund, bonus, tuition*, etc.) as included in this frame, whose full description is based on the syntax of the expressions in which a particular noun appears, that is, its co-occurrence with definite/indefinite articles or possessive pronouns.

There are some concepts that are crucial to the Frame Semantics approach to linguistic description. One of them is that of a *prototype*, which, generally speaking, may be understood as “a fairly large slice of the surrounding culture against which the meaning of a word is defined and understood” (Petruck 1996). The term *prototype* was defined in the 1970’s by Eleanor Rosch in her study *Natural Categories* (1973) as the most central member of a given category. Rosch claims that many natural lexical category structures are graded because they have prototypical members that are thought of as better fitting the category than other elements, for example, if we were to consider a category like *bird*, which consists of different elements having unequal status (feathers, beak, ability to fly, etc.) one may observe that robins are viewed as better examples of the category than penguins. In view of this example, it may be observed that categories consist of central and peripheral members, which leads to a graded notion of categories which also is a basic notion in many models of cognitive science and cognitive semantics, for example in George Lakoff’s *Women, Fire and Dangerous Things* (1987) and Ronald Langacker’s *Cognitive Grammar* vol.1/2 (1987/1991).

The conditions which define the *prototype* need not all be present to use the word appropriately by native speakers.

By means of defining words in terms of *frames* and *prototypes* it is possible to tackle the ‘boundary’ problem for linguistic categories. The often-cited in literature example of the word *bachelor* may serve as the illustration of the problem. The word *bachelor* may appear in contexts which do not match the prototype, which may mean that speakers reveal the tendency to extend the word’s *frame* or even create a new *frame* (as for a far more detailed discussion concerning the case of the word *bachelor* see Fillmore 1982).

Another crucial concept is that of *perspective*. The notion of *perspective* depends on understanding the history of events leading to a given scene. Thus, for example, the words *land* and *ground*, both identifying the same entity, are understood in a different way by a traveler who spent a few hours *on land*, namely, a traveller interrupted a sea voyage, and by a traveller who spent a few hours *on the ground*, namely a traveller interrupted an air flight. To conclude, one may observe that the different words imply different perspectives of the same scene.

To sum up, the following postulates of the Frame Semantics may be enumerated (Petruck 1996):

1. the meaning of a word is described on the basis of experience-based schematizations of the speakers’ world, where frames impose order on *prototypes*,

2. words are defined in relation to their background *frames* (not other words),
3. the meaning of words depends on their conceptual background, the knowledge of which is crucial for their appropriate use.

The notion of *frame*, apart from its utility in lexical semantics, is also a very useful tool in text semantics and the semantics of grammar. It forms the link between lexical semantics and text semantics, firstly because a lexical item can be treated as a small text, and secondly, because the meaning of any lexical item is crucial to the meaning of any longer text, such as, for example, a sentence.

As far as lexical description and dictionary making is concerned, the notion of *frame* is regarded as the organizing principle for the lexicon. As an example of a frame-based dictionary may serve a large-scale study of the lexeme RISK carried out and described by Fillmore and Atkins (1994) as an indication of an approach to the analysis of word-meaning in such a dictionary (for more detailed analysis of the lexeme RISK see Fillmore and Atkins 1994: 349-393). The authors carried out a thorough examination of large corpora of data, specified the lexical and semantic patterns of the lexeme RISK (as a noun and a verb) as well as laid out the polysemy system for the verb RISK. This kind of a dictionary differs from a traditional one in that it enables the user to get “access to the underlying frame(s) relative to which a word is defined, and to further information about associated conceptual frames, as well as to the categories derived from these frames” (Petruck 1996: 5).

Contrary to the concept of *frame*, which is static in its nature, the concept of *script* is dynamic (similar interpretation is provided by Taylor 1991 and Langacker 1991). It first appeared in a work devoted to the computer simulation of language understanding. The researchers looked for the answer to the question how people manage to understand elliptical texts (Fayol and Monteil 1988). Inspired by the theory of *frames*, R.Schank and R.Abelson (1977) introduced the notion of *script*, which they define as “a standard event sequence” (1977:38) or “a predetermined, stereotyped sequence of actions that defines a well-known situation” (1977:41). In other words, a *script* is a structure that describes sequences of events in particular contexts. Each script consists of slots and requirements about what can be put in these slots. It is an interconnected structure in that the elements put in one slot affect the elements in another one.

Scripts presuppose the existence of event predicates, for example, the *restaurant script* can be presented by means of the sequence of actions typically associated with the following situation: entering, ordering a meal, eating, paying, exiting, etc.

To be able to differentiate between *scripts* and *frames* consider the following:

$P(A_1 \dots A_0)$

where P stands for the predicator and  $A_1 \dots A_0$  are arguments.

It may be observed that:

1. if the position of arguments is filled by propositional arguments, we have to do with a *script*,
2. if the position of arguments is filled by object arguments, we can speak about *frames*.

The above mentioned lexical description which focuses on the sequence of events typical of a given situation may also be observed in the model of lexical description proposed by I. Mel'čuk and J. Apresjan, where it manifests itself as the lexical function Real. There exists a quite clear relation between the lexical function Real and the notion of *script*. Apresjan (1980:69) defines Real as the function that is created on the basis of words belonging to two categories. Meanings of the words belonging to one category comprise the senses equal to modal "want", "can" and "must" and their derivatives such as "aim" or "destination", which leads to the conclusion that the lexical function Real may be formed from any noun whose meaning is that of "tool", "device", "means" and other artefacts (REAL(knife)=cut; REAL(train)=go, etc.) (Banyś 1995).

Thanks to the lexical function Real the notion of obligation can be predicted as a given situation happening simultaneously or just after some other typical situation, for example:

*become ill → run a fever → weaken → stay in bed → call a doctor → be examined by a doctor → be treated → recover*

There are a lot of realizations of the lexical function Real which depend on that element of the *script* which is treated as the departure point for this function, which, on the other hand, creates a kind of closed circle of this type of relations.

The lexical function Real manifests itself also in Pustejovsky's Telic role. Consider the following:

Real (knife)=cut

Real(sandwich)=eat

Real(book)=read

Real(door)=go through

Although not identical, both models of lexical description – Pustejovsky's Generative Lexicon and Apresjan and Mel'čuk's Meaning-Text Theory – employ exactly the same mechanism of explanation of word meaning in that it enables to present one and the same word, eg., *a chair*, in different contexts: *sit on a chair* or *bring a chair*. The possibility of presenting a given lexical item in different contexts is the function of taking into consideration another lexical parameter, namely that of Real or Subst, which are a part of the description of a lexical item.

It should be observed (Banyś 1995) that not only the lexical function Real is present in Pustejovsky and Boguraev's model, but also the lexical function Gener, which makes it possible to account for the following relation:

*pain/ailment* → *flu* → *infectious disease* → *disease*,

and simultaneously solves the problems connected with lexical inheritance.

Making use of other lexical functions proposed by Mel'čuk makes it possible to account for the following:

1. syntactic derivatives – realized by the parameter So:

So(buy)=purchase

2. nouns denoting the instrument of a given situation – realized by the parameter Sinstr:

Sinstr(write)=fountain pen

3. components of the *object* – realized by the parameter Pars:

Pars(lamp)=bulb, shade



To conclude, we would like to stress that the Theory of Generative Lexicon proposed by Pustejovsky and Boguraev can be useful for computational linguists, theoretical linguists, lexicographers as well as language learners. The lexicon is seen as a generative system in which word senses are related by logical operations. The theory enables to eliminate much of the lexical ambiguity of polysemous lexical items by means of spreading semantic load evenly throughout the lexicon to other lexical categories. The lexical knowledge that is necessary to resolve the problem of ambiguity is seen as factored out at different levels of lexical representation, namely qualia structure and lexical inheritance, which seem to be of particular relevance to the structuring of the semantic information carried by, eg., nouns or adjectives.

The model of the lexicon in question is open-ended in nature and accounts for the novel, creative uses of words in a variety of contexts, contrary to traditional lexicons based on word-sense specifications.

### 1.3. The Object Oriented Approach proposed by Wiesław Banyś

The development of computer technology and the Internet has brought about many innovatory changes in almost all walks of our lives. It has also brought about changes in lexicographical work. Thanks to highly sophisticated computer technologies, linguists and lexicographers have obtained a powerful tool that enables to collect, process and store language data in a quick and safe way. Over the last few years there has also appeared the necessity to create electronic dictionaries. An average language user would choose an electronic dictionary for many reasons, but maybe the most important one is the possibility to look up a word or structure in a quick and accurate way. Most available dictionaries have already their electronic versions, but any significant changes in their structures have not been introduced.

What seems to be of extreme importance here is not just the creation of electronic versions of traditional dictionaries, but rather the possibility of joining the precise data coming from such dictionaries and supplying them, wherever possible, with implicit information (e.g. lexical hierarchy, semantic relations, etc.) as well as additional new information in order to create a multifunctional lexical data base (Banyś 2002). The structure of traditional dictionaries constitutes their main drawback: the lexical entries are introduced in alphabetical order, they are also not free from spatial confines, which, among others, leads to the fact that not all information concerning the lexical entry is included. The main objective, while creating new electronic dictionaries, seems to be an accurate and exhaustive presentation of all possible uses of a given lexical entry. To achieve this aim, the information concerning it should be introduced on the basis of a well-arranged methodology open to possible changes and new information. The conception, developed by Gaston Gross and Wiesław Banyś concerning the structure of the electronic dictionary enabling the automatic translation of texts, aims at the presentation of principles used to construct a new type of electronic dictionary of the French language (Banyś 2002; Gross 1992). The principles of the organization of lexical entries as proposed by the authors are universal enough to apply them to other languages as well. Thus, to make sure whether all the necessary information is included in the entry of a given lexical item, it is crucial to present it on the basis of a well-organised method – the *Object Oriented Approach* (the OOA), whose main characteristic features are *extendibility* and *reusability*. Such a structure of linguistic description is open to all possible changes and enrichments in the entry of a given lexical item. The introduction of any new information into the entry of a

given lexical item (*extendibility*) may be relatively easy if we deal with one which is not very complex, but when it is more sophisticated the introduction of some changes may lead to the necessity of using a new way of its description, which would differ from the one adopted at the point of departure. Thus, in order to avoid such problems the approach proposed by Gaston Gross and Wiesław Banyś aims at:

- simple descriptive architecture, which, if necessary, is easier to adopt than a complex one;
- decentralization and autonomy of description, as it is assumed that possible changes would affect a small number of modules, not the whole structure.

The principle of *reusability* aims at the possibility of creating such a format of the description of the data included in the electronic data base which may be employed in the construction of other applications of a given format of description. In other words, the system of lexical description should be characterized as one having modular architecture, consisting of autonomous elements joined together by means of a simple structure, thus enabling a given lexical information to be used outside the system of description and serve as the departure point for possible extensions. There are four parameters that characterize the above described modular architecture:

1. modular decomposability
2. modular composability
3. modular comprehensibility
4. modular continuity

#### Modular decomposability

One may speak about modular architecture if it consists of a number of units autonomous enough to be analysed separately and joined together by means of a simple structure. These autonomous units may be relatively complex and divided into sub-units. The process of decomposition may be carried out until we are sure that the process is complete (the problem is solved). Modular decomposition makes it possible to analyse modules in such a way that each is analysed independently of other modules and in a given time. All possible interdependencies between analysed modules, that are to be repeated, are minimized. Taking

into consideration the above mentioned characteristics, the problem *to dye one's hair*” may be decomposed into the following modules forming a situational script (Grigowicz 2004):

**to dye one's hair** →

*to wet one's hair* →

*to squeeze one's hair dry* →

*to apply hair colorant* →

*to leave hair colorant for the required time* →

*to rinse* →

*to dry*

### Modular composability

Modular composability is the opposite of modular decomposability. Composability enables sufficiently autonomous modules to be used outside the context of the original problem being the point of departure for the analysis. Thus, the module *to rinse* could be used in the script *to wash the dishes*, as well. It should be pointed out that the decomposability of a problem into modules is accompanied by a relatively strong contextualization of the modules, which often makes it impossible to use them while solving a new problem without introducing appropriate to the problem changes.

### Modular comprehensibility

According to the principle of modular comprehensibility, each module should be comprehensible without the necessity to refer to the comprehension of other modules, as *to dye one's hair* exemplifies (each module is comprehensible in itself). It should be pointed out that modules which are comprehensible in themselves and independent may constitute a part of other modular structure, e.g. the following modules: *to wet*, *to squeeze*, *to apply*, *to rinse*, or *to dry*, may constitute modules in some other situational script. On the other hand, there are

more sophisticated structures in a language, whose comprehension requires simultaneous integration of several other modules, such as e.g.: *to dye one's hair*.

### Modular continuity

The fourth parameter is in a natural and logical way bounded up with the previous three. Modular continuity means that slight changes in the specification of a given problem involve the appearance of slight changes within the module or a small number of individual modules, but they will not change the whole system, e.g.:

**to dye one's hair** →

*to wet one's hair* →

*to squeeze one's hair dry* →

*to apply hair colorant* [strand by strand, in all hair, etc.] →

*to leave hair colorant for the required time* →

*to rinse* [with hot, cold water, etc.] →

*to dry* [with a hairdryer, in the open air, etc.]

At this point an interesting question arises: how many modules and in what way can they be modified within a structure to remain in the same type of its architecture? Unfortunately, there is no easy answer to this question. The only solution is to analyse the nature of the introduced changes and the way they affect the structure; they may either “stretch” the whole structure, or “destroy” it completely.

The parameters enumerated on page 64 do not supply us with the information concerning the nature of modules. There are two types of units that may compete for the status of modules: *predicates* and *arguments*. Whatever the choice would be, none of the units would be excluded from the complete representation of a language. Each of the two types of units may constitute the central point of the system's architecture, thus, determining the position and status of the other unit.

The approach adopted by G.Gross and W.Banyś is *object oriented* and makes us choose types of *objects* as the modules forming the architecture of linguistic description. The definition of

the *object* is of operational character, which means that it is described by means of different operations that can be carried out by the object and, on the other hand, the ones that affect the object. From this point of view, the *object* is characterized by the operations and other accompanying objects which are present in a given situation. Taking into consideration the context of linguistic analysis, it should be pointed out that situations are represented by sentences. Thus, the *objects* and *operations* included within the structure of a sentence form the basis for the definition of a linguistic object. Consequently, in the OOA, the sentence constitutes the minimal unit of analysis and is defined as a predicate with the longest sequence of arguments. The arguments are described in terms of a *class of objects*, which makes it possible to describe the polysemy of predicates and to isolate each of their uses (G.Gross 1993, 1994, 1995). The notion of a *class of objects* is the heart and soul of the object oriented approach and automatic translation. The notion has its origin in the ancient philosophical tradition. It was Aristotle who most probably was the first to study this concept: “*How shall we proceed to define an object or a term? (...) every good definition has two parts, stands on two solid feet: first, it assigns the object in question to a class or group whose general characteristics are also its own – so man is, first of all, an animal ;(...).*” (Durant, 1958:59). Thus, according to Aristotle, all objects that share common features and behave similarly make up a *class of objects*. Aristotle’s definition was adopted and developed by G.Gross (1993, 1994, 1995), who introduced the notion of a *class of objects* into linguistics and defines it as a semantic class formed from *predicates* (attributes and operators) which allow for the selection of component units. Lexical units in this theory are not treated as independent units and their meanings are not pre-defined, rather they constitute parts of the context which determines the way we interpret them. The functioning of a given linguistic unit depends on its object and its different predicates, which is the central point of the description of words from the point of view of the approach under consideration here. Consider the example of the lexical unit *narrow* and its translations into Polish:

*narrow street* – **wąska** ulica

*narrow choice* – **ograniczony** wybór

*narrow vowel* – **ścieśniona** samogłoska

*narrow interpretation* – **zawężona** interpretacja

*narrow views* – **ciasne** poglądy

The example presented above clearly shows that our comprehension of a word's sense in a natural language depends on the context in which it is immersed.

As opposed to traditional methodology, in the OOA the status of objects is functional and there is no reference to ontological characteristics of objects referring to the outside world. In other words, the OOA focuses on a functional character of the object and the way a language expresses extralinguistic objects. Taking into consideration the operational point of view, what constitutes an *object* at a certain level of analysis, may become an *attribute* or *operation* (predicate) at some other level of analysis, and vice versa. Thus, e.g., *address* is one of the attributes of the object *inhabitant* and it assumes various values, such as e.g.: *a given number*, *a given street*, *a given district*, *a given city*, *a given country*. The same attribute becomes an object if put in the role of an object and its attributes are assigned. To illustrate this consider the following: the object *address* takes the attributes, e.g. parameters such as *street number*, *street*, *district*, *city*, *country*. Exactly the same type of relations holds in case of descriptive adjectives, e.g. *fair* is the value of the attribute *content* of the object *remark*. Therefore, *sense* is treated as an object (referring to the word, which, on the other hand, refers to a concrete object or abstraction) characterized by attributes and their values, as well as by the operations that it can carry out or that may affect it. The attributes and their values are regarded as those elements that determine the internal structure of the object. The operations, on the other hand, are those elements that determine the functionality of the object, i.e., its ability to appear in certain contexts. Both of them define the properties of a given *sense*. This view on description of the senses of words implies changes in the way the senses of words are described in terms of predicate-argument structure (Karolak 1972, 1977). For our example, consider the predicate *to bark* (Banyś 2002); what is important for us in the analysis of the predicate-argument structure, is filling the position of arguments that may co-occur with the predicate. As a result, we come to the conclusion that the position may be filled by animate “objects”, namely: *dogs*. To put it in a different way, we come from *f* (propositional function, the predicate) in order to arrive at its arguments *x*, “objects”, thus we obtain the following scheme:

$$f \Rightarrow x$$

In the OOA, the order of the analysis is reversed, i.e., we come from the object *x* and we look for predicates that can co-occur with it. The predicates are additionally subdivided into

attributes (different types of adjectives, and structures of the type NprepN) and operations (verbs)). The procedure may be represented in the following way:

$$x \Rightarrow f$$

In the case of an object like *a dog* it should be known what are its typical attributes (e.g., wise, domesticated, trained, etc.) and what operations it can carry out (bark, bite, whine, etc) or what may affect it (train, stroke, whistle, feed, etc). The example presented above proves that it is not possible to define the sense of a word exhaustively without taking into consideration all the words which co-occur in a given context. The description of the vocabulary presented in the form of the *listing* of all possible uses of a given linguistic unit concentrating around classes of objects follows the principle quoted by W.Banyś (2002; after Firth 1957): "You shall know a word by the company it keeps".

The characterization of the types of objects by means of the operations that apply to them is open-ended, which means that the *listing* of all their possible uses does not have to be filled with all possible operations that apply to them. The characterization does not imply that all operations that are listed are the only possible ones applying to a given type of objects. Quite the opposite, it is obvious that other operations, being as such only through the semantic heritage device, may be also applied.

The approach proposed by W.Banyś and employed in our thesis is strongly connected with that proposed by G.Gross in that they both underly the influence of attributes and operations that exist in the lexical item's environment on the structure of a class of objects. But whereas the OOA aims also at accounting for heuristic rules concerning the functioning of words and enabling generating meanings of a given word in all its possible uses, G.Gross proposes an exhaustive listing of all the uses of a language form singled out on the basis of its relations to operators.

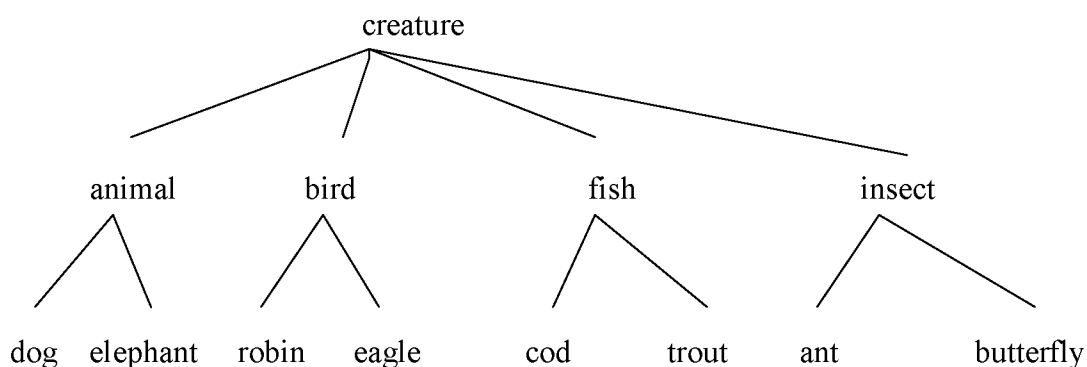
To sum up, in the OOA the main principle of the description is modularity; classes of objects constitute modules, which are points of departure for the analysis. The type of lexical description employed in the thesis also assumes that objects cannot exist without functions, the two are inseparable. But what distinguishes the OOA from other classical functional approaches is the distribution of roles assigned to objects and functions: object classes constitute the modules which are points of departure for the analysis, whereas functions are subordinate to them. Functions that determine types of objects are included in the modules of



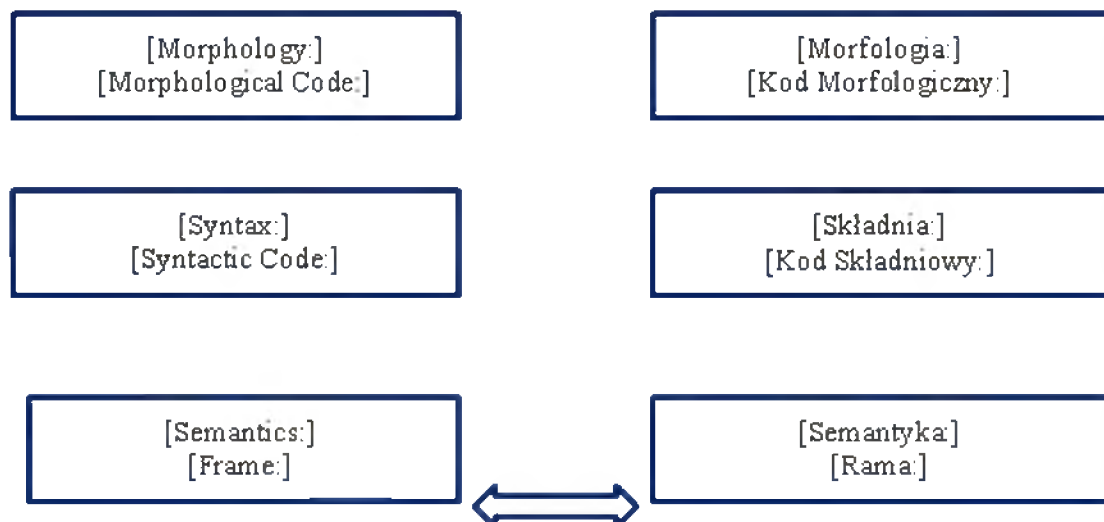
descriptive architecture, which means that in the OOA functions do not exist on their own, they exist only due to the fact that they are assigned to a given class of objects. Thus, the description of a word would take a form of a table which would include the adjectives attributed to nouns on the basis of the following parameters:

- dimension (height, longitude, width, thickness, weight, size)
- form (natural or artificial)
- colour
- quantity
- quality
- position in space
- status

The description of the world in terms of *classes of objects* naturally results in the necessity to establish a hierarchy between classes of objects subjected to the analysis, which makes the transmission – the heritage – of semantic characteristics from one class of objects to another possible. This means that each class has its super-class, ie. a class of *hyperonyms*, and its sub-class, ie., a class of *hyponyms*, both of them remain in the following relation (Cruse 1991) : an *X is a kind/type of Y*. Thus, the class of objects *an animal* is a part of a super-class *a creature* (an animal is kind/type of a creature), and on the other hand, the class of objects *a dog* constitutes a sub-class of the class *an animal* ( a dog is a kind/type of an animal). Thanks to the system of semantic heritage, the repetition of certain information is eliminated, as certain properties are inherited. The transmission of these characteristic properties operates from a sub-class to a super-class, as the diagram shows (Cruse 1991):



At this point of our presentation of the OOA, we think it appropriate to present a general scheme of linguistic description (Banyś 2002):



In order to develop the semantic part of the description, which is of particular importance in our approach, the following chart is used (the description of the word *motorway* is used as an example):

POLISH <i>autostrada</i>	ENGLISH <i>motorway</i>
[Morfologia:]	[Morphology:]
[Kod morfologiczny:]	[Morphological code:]
[Składnia:]	[Syntax:]
[Kod syntaktyczny:]	[Syntactic code:]
[Klasa obiektów:]	[Class of objects:]
[Definicja:] <i>szeroka i długa arteria komunikacyjna łącząca ważne ośrodki danego terenu, zwykle omijająca miasta, przeznaczona i dostosowana do szybkiego ruchu samochodowego; ma dwie wielotorowe jezdnie, osobne dla obu kierunków ruchu, oraz kilkupoziomowe skrzyżowania z innymi drogami i bezkolizyjne wjazdy i zjazdy</i>	[Definition:] <i>a wide road specially built for fast motor traffic, with a restricted number of places for entering and leaving. Motorways have at least two separate lanes in each direction.</i>
[Synonyms:]	[Synonimy:]
[Super-class 4:] <i>przestrzeń</i>	[Superklasa 4:] <i>space</i>
[Super-class 3:] <i>przestrzeń do przebycia</i>	[Superklasa 3:] <i>space to cover</i>
[Super-class 2:] <i>arteria komunikacyjna</i>	[Superklasa 2:] <i>line of communication</i>
[Super-class 1:] <i>droga</i>	[Superklasa 1:] <i>road</i>

[Domain:] <i>ruch drogowy; transport, droga</i>	[Domena:] <i>traffic; transport, road</i>
[Attributes:]	[Atrybuty:]
<i>autostrada angielska</i>	<i>England's motorway</i>
<i>autostrada M2</i>	<i>M 2</i>
<i>autostrada M40</i>	<i>M 40</i>
<i>autostrada północna</i>	<i>northbound motorway</i>
<i>autostrada w budowie</i>	<i>motorway under construction</i>
<i>autostrada w Irlandii</i>	<i>motorway in Ireland</i>
<i>autostrada zachodnia</i>	<i>westbound motorway</i>
<i>autostrady w Stanach Zjednoczonych</i>	<i>motorways in the USA</i>
<i>bezkolizyjny wyjazd z autostrady</i>	<i>collision-free exit from a motorway</i>
<i>bezpieczeństwo na autostradzie</i>	<i>motorway safety</i>
<i>bramka przy wjeździe na autostradę</i>	<i>tall gate on a motorway</i>
<i>drogowskaz na autostradzie</i>	<i>signpost on a motorway</i>
<i>działania zapobiegawcze na autostradzie</i>	<i>preventive measures on a motorway</i>
<i>interwencja na autostradzie</i>	<i>intervention on a motorway</i>
<i>karambol na autostradzie</i>	<i>motorway pile-up</i>
<i>koleiny na autostradzie</i>	<i>ruts on a motorway</i>
<i>kręta autostrada</i>	<i>twisty motorway</i>
<i>monitorowanie autostrad</i>	<i>monitoring of motorways</i>
<i>motele przy autostradzie</i>	<i>motorway motels</i>
<i>obladzona autostrada</i>	<i>icy motorway</i>
<i>odśnieżanie autostrad</i>	<i>ploughing motorways</i>
<i>odśnieżanie autostrady</i>	<i>snow clearance on a motorway</i>
<i>otwarta autostrada</i>	<i>open motorway</i>
<i>oznakowanie autostrady</i>	<i>motorway marking</i>
<i>pacholki drogowe na autostradzie</i>	<i>bollards on a motorway</i>
<i>pas awaryjny na autostradzie</i>	<i>emergency lane on a motorway</i>
<i>pas szybkiej jazdy na autostradzie</i>	<i>fast lane</i>
<i>pas wolnej jazdy na autostradzie</i>	<i>slow lane</i>
<i>płatna autostrada</i>	<i>(turn)pike</i>
<i>pobocze autostrady</i>	<i>motorway shoulder</i>
<i>posypywanie autostrad piaskiem</i>	<i>gritting motorways</i>
<i>prognoza pogody dla autostrady</i>	<i>weather forecast for a motorway</i>
<i>przejezdność autostrady</i>	<i>driving conditions on a motorway</i>
<i>przydrożny parking przy autostradzie</i>	<i>motorway car park</i>
<i>restauracja przy autostradzie</i>	<i>motorway restaurant</i>
<i>rozjazd na autostradzie</i>	<i>motorway junction</i>
<i>ruch na autostradzie</i>	<i>motorway traffic</i>
<i>siec autostrad</i>	<i>motorway network</i>
<i>solenie autostrady</i>	<i>motorway salting</i>
<i>stacje benzynowe na autostradzie</i>	<i>petrol stations on a motorway</i>
<i>stacje meteorologiczne na autostradzie</i>	<i>motorway weather stations</i>
<i>stacje obsługi samochodów przy autostradzie</i>	<i>motorway service stadions (areas)</i>
<i>sygnalizacja na autostradzie</i>	<i>motorway signaling</i>
<i>szeroka autostrada</i>	<i>wide motorway</i>
<i>tablice sygnalizacyjne na autostradzie</i>	<i>motorway signposts</i>

<i>telefon przy autostradzie</i>	<i>motorway telephone</i>
<i>widoczność na autostradzie</i>	<i>visibility conditions on a motorway</i>
<i>wyboista autostrada</i>	<i>bumpy motorway</i>
<i>wypadek na autostradzie</i>	<i>accident on a motorway</i>
<i>zajazd na autostradzie</i>	<i>motorway inn</i>
<i>zamknięcie autostrady dla ruchu</i>	<i>closing a motorway for traffic</i>
<i>zamknięta autostrada</i>	<i>closed motorway</i>
<i>zaśnieżona autostrada</i>	<i>snow covered motorway</i>
<i>zimowe utrzymanie autostrady</i>	<i>winter maintenance of a motorway</i>
[Part-whole:]	[Część-całość:]
[Operations:]	[Operacje:]
[Operations:constructeur]	[Operacje: konstruktortor:]
<i>budować autostradę</i>	<i>construct a motorway</i>
[Operations: manipulateur:]	[Operacje: manipulator]
<i>odśnieżać autostradę</i>	<i>clear snow from a motorway</i>
<i>otworzyć autostradę dla ruchu</i>	<i>open a motorway for traffic</i>
<i>pojechać autostradą</i>	<i>drive a motorway</i>
<i>pojechać autostradą</i>	<i>take a motorway</i>
<i>wjechać na autostradę</i>	<i>join a motorway</i>
<i>wyjechać z autostrady</i>	<i>leave a motorway</i>
<i>zabłądzić na autostradzie</i>	<i>get lost on a motorway</i>
<i>zamknąć autostradę dla ruchu</i>	<i>close a motorway for traffic</i>
<i>zatrzymać się na autostradzie</i>	<i>stop on a motorway</i>
<i>zgubić się na autostradzie</i>	<i>get lost on a motorway</i>
<i>zjechać z autostrady</i>	<i>turn off a motorway</i>
[Operations: akcesor:]	[Operacje: acceseur:]
<i>autostrada prowadzi do &lt;miejsce&gt;</i>	<i>motorway leads to &lt;destination&gt;</i>
[Extensions:]	[Ekstensje:]

In the OOA particular emphasis is laid on the *predicats-operations*, which constitute the scheme of the description. W.Banyś (2002) distinguishes three categories of operators, which enable the systematization of operational information concerning a given class of objects, organized in a corresponding *frame*. They are the following:

**predicators – constructors** form a given class of objects or a situation where this class does not appear; the components that characterize this category are the following:

*who* – the source of the construction;

(e.g. *bricklayer, politician, government, army*, etc.)

*how* – the instrument of the construction, which depends on the nature of the object;

(e.g., *bricks, cement, treaty, war*, etc.)

*why* – the aim of the construction (telic function);

(e.g., *to build a house, to make peace*, etc.)

*result* – the constructed object

(e.g., *a house, peace, war*, etc.)

**predicators – manipulators** affect a given class of objects (carry out all sorts of operations on a given class of objects) and they are characterized by such components as:

*who* – an agent, experience

(e.g., *Peter, John*, etc.)

*how* – the instrument that depends on the nature of the object

(e.g., *scalpel, probe, observation, question, lecture*, etc.)

*why* – the aim of the construction (information concerning the internal structure, ie., attributes and their values)

*result* – the information acquired

**predicators – accessors** have an access to a class of objects to provide information concerning its structure and behavior. And also here, the following components may be enumerated:

*who* – the source of the access: an agent, an experience [ $x \Rightarrow x$ ,  $x \Rightarrow y$  (*Peter, John*, etc.)]

*how* – the instrument (depends on the nature of the object and the presence or absence of a co-referent [ $x \Rightarrow x$ ,  $x \Rightarrow y$  (*scalpel, order, demand*, etc.)])

*why* – the aim of the operation (based on the information concerning the internal structure of the object)

*result* – the object in question [ $x \Rightarrow x$ ,  $x \Rightarrow y$  (*John sleeps, John forces Peter to sing, John solves Peter's problems*, etc.)]

In the following part of our discussion we would like to draw attention to certain similarities that exist between the OOA and other approaches (described in chapter 1, sections 1.1. and 1.2.) dealing with the automatic translation of texts, namely those that are based on the notion of *qualia structure* and the *lexical functions*.

It should be mentioned that the structure of operations that characterize a given class of objects in the OOA relates to the four roles described by J.Pustejovsky and B.Boguraev (1994, 2003) in their analysis of *qualia structure*, which constitutes one of the four elements of the semantic analysis of nouns. The *qualia structure* is composed of four elements, each including different types of relations, which make it possible to define a word. They are as follows:

Constitutive role – expresses the relation between an object and its constituent parts (material, weight, parts and component elements);

Formal role – the basic category that distinguishes the object within a larger domain;

Telic role – expresses the purpose that an agent has in performing an act, and built-in function or aim that specifies certain activities;

Agentive role – determines factors involved in the object's origin or coming to being (creator, artifact, natural kind, casual chain).

Thus, comparing the two approaches, it may be claimed that under the approach adopted by J.Pustejovsky and B.Boguraev the information concerning the component parts of the object is provided on the basis of the information supplied by the Constitutive Role and the part-whole relation. And, in the OOA this kind of information is the outcome of the operations carried out by predicators-manipulators. The Telic Role, as well as the operations carried out by predicators-constructors, constitute the source of information specifying the aim of the agent's activity; but, its built-in functions are specified by predicators-manipulators in the approach at hand here. The Formal Role, making the distinguishing of the object within a larger domain possible, refers to the relations that hold between the super-class and sub-class, and semantic heritage relations. The information that is supplied by the Agentive Role is also gained on the basis of operations (and their results) carried out by predicators-constructors. It should be observed that the analysis of this type makes us aware of the fact that there exists a large diversity of attributes and operators specifying a given object. The whole net of multiple

relations allows us to claim that there are as many object classes as different attributes and operations organized in hierarchies and semantic heritage relations.

It may also be observed that there is a relation between the notion of a *class of objects* and the *lexical functions* constituting the heart of lexical paraphrase in the Meaning-Text Theory. A *lexical function* is used to formalize a semantic relation that holds between two lexemes, one being the argument and the other its value, i.e., the linguistic expression which realizes the meaning or role in relation to the argument of a lexical function. Thus, it is assumed that lexical functions determine the type of the relation that holds between the object and the operation. Some of the functions take a great number of arguments and also have a great number of different values, which is true in case of such functions as *Oper*, *Func*, *Labor*. The same type of specification of relations appears as part of the operational definition in the OOA. Consider the correspondence among the attributes and predicats-operations and lexical functions on the basis of the following examples:

The role of predicator-manipulator corresponds to:

*Oper1(attention)=pay*

*Labreal12 (mind)=bring to*

*Labreal12(saw)=cut (something with a saw)*

The role of predicator-accessor corresponds to:

*Funct0 (silence)=reign*

*Fact0 (dream)=come true*

The role of attributes corresponds to:

*Bon (advice)= good*

*Ver (instruction)=exact*

*AntiBon (advice)=bad*

The role of extensions corresponds to:

*Magn (sober)=as a judge*

Summing up, it should be pointed out that the OOA, developed by W.Banyś (2002) , making use of the information supplied by electronic dictionaries, based on the notion of a class of objects, introduces some new elements into the area of formation and construction of electronic dictionaries and multifunctional lexical data base. First of all, the modular architecture employed in the description of word senses makes it possible to find a correct equivalent of a given word in a target language, ie., the language into which a translation is made. The introduction of the module *frame* together with the lexical functions, developed by I.Mel'cuk in his Meaning-Text Theory, facilitates the process of isolation of all possible elements of the *frame*, and the object subjected to the analysis becomes (together with all other objects, which are conceptual partners) the element that defines and that is defined at the same time. What is also worth mentioning is the fact that in the process of disambiguation the problem of semantic heritage is taken into consideration, ascribing each class of objects to an appropriate super class.

In the subsequent section an attempt will be made to show a step by step procedure of the analysis and word sense disambiguation (WSD) according to the OOA adopted in our thesis.



### 1.3.1. Application of the Object Oriented Approach to the disambiguation of verbs

In this part of our thesis we would like to present the procedure of an analysis of verbs (on the example of the English verbs *open* and *send*) based on the principles of the OOA.

As the notion of *meaning* constitutes the central point in automatic language processing, the collection of semantic, lexical, syntactic and morphological data of a given lexical item seems to be fundamental for the OOA. The description of a given lexical item should include:

- all the data given in an explicit way which derive from traditional dictionaries, as well as
- those that can be brought out on their basis, in an implicit way.

The information concerning a given lexical item collected from traditional dictionaries is then reorganized and supplied with additional information which is inferred, in an implicit way, and concerns, e.g., lexical hierarchy, semantic relations, etc. The aim of this type of lexical description is the formation of a polyvalent lexical database functioning as operating system which can be used repeatedly, and which is open for modifications.

The OOA in an analysis of lexical items focuses on the *object* which constitutes the heart and soul of this description. The *object* has a functional, not ontological, character (an exhaustive description of the term *object* is presented in section 1.3., chapter 1) in that it is a member of a *class of objects* constituting one of its elements, which are characterized by a set of identical characteristic features. The *object* is ascribed *operations* (its behaviour, its modus operandi) and *attributes* (its structure) that exist in its environment in different contexts. In our analysis, we, first of all, focus on the linguistic behaviour of the *object*, which means we highlight its lexical environment. The OOA emphasizes the influence of *attributes* and *operations* existing in the environment of a given lexical item on the formation of *classes of objects*. In the analysis of verbs a very thorough specification of *classes of objects*, including the whole set of *arguments*, should be taken into consideration. Thus, all the members of *the class of objects* activated by a given predicate may be enumerated. The *object* (or *the class of objects*) and its characteristics is fundamental for the description of words, and thanks to it a lexicographer is able to choose an appropriate translational equivalent in a target language.

The most important problem concerning the process of computer aided translation is the polysemy of words. For the computer aided translation to be effective and exhaustive, first of all, a polysemous word has to be disambiguated and then ascribed proper equivalents in the target language.

In the process of word sense disambiguation (WSD) there are certain elements that need to be taken into consideration, such as e.g., different parts of speech, synonyms, antonyms, syntactic-semantic patterns (e.g., *play with somebody/something* / *bawić się (z) kimś/czymś* or *play something (the piano)* / *grać na czymś*), various predicate-argument structures (*write a letter* / *pisać list* or *take a letter* / *wziąć list*), lexical selectional restrictions, e.g., various types of abstract nouns belonging in consequence to different classes of objects in one of the analysed languages (*take a coat* in Polish *wziąć płaszcz* and *take a decision* in Polish *podjąć decyzję*) (Banyś, seminarium magisterskie tłumaczeniowe-jezykoznawcze: [www.ifr.us.edu.pl](http://www.ifr.us.edu.pl)). The employed approach is an effective tool serving the purpose of selecting all those elements of a class of objects which are used to convey a number of meanings of a given lexical unit. The meaning of a lexical unit is the outcome of various classes of objects placed in the position of arguments and its different equivalents in the target language. Thus, it should be stated that the number of meanings of a given lexical unit is determined by the target language involved in the process of translation: there are as many meanings in the source language of a given lexical unit as there are its equivalents in a target language.

For a given polysemous lexical unit to be disambiguated in an effective way, a number of operations should be carried out:

First, a corpus should be selected in order to collect all possible contexts a given lexical unit may be found in. For this study we decided to use several sources, e.g., [www.google.co.uk](http://www.google.co.uk), [www.lex tutor.ca](http://www.lex tutor.ca), [www.natcorp.ox.ac.uk](http://www.natcorp.ox.ac.uk), [www.edict.com.hk](http://www.edict.com.hk), LOB Corpus, Brown Corpus, BNC, among others. The examples of word uses come from different walks of life, like e.g., language and teaching, health, politics, computers, literature, business and economy. We consider that together with the information compiled on the basis of bilingual dictionaries, the above mentioned sources constitute a reliable source of different uses of a given lexical item. Once the corpus is selected, all concordances of the lexical item in question here are determined, consider the example:

1     dle--this time with complete success. The door swung open--a crack, a mere fraction, but  
enough for Tommy to hear

2     thoughtful, Alfred dear." The French window swung open a little wider, and a handsome  
white-haired old lady,

3     that.... Half-ashamed of herself, Tuppence pulled it open and looked inside. No one--of  
course! She stooped down

4     in reality a dangerous criminal? His life seemed so open and aboveboard. No hint of  
sinister doings. Suppose it

5     . He had been bound by an honourable promise not to open any such letters if they did  
arrive, but to repair to

6     the almost disarmed me, but not quite. I kept my mind open between the two of them. And  
then I got a bogus note from

7     to cut his bonds? He essayed cautiously to rub the open blade up and down on the cord  
that bound his two wrists

8     the tennis court a few moments later, I had to pass the open boudoir window, and was unable  
to help overhearing the

9     that moment a well remembered voice floated through the open French window near at hand:  
"Then you'll write to me"

10    thrust into his hand was a small penknife, the blade open. From the way she had studiously  
avoided looking at him

11    Julius's glance went to the window. "The window's open," he remarked. "Do you think----  
" Tuppence shook her head

12    bolts and chain. At last they yielded, the door swung open. He turned. Annette had  
disappeared. Tommy stood staring

13    deep-padded leather arm-chairs, and an old-fashioned open hearth. In the window was a  
big roll-top desk strewn with

14    ever you?" "Oh, unbelieving one!" Tuppence wrenched open her bag. "Look here, and  
here, and here!" "Great Jesus!"

15    *sir. She ran upstairs while I was getting. the door open."*    *"H'm, she must belong to the gang, then; but, bein*

16    *satisfaction. "Viola! It is not the key, but it will open it at a pinch." He slid back the roll top, and ran a r*

17    *ister hesitated a minute--"that it would be better to open it now? Surely we ought to secure the document, that*

18    *Princess? In case of a refusal, Lady Tadminster might open it the first day, and Mrs. Crosbie the second. Then t*

19    *lope for what it's worth. I'm going to ask you not to open it until the very last moment, midnight on the 28th, i*

20    *bolted, meaning that it was fastened, and I could not open it, but I believe all the doors were found bolted on t*

21    *ked. But perhaps one of Mrs. Inglethorp's keys would open it." He tried several, twisting and turning them with*

22    *him. At that moment Julius rejoined him. He held an open letter in his hand. "I say, Hersheimer"--Tommy turn*

23    *ways, have failed. You will bring imagination and an open mind to the task. Don't be discouraged if that too doe*

24    *ead. "Jane Finn," she said hastily; and then paused open-mouthed at the effect of those two simple words. Al*

25    *rive me out of the town. I watched when we got on the open road. No other car was following us. I saw a path at*

26    *eadiness desert her. As he did not seem inclined to open the conversation, Tuppence was forced to begin. "We*

27    *e in it." The key was in the lock, and Julius swung open the door, and searched inside. He was some time over t*

28    *ne, two, three, go!" Tuppence's little thumb ripped open the envelope, and she extracted the contents. "DE*

29 d. One thing I'd done already as a precaution--ripped open the oilskin packet and substituted blank paper, and th

30 s one. It looks rich. We'll keep it to the last and open the other first." "Right you are. One, two, three,

31 nce had been waiting for. "Quick," she whispered. "Open the right-hand door!" The two girls stepped out into

32 man, "and pray God it's the latter!" The door swung open. Too late, Tommy remembered his scheme of obliteration

33 destroy the will, and it was possible that that might open up quite a new view of the case. Finally, he would p

34 : "Yes, that is so." "And the boudoir window was open, was it not?" Surely her face grew a little paler as

35 t, and finally, with a resounding crash, it was burst open. We stumbled in together, Lawrence still holding his

36 was just addressing the envelope when the door burst open. "What the hell----" began Julius, but checked himse

37 d. Poirot had placed our two chairs in front of the open window which commanded a view of the village street.

38 catch the post." Cynthia and I went and sat by the open window in the drawing-room. Mary Cavendish brought ou

39 d. It seemed a normal, pleasant company. Through the open window scraps of conversation floated out disjointedly

40 nce at the bed she saw Mrs. Vandemeyer, her eyes half-open, with such an expression of mingled fear and malevolence

[Web Concordancer has searched corpus christie.txt for open]

Having selected all the concordances of a given lexical item, we then examine them carefully in order to divide them into sets that have a large group of syntactic, semantic and lexical

elements in common in such a way that all elements of each set have more in common with any other element of that set, than with any element of any other set, e.g.:

### Group 1

*He opens up the shop every morning.*

*Exco had decided to open up the local network.*

*Philippine consulate had offered to open up stalls at the events.*

*The German government opens up the home market.*

*Auto-by-Tel has recently entered into an investment agreement with Sweden-based Bilja AB, which will open up new markets in Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland.*

*The 23-man Chinese delegation which attended the Solidarity Council meeting in Conakry was the largest of all, and the official propaganda agency, the New China News Agency, has opened up offices in Rabat, Accra and Conakry.*

### Group 2

*The moment you open the window a little, the pressure inside the car drops below normal atmospheric pressure and your ears pop.*

*You can say “May I open the window slightly?”.*

*When night descended, Samantha opened the dining room door a crack.*

*I unlocked the chain, opened the door a fraction more, tried to hide the room behind me with my body.*

### Group 3

*In one direction the canyon opened into a large room with a high ceiling.*

*Finally they had to call the police and when they arrived with an antiquity inspector they entered the passage and found that beyond the spot where the body had been found the passage turned right, then left again and opened into a hall with four rough columns.*

*The shaft probably opened into a cave, and one of our blasts made it part of the tunnel.*

*The entrance on the east side of the building opened into the auditorium.*

The entrance opened into a vestibule, with a domed ceiling, and separated from the hall by a glass screen.

The corridor opened into a low smoky room.

Next, we classify *objects* and *attributes* into sets that are bound together by a lexical unit in question. The number of such sets is determined by the number of different syntactic-semantic patterns they are found in. Consider a couple of examples of syntactic-semantic patterns of the verb *open*:

- *X – [ANMhum] – open/open up – Y – [CONCR:<a place where business is run>;<a structure or building of public utility>;<a public event>;<a paper object containing written or printed information>;<a bank account>;<a hand>;<an object that can be folded and unfolded 1 >;<pores>]*
- *X – [CONCR:<a place where business is run>;<a container>;<a movable barrier that closes or opens>;<a kind of fastening>;<an object that can be folded and unfolded 1>;<a paper object containing written or printed information>;<a wound>;<computer environment2>] – vi open/open up*
- *X – [ANMhum] – vi open up*
- *X – [CONCR:<a flower>] – vi open/open up/open out*
- *X – [CONCR<earth>;<ice>;<sea>] – vi open*
- *X – [CONCR<dissonance>;<a narrow crack in something>] – vi open/open up*
- *X – [ANMhum] – open – Y – [CONCR:<a piece of garment>]*
- *X – [CONCR<a public event>;ABSTR<verbal communication>] – vi open*

Finally, we ascribe Polish translational equivalents to all syntactic-semantic patterns, as in the following examples:

- *X – [ANMhum] – open/open up – Y – [CONCR:<a place where business is run>;<a structure or building of public utility>;<a public event>;<a paper object containing written or printed information>;<a bank account>;<a hand>;<an object that can be folded and unfolded 1 >;<pores>]*  
*otworzyć/otwierać*

- *X* – [CONCR:<a place where business is run>;<a container>;<a movable barrier that closes or opens>;<a kind of fastening>;<an object that can be folded and unfolded 1>;<a paper object containing written or printed information>;<a wound>;<computer environment2>] – vi open/open up **otworzyć/otwierać się**
- *X* – [ANMhum] – vi open up **otworzyć/otwierać się**
- *X* – [CONCR:<a flower>] – vi open/open up/open out **otworzyć/otwierać się**
- *X* – [CONCR<earth>;<ice>;<sea>] – vi open **otworzyć/otwierać się**
- *X* – [CONCR<dissonance>;<a narrow crack in something>] – vi open/open up **powstać/powstawać**
- *X* – [ANMhum] – open – *Y* – [CONCR:<a piece of garment>] **rozpiąć/rozpinać**
- *X* – [CONCR<a public event>;ABSTR<verbal communication>] – vi open **rozpocząć/rozpoczynać się**

After all the steps in the analysis of the verb have been carried out, final conclusions are formulated in the form of a table which shows syntactic-semantic patterns in both the languages.

What is of greatest importance in the OOA is the appropriate generation of translational equivalents of a given lexical item. We feel it is worth mentioning here that each separate use of a polysemous word is determined by its combinatorics. Thus, a thorough specification of syntactic-semantic patterns of arguments is crucial at this stage. Every single difference that may influence the syntactic-semantic pattern and in consequence the translational equivalent should be included in the description. The arguments are characterized in terms of semantic features bound with a predicate by means of selectional restrictions: human, animate/inanimate, concrete/abstract, in many cases even more detailed depending on translational equivalents in the target language.

It is also worth mentioning that the process of ascribing translational equivalents to words is not so straightforward as it may seem even when a lexicographer is supplied with sets of object classes influencing the choice of translational equivalents in the target language. Words are not totally autonomous entities, which means that their meanings depend also on other words which are bound together by some semantic element or elements. Thus, it



may be claimed that words should not be analysed in isolation but as elements belonging to larger sets - *semantic fields*.

The true initiator of the conception of *semantic fields* J.Trier (1931) claims that a language has its inner form which influences the way the society speaking a given language perceives the surrounding world. Thus, the *lexical semantic field* is the reflection of the *conceptual field*, which constitutes the *conceptual network* that a language imposes on the reality. The *conceptual networks* are different in different languages (e.g. Sami People have hundreds words for *snow*, whereas other languages have much less) and they also are subjected to changes as all languages are subjected to constant change (for more about semantic shifts in semantic fields see Lyons, 1984). Thus, at the stage of ascribing translational equivalents, we very often take into consideration the peculiarities of semantic fields of the analysed languages and by means of analyzing and comparing them a proper translational equivalent may be established.

To conclude, it should be pointed out that at the very beginning of the analysis of a given word it is very difficult, in fact impossible, to estimate the number of object classes assigned to it. The analysis of a given word enables us to observe the fact that it is assigned as many meanings as there are its translational equivalents in the target language. We would like to emphasize the fact that the number of meanings of a given word may vary from that proposed by traditional dictionaries because commutational processing which is employed in the OOA depends on the translations of the word's meanings and its object classes. That is why in the analysis of any polysemous word the procedure described above, and employed throughout the analysis of both the verbs *open* and *send*, is applied to specify the syntactic characteristics of a given meaning accurately and in great detail.

## 2. Some of the available analyses of the English causative verbs and the presentation of causativity in the WordNet

As the verbs *open* and *send*, being the object of our analysis, are causative verbs, it is only too obvious, that we should devote some space in our thesis to the problem of causativity. The available literature devoted to causative constructions in different languages is very rich and it is not our aim to discuss this issue at length here. Thus, the following will be only briefly touched upon:

1. various attempts at defining causativity and its basic semantic properties,
2. formal ways of expressing causativity in English and Polish,

Apart from the above mentioned issues, we will concern ourselves with the presentation of causative verbs as found in WordNet – an electronic lexical database, which is crucial for our analysis of the verbs *open* and *send* carried out in the subsequent chapters.

It must be pointed out that the problem of defining causativity and distinguishing causative from non-causative expressions is no easy matter. The main difficulty revolves around the characterization of verbs and the identification of the causing event (Olszewska 1986).

The term *causative* was understood as an old morphological category in most traditional grammars, later it was extended to verbs whose semantic characterization is of the type: *cause somebody/something to do something* or *to change or accept a certain state* (cf. Jespersen 1927, Olszewska 1986).

As far as early transformational grammar is concerned, the term *causative* referred to verbs which derived transformationally through the causative operation, the verbs were characterized by means of verbalizing prefixes and suffixes, such as e.g.: *en-*, *-en*, *-fy*, *-ize*, etc.

According to Lakoff (1970) and McCawley (1968), causation is an underlying element in some of the verbs and in their approach they extend the use of the casual element from the sphere of derivational processes to lexical decomposition of verbs.

Case grammarians (Fillmore 1968, Langendoen 1970, Huddleston 1970), on the other hand, made a distinction between causative and non-causative forms from the point of view of the

frames in which a given verb can occur. The following cases were introduced to characterize causative verbs: *Agent*, *Instrument*, *Cause*, and *Force*.

According to Anderson (1971), a change of state is the basic condition as far as semantic characterizations of causative verbs are concerned. The difference between causative and pure transitive verbs may be established taking into consideration the fact that causative verbs bring about a change of state of the patient (the object), while transitive verbs do not. The change of patient's state may refer to its physical, as well as mental state.

Vendler (1967) and Wierzbicka (1967) adopted a new approach to causation, namely they treat it as "a relation between state of affairs or events" (Olszewska 1986).

Dowty (1972:62) characterizes causative verbs in terms of bisentential analysis, claiming that a given sentence contains a causative verb if it involves:

- "a. the notion of an act or event that the subject is involved in, and
- b. a specific change of state which is understood to come about as a result of that act or event."

Shibatani, the main representative of the lexicalist approach, also sees causation as a relation between events. Following is his definition of causativity (Shibatani 1976:1-2):

"The easiest way to define a causative construction is perhaps by way of characterizing the situation, which may be called the causative situation that the construction expresses. Two events can be said to constitute a causative situation if the following two conditions hold:

/a/ The relation between the two events is such that the speaker believes that the occurrence of one event, the "caused event", has been realized at  $t_2$ , which is after  $t_1$ , the time of the causing event.

/b/ The relation between the causing and the caused event is such that the speaker believes that the occurrence of the caused event is wholly dependent on the occurrence of the causing event; the dependency of the two events here must be to the extent that it allows the speaker to entertain a counterfactual inference, that the caused event would not have taken place at that particular time, if the causing event had not taken place, provided that all else had remained the same."

It may be observed that what is common for all the definitions mentioned above is the fact that “the resulting event does take place, and would not take place if it were not for the causing event” (Olszewska 1986). What is also of importance is the fact that the construction under consideration here is rather difficult to be characterized by means of just a few words. In , e.g. Taylor (1991:206-207) we are provided with a list of semantic properties of the construction, regarded as prototypical:

- “The construction describes events involving two, and only two participants, encoded by the subject and direct object NPs, respectively.
- The two participants are highly individuated, i.e. they are discrete, specific entities (from this it follows that both the NPs in the construction have specific reference), distinct both from each other, and from the background environment.
- The event is initiated by the referent of the subject NP, i.e. by the agent. Responsibility for the event thus lies exclusively with the agent. Furthermore, the subject NP is the sentence topic; the subject is what the sentence is about.
- The agent acts consciously and volitionally, and thus controls the event. Since consciousness and volition are typically human attributes, it follows that the agent is typically a human being.
- As a consequence of the agent’s action, something happens to the patient, i.e. the referent of the object NP. The effect on the patient is intended by the agent. Often, though by no means necessary, the patient is inanimate.
- After the occurrence of the event, the patient is in a different state from before the event. Usually, the difference is one which would be highly perceptible to an onlooking observer.
- The event is construed as punctual. Even though the event necessarily has temporal extension, the internal structure of the event, and the intermediate states between its inception and termination, are not in focus.
- The agent’s action on the patient usually involves direct physical contact, and the effect on the patient is immediate.

- The event has a causative component – the agent’s action causes the patient to undergo a change.
- Typically, agent and patient are not only clearly differentiated entities; often they also stand in an adversative relationship.
- Finally, the events reported by the construction are real, not imaginary, hypothetical, or counterfactual. Hence, central instantiations of the construction are realis.”

Thus, it may be claimed that the positions of subject, verb and object can be filled by any items that meet the semantic specification presented above. But language is a tool used to encode a very wide range of states of affairs, which in many cases differ from the prototypical specification. What might be of interest here is the discussion concerning the NPs involved in the construction, which may have generic or non-generic reference. By way of illustration of this, Taylor (1991) provides a group of sentences, which he claims exemplify kinds “of deviation” from the prototypical specification. The sentences are the following:

1. The lightning destroyed the building. (the subject NP refers to an inanimate force, thus the aspect of a consciously and purposely done act is excluded);
2. We approached the city. (here the event is not punctual and there is no change observed as far as the agent is concerned);
3. I dug the ground. (the change affects only a part of the patient);
4. He brushed his teeth. (the patient is a part of the agent, so the participants of the situation are not individuated);
5. I carried the suitcase. (the situation is not punctual);
6. Mary helped John. (there is no adversative component included in the situation);
7. John obeyed Mary. (the situation is controlled by the patient rather than the agent);
8. I watched the movie. (here an act of perception is described, not an event).

There are many more such examples of “deviation” from the prototypical specification (to see more refer to Taylor 1991).

Also J. Lyons (1982) elaborates on the definition of *causativity* and he claims that causativity involves *causality* and *agency*. The notion of *causality*, as construed by Lyons, implies that an agent causes a given situation, or a given situation may be brought about by some prior event or process in which there was no agent involved. According to Lyons, although, causality and agency are both regarded as a relation between two situations, they are distinguishable from a logical point of view. But, on the other hand, there exists a natural connection between them which is reflected in several ways in the grammatical and lexical structure of English (for further discussion see: Taylor 1991, Olszewska 1986, Lyons 1982).

Let us now briefly deal with the formal devices used as expressions of causation in English and Polish. In both the languages causation is encoded by the same formal devices. There are basically two ways to express causation, namely (Payne 2006):

- lexical causatives (morphological causatives); for lexical causatives, the subject of an intransitive caused event is treated as the object of the causative construction, e.g.

*John killed the dog. Jan zabił psa.,*

and the subject of a transitive caused event is treated as the indirect object of the causative construction, e.g.,

*John fed beans to the baby. Jan nakarmił dziecko fasolką.*

- analytic causatives (or syntactic causative constructions); in analytic causatives, the subject of the caused event becomes the object of the causative verb, regardless of whether the caused event is transitive or intransitive.

The category of lexical causatives includes the so called causative verbs, such as e.g., *solidify, move, kill, ruin*, and in Polish *uszcęśliwić, poruszyć, zabić, rujnować, etc.* Whereas, the category of analytic causatives includes periphrastic constructions with causative auxiliaries, such as: *cause, make, have, get*, and in Polish *powodować, sprawić, czynić* and complex constructions with such verbs as e.g.: *order, force, allow*, in Polish *kazać, zmusić*, as well as a causative event in the form of a subordinate clause with *because, as a result of*, in Polish *ponieważ, w wyniku tego, że, etc.*

The syntactic properties of the transitive causative construction may then be represented as follows (Taylor 1991):

$NP_1 + V_{trans} + NP_2$

Where  $NP_1$  stands for the subject and  $NP_2$  for the object of the transitive verb  $V_{trans}$ .

Before we turn to the presentation of the problem of causativity in WordNet, we think it would be appropriate to say a few more words about this large lexical data base.

The lexicon has become a very important area of investigation and it has also started to become perceived as the source of rules and principles previously ascribed only to syntax. The lexicon now is regarded not only as the source of semantic information for words, but it is also thought to specify and determine much of their formal syntactic behavior. The understanding of the lexicon is now based on large language corpora which provide reliable evidence about such language phenomena as polysemy, frequency of occurrence and selectional preferences of words. The marriage of computational resources and linguistic theory has developed into a major area of research which results in the appearance of various natural-language-processing projects. As the human language is the tool by means of which people express their thoughts, feelings, so models of human cognitive processes (e.g. inferencing) must include lexicon. In connection with what we have just mentioned, it should be pointed out that WordNet and its hierarchical structure, motivated by theories of human knowledge organization, proves to be a reliable component for artificial intelligence research projects (Miller 1998).

The basic unit of description in WordNet is the word which is not further decomposed into smaller meaningful units. But when compared with componential analysis some common aspects may be found, e.g. the cause relation based on joining many verbs into pairs is considered a semantic primitive in analyses such as Jackendoff's (1983), on the basis of which meanings are decomposed in terms of Lexical Conceptual Structures (Miller 1998). WordNet does not contain units larger than words, such as scripts or frames. The entries are organized according to the word's syntactic category membership, i.e., noun, verb, adjective, and adverb. Nevertheless, in the relational semantics of WordNet some traces of the structure of frame semantics may be observed. Frame semantics and relational semantics relate words and concepts from a common semantic field. For example, in WordNet there exists a relation between two verbs: *buy* and *sell*, which, on the other hand, constitute parts of a "commercial transaction" frame in the analysis carried out by Atkins and Fillmore (1992).

In WordNet (WordNet 1.5) the semantic relations that hold between words are indicated as explicit and they are the following: hyperonymy, homonymy, troponymy, specific, generic, and part-whole. The basic semantic relation in WordNet is synonymy according to which nouns and verbs are organized. Antonymy, on the other hand, is the basic principle on the basis of which adjectives are organised. Each meaning of each word is placed into the so called *synset* (synonym set), which is a basic element in the architecture of this dictionary. All synsets are linked by means of semantic and hierarchical relations existing between words. As far as the organization of nouns is concerned, the relation between the lexicalized concepts is most important. What is meant here is the relation of subordination, hyponymy, which organizes nouns into a lexical hierarchy. Distinguishing properties are introduced in such a way as to create a lexical inheritance system, on the basis of which each word inherits the distinguishing properties of all its superordinates. We can differentiate three types of distinguishing features: attributes (modification), parts (meronymy), and functions (predication) (Miller 1998).

All of the WordNet noun synsets are organized into hierarchies. Each synset is part of at least one hierarchy, headed by a synset called a *unique beginner*. There are 25 *unique beginners* for WordNet nouns:

01	noun. <b>act</b>	nouns denoting acts or actions { <i>act, action, activity</i> }
02	noun. <b>animal</b>	nouns denoting animals { <i>animal, fauna</i> }
03	noun. <b>artifact</b>	nouns denoting man-made objects { <i>artifact</i> }
04	noun. <b>attribute</b>	nouns denoting attributes of people and objects { <i>attribute, property</i> }
05	noun. <b>body</b>	nouns denoting body parts { <i>body, corpus</i> }
06	noun. <b>cognition</b>	nouns denoting cognitive processes and contents { <i>cognition, knowledge</i> }
07	noun. <b>communication</b>	nouns denoting communicative processes and contents { <i>communication</i> }



08	noun. <b>event</b>	nouns denoting natural event { <i>event, happening</i> }
09	noun. <b>feeling</b>	nouns denoting feelings and emotions { <i>feeling, emotion</i> }
10	noun. <b>food</b>	nouns denoting foods and drinks { <i>food</i> }
11	noun. <b>groupP</b>	nouns denoting groupings of people
12	noun. <b>groupO</b>	nouns denoting groupings of objects { <i>group, collection</i> }
13	noun. <b>location</b>	nouns denoting spatial position { <i>location, place</i> }
14	noun. <b>motive</b>	nouns denoting goals { <i>motive</i> }
15	noun. <b>object</b>	nouns denoting natural objects (non man-made){ <i>natural object</i> }
16	noun. <b>person</b>	nouns denoting people { <i>person, human being</i> }
17	noun. <b>phenomenon</b>	nouns denoting natural phenomena { <i>natural phenomenon</i> }
18	noun. <b>plant</b>	nouns denoting plants { <i>plant, flora</i> }
19	noun. <b>possession</b>	nouns denoting possession and its transfer { <i>possession</i> }
20	noun. <b>process</b>	nouns denoting natural processes { <i>process</i> }
21	noun. <b>quantity</b>	nouns denoting quantities and units of measure { <i>quantity, amount</i> }
22	noun. <b>relation</b>	nouns denoting relations between people or things or ideas { <i>relation</i> }

23	noun. <b>shape</b>	nouns denoting two or three dimensional shapes  { <i>shape</i> }
24	noun. <b>state</b>	nouns denoting stable state of affairs { <i>state</i> ,  <i>condition</i> }
25	noun. <b>substance</b>	nouns denoting substances { <i>substance</i> }
	noun. <b>time</b>	nouns denoting time and temporal relations { <i>time</i> }

Let us have a very brief look at the WordNet account of the noun *nature* quoted after Kilgarriff and Yallop (2000):

1. nature, wild, natural state, state of nature – ( a wild primitive state untouched by civilization;”he lived in the wild”; ‘they tried to preserve nature as they found it’)  
 ⇨ state – (the way something is with respect to its main attributes; “the current state of knowledge”; “his state of health; “in a weak financial state”)
2. universe, nature, creation, world, cosmos, macrocosm – (everything that exists anywhere; “they study the evolution of the universe”)  
 ⇨ natural object – (an object occurring naturally; not made by man)
3. natural phenomenon, nature – (all non-artificial phenomena)  
 ⇨ phenomenon – (any state or process known through the senses rather than by intuition or reasoning)

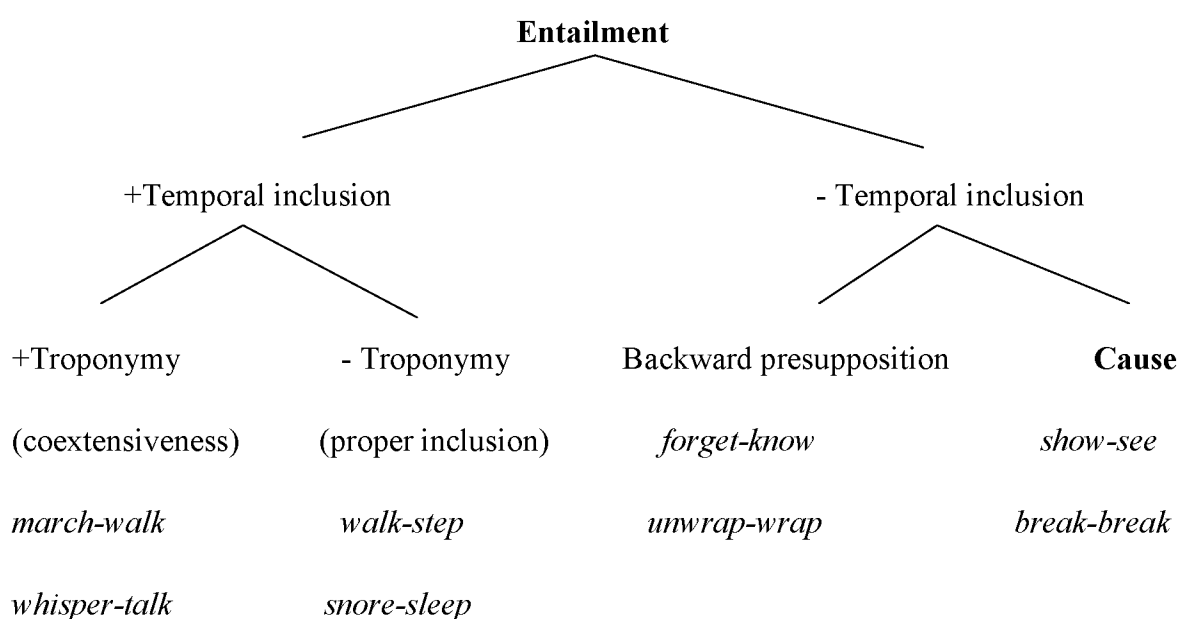
The entries presented above include the sense number of the word, the synset and a gloss (the contents of the brackets) and also the superordinate synset and its gloss, both following the symbol =>.

But, what we are especially interested in is the problem of causativity as rendered in WordNet. The verb lexicon in WordNet is divided into fourteen specific semantic domains

(the so called “files” in WordNet) namely: verbs of motion, perception, contact, communication, competition, change, cognition, consumption, creation, emotion, possession, and bodily care and functions, and verbs referring to social behavior and interactions (Fellbaum 1998). The fifteenth group of verbs comprises stative verbs (like *resemble*, *belong*, *suffice*, and elaborations of the concept “be”), auxiliary verbs, and control verbs like e.g., *want*, *fail*, *prevent*, and aspectual verbs like *begin*. The fifteen groups of verbs constitute an adequate basis for accommodating all the verb synsets (synonym sets). It should be pointed out that the borders between the verb domains are quite imprecise. There is a group of verbs, e.g. *wonder*, *speculate*, *confirm*, that cannot be classified as either cognition or communication verbs. Similarly, the verb *whistle* in the following example (Fellbaum 1998):

*The bullet whistled past him*

can be classified as the verb of motion or as a verb of sound emission. Such verbs are treated in WordNet as polysemous words which can be found in more than one semantic domain. But, it should also be stressed that the meaning of a given verb is determined not by a particular group of verbs it belongs to, but it is expressed by the verb’s relation to other verbs and synsets. The semantic relations that organize the verbs are the following: hyponymy, troponymy, coordinate terms. But the one overarching relation is that of lexical entailment (the verb Y is entailed by X if by doing X you must be doing Y [to sleep is entailed by to snore]). The following diagram shows four kinds of lexical entailment which systematically interact with the semantic relations coded in WordNet (Fellbaum 1998:84)



Causation, according to Carter (1976) is a specific type of entailment: “if V<sub>1</sub> necessarily causes V<sub>2</sub> then V<sub>1</sub> also entails V<sub>2</sub>”. The entailment relation holds e.g. between the following pair of verbs: *expel* and *leave*, where the entailing verb denotes the causation of the activity referred to by the entailed verb. Cause is unidirectional like all entailment relations, ie. “feeding somebody causes that person to eat, but somebody’s eating does not entail that someone feeds that person” (Fellbaum 1998). But when the subject of the verb *eat* is not independent, e.g. a confined animal or a baby, then we can claim that eating does not entail the causative act of feeding.

At this point of our presentation, we would like to present the WordNet entry of the verb *open*:

### **OPEN**

⇒ open, open up (cause to open or to become open) "*Mary opened the car door*"

*direct troponym / full troponym*

→ unbar (remove a bar from (a door))

→ break open (open with force) "*He broke open the picnic basket*"

→ click open (open with a clicking sound) "*These keys have clicked open many doors*"

→ reopen (open again or anew) "*They reopened the theater*"

→ unlock (open the lock of) "*unlock the door*"

→ unbolt (undo the bolt of) "*unbolt the door*"

→ unseal (break the seal of) "*He unsealed the letter*"

→ uncork (draw the cork from (bottles)) "*uncork the French wine*"

→ pry, prise, prize, lever, jimmy (to move or force, especially in an effort to get something open) "*The burglar jimmied the lock*": "*Raccoons managed to pry the lid off the garbage pail*"

→ gap, breach (make an opening or gap in)

→ lance (open by piercing with a lancet) "*lance a boil*"

*cause*

→ open, open up (become open) "*The door opened*"

*antonym*

→ close [Opposed to: open] (move so that an opening or passage is obstructed; make shut)  
"*Close the door*"; "*shut the window*"

*derivationally related form*

→ opener [Related to: open] (a person who unfastens or unwraps or opens) "*children are talented undoers of their shoelaces*"

→ opener [Related to: open] (a hand tool used for opening sealed containers (bottles or cans))

→ opening [Related to: open] (becoming open or being made open) "*the opening of his arms was the sign I was waiting for*"

→ opening [Related to: open] (the act of opening something) "*the ray of light revealed his cautious opening of the door*"

*sentence frame*

→ Somebody ----s something

→ Something ----s something

→ [Applies to open] They want to open the doors

→ [Applies to open up] They want to open up the doors

⇒ open, open up (start to operate or function or cause to start operating or functioning) "*open a business*"

*direct troponym / full troponym*

→ establish, set up, found, launch (set up or found) "*She set up a literacy program*"

*antonym*

→ close [Opposed to: open] (cease to operate or cause to cease operating) *"The owners decided to move and to close the factory"; "My business closes every night at 8 P.M."; "close up the shop"*

*derivationally related form*

→ opening [Related to: open] (a ceremony accompanying the start of some enterprise)

→ opening [Related to: open] (the first of a series of actions)

*sentence frame*

→ Something ----s

→ Somebody ----s something

→ [Applies to open] The business is going to open

→ [Applies to open up] The business is going to open up

⇒ open, open up (become open) *"The door opened"*

*direct troponym / full troponym*

→ unfasten (become undone or untied) *"The shoelaces unfastened"*

→ fly open (come open suddenly) *"the doors flew open in the strong gust"*

*direct hypernym / inherited hypernym / sister term*

→ change state, turn (undergo a transformation or a change of position or action) *"We turned from Socialism to Capitalism"; "The people turned against the President when he stole the election"*

*antonym*

→ close [Opposed to: open] (become closed) *"The windows closed with a loud bang"*

*derivationally related form*

→ opening [Related to: open] (becoming open or being made open) *"the opening of his arms was the sign I was waiting for"*

### *sentence frame*

→ Something ----s

→ [Applies to open] The doors open

→ [Applies to open up] The doors open up

⇒ open (begin or set in action, of meetings, speeches, recitals, etc.) "*He opened the meeting with a long speech*"

### *direct troponym / full troponym*

→ inaugurate (open ceremoniously or dedicate formally)

→ call to order (open formally) "*the chairman called the meeting to order by pounding his gavel*"

### *direct hypernym / inherited hypernym / sister term*

→ start, start up, embark on, commence (get off the ground) "*Who started this company?*"; "*We embarked on an exciting enterprise*"; "*I start my day with a good breakfast*"; "*We began the new semester*"; "*The afternoon session begins at 4 PM*"; "*The blood shed started when the partisans launched a surprise attack*"

### *phrasal verb*

→ open up [Related to: open] (open up an area or prepare a way) "*She pioneered a graduate program for women students*"

### *antonym*

→ close [Opposed to: open] (finish or terminate (meetings, speeches, etc.)) "*The meeting was closed with a charge by the chairman of the board*"

### *derivationally related form*

→ opener [Related to: open] (the first event in a series) "*she played Chopin for her opener*"; "*the season's opener was a game against the Yankees*"

→ opening [Related to: open] (a ceremony accompanying the start of some enterprise)

→ opening [Related to: open] (the first of a series of actions)

*sentence frame*

→ Somebody ----s something

→ Something ----s something

⇒ unfold, spread, spread out, open (spread out or open from a closed or folded state)  
"open the map"; "spread your arms"

*direct troponym / full troponym*

→ divaricate (spread apart) "*divaricate one's fingers*"

→ exfoliate (spread by opening the leaves of)

→ grass (spread out clothes on the grass to let it dry and bleach)

→ butterfly (cut and spread open, as in preparation for cooking) "*butterflied shrimp*"

→ uncross (change from a crossed to an uncrossed position) "*She uncrossed her legs*"

→ splay (spread open or apart) "*He splayed his huge hands over the table*"

*direct hypernym / inherited hypernym / sister term*

→ undo (cancel, annul, or reverse an action or its effect) "*I wish I could undo my actions*"

*antonym*

→ fold [Opposed to: unfold] (bend or lay so that one part covers the other) "*fold up the newspaper*"; "*turn up your collar*"

*derivationally related form*

→ opening [Related to: open] (becoming open or being made open) "*the opening of his arms was the sign I was waiting for*"

*sentence frame*

→ Somebody ----s something



→ Somebody ----s something PP

⇒ open, open up (make available) "*This opens up new possibilities*"

*direct hypernym / inherited hypernym / sister term*

→ yield, give, afford (be the cause or source of) "*He gave me a lot of trouble*"; "*Our meeting afforded much interesting information*"

*cause*

→ open, open up (become available) "*an opportunity opened up*"

*derivationally related form*

→ opening [Related to: open] (opportunity especially for employment or promotion) "*there is an opening in the sales department*"

*sentence frame*

→ Somebody ----s something

→ Something ----s something

⇒ open, open up (become available) "*an opportunity opened up*"

*direct hypernym / inherited hypernym / sister term*

→ arise, come up (result or issue) "*A slight unpleasantness arose from this discussion*"

*derivationally related form*

→ opening [Related to: open] (opportunity especially for employment or promotion) "*there is an opening in the sales department*"

*sentence frame*

→ Something ----s

⇒ open (have an opening or passage or outlet) "*The bedrooms open into the hall*"

*derivationally related form*

→ opening [Related to: open] (an open or empty space in or between things) "*there was a small opening between the trees*"; "*the explosion made a gap in the wall*"

→ opening [Related to: open] (an aperture or hole that opens into a bodily cavity) "*the orifice into the aorta from the lower left chamber of the heart*"

→ opening [Related to: open] (an entrance equipped with a hatch; especially a passageway between decks of a ship)

*sentence frame*

→ Something is ----ing PP

⇒ open (make the opening move) "*Kasparov opened with a standard opening*"

*domain category*

→ chess, chess game (a board game for two players who move their 16 pieces according to specific rules; the object is to checkmate the opponent's king)

*direct hypernym / inherited hypernym / sister term*

→ move, go (have a turn; make one's move in a game) "*Can I go now?*"

*derivationally related form*

→ opening [Related to: open] (the first of a series of actions)

*sentence frame*

→ Somebody ----s

⇒ afford, open, give (afford access to) "*the door opens to the patio*"; "*The French doors give onto a terrace*"

*derivationally related form*

→ open [Related to: open] (information that has become public) "*all the reports were out in the open*"; "*the facts had been brought to the surface*"

→ opening [Related to: open] (an aperture or hole that opens into a bodily cavity) "*the orifice into the aorta from the lower left chamber of the heart*"

*sentence frame*

→ Something is ----ing PP

⇒ open (display the contents of a file or start an application as on a computer)

*direct hypernym / inherited hypernym / sister term*

→ expose, exhibit, display (to show, make visible or apparent) "*The Metropolitan Museum is exhibiting Goya's works this month*"; "*Why don't you show your nice legs and wear shorter skirts?*"; "*National leaders will have to display the highest skills of statesmanship*"

*antonym*

→ close [Opposed to: open] (cause a window or an application to disappear on a computer desktop)

*sentence frame*

→ Somebody ----s something

In case of verbs having both a transitive and an inchoative sense, like *open*, in WordNet a distinction is made between the two senses and they are linked by a pointer termed CAUSE. Whereas, in traditional dictionaries verbs belonging to the category in question here are defined by means of the formula *to become or make x* (Fellbaum 1998). What can also be observed on the basis of the entry of the verb *open* is the fact that the design of WordNet is based on paradigmatic relations, which means that there are not any direct links between words that come from different syntactic categories.

### 3. Analysis of the causative verbs *open* and *send*

#### 3.1. Disambiguation of the verb *open*

##### 3.1.1. Presentation of the lexical entry in Webster's New World Dictionary of American Language and Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English

The following section is devoted to the presentation of the lexical entry of the verb *open* taken from two dictionaries: *Webster's New World Dictionary of American Language* (1968) and *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English* (1995). Both the dictionaries seem to be most exhaustive as far the description of the word in question here is concerned. They also seem to complement each other thus allowing to better analyse the verb's meanings.

*Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language* (WNWDOAE)

#### OPEN

- **vt.** 1. to make or cause to be open; specif., a) to unclose; unfasten [*open* the door] b) to remove obstructions from [to *open* a drain] 2. a) to make an opening or openings in [to *open* abscess] b) to make or produce [a hole, way, etc.] 3. to make spaces between; spread out; expand [to *open* ranks] 4. to unclose, unfold, or unroll [to *open* a book] 5. to make accessible or subject (to an influence or action); expose 6. to make available for use, competition, or participation, without restriction, taxation, fee, etc. 7. to free from prejudice and bigotry; make liberal and generous [to *open* one's mind] 8. to make known, public, etc.; reveal, disclose 9. to begin; enter upon; start; commence [to *open* the bidding, a session, etc.] 10. to cause to start operating, going, etc. [to *open* a new shop] 11. to undo, recall, or set aside ( a judgment, settlement, etc.), so as to leave the matter open to further action
- **vi** 1. to become open 2. to spread out; expand; unroll; unfold 3. to become free from prejudice, etc.; become liberal and generous 4. to become revealed, disclosed, etc.; come into view 5. to be or act as an opening; give access (with *to*, *into*, *on*, etc.) 6. to begin; start 7. to start operating, going, bidding, etc.;specif., in the stock exchange, to show an indicated price level at the beginning of the day [*steel opened* high] 8. To begin a series of performances, games, etc.
- **open out** 1. to make or become extended or larger 2. to develop 3. to disclose to view; reveal
- **open up** 1. to make or become open 2. to spread out; unfold 3. to start; begin 4. [Colloq.] to begin firing a gun or guns 5. [Colloq.] to speak freely or with great feeling 6. [Colloq.] to go or make go faster or as fast as possible

## *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English (OALD)*

### OPEN

**1(a)** to become open; to be opened: [V] *The door opened and in walked Alan.* [also Vadv]. **(b)** to make sth be open, eg to allow access or to reveal contents: [Vn, Vn adv] *open a box/a parcel/an envelope/one's mouth (wide)* [Vn n] *open the window a crack/fraction/bit/little* (ie open it slightly) [Vn pr] *She opened the door for the cat to come in.* **2** to cut or make a passage through sth or an opening in sth: [Vn] *open a mine/well/tunnel* [Vn pr] *open a new road through a forest.* **3 ~ (sth) (out)** to spread or spread sth flat; to UNFOLD (1a): [Vn, Vnp] *open a map (out) on the table* [Vn] *open a book/a newspaper* °*Open your hand – I know you're hiding something.* [V] *The flowers are opening.* **4(a)** to start sth: [Vn] *open an account* (eg at a bank) °*open a meeting/a debate.* **(b)** to be ready or make sth ready for use or business: [Vn] *open a business* °*The new supermarket opened last week.* °*Bank's don't open on Sundays.* **(c)** to declare officially and with ceremony that a new building or event is open: [Vn] *open a garden fete* °*The Queen opens the Parliament.* **IDM the heavens opened** →HEAVEN. **open one's/sb's eyes (to sth)** to make one/sb realize the truth about sth: *Foreign travel opened his eyes to poverty for the first time.* **open the floodgates (of sth)** to release a great force of emotion, destruction, protest, etc previously held under control. **open/pour out one's heart to sb** →HEART. **open one's/sb's mind to sth** to make one/sb aware of and interested in sth: *The experience opened his mind to religion.* **PHR V open into/onto sth** to give access to sth; to lead to sth: *This door opens onto the garden.* °*The two rooms open into each other.* **open out** to become bigger and wider: *The street opened out into a small square.* **open out (to sb)** to communicate more freely. **open up 1(infm)** to talk freely and openly: *After a few drinks he began to open up a bit.* **2** to begin shooting: *Anti-aircraft guns opened up.* **3(esp imperative)** to open a door: *Open up or we'll break the door down!* **open (sth) up 1** to become or make sth available: *New opportunities/markets are opening up for us.* °*open up undeveloped land* °*His stories opened up new worlds of imagination.* **2** to begin or make sth ready for business: *There's a new Thai restaurant opening up nearby.* °*He never opens up shop on a Sunday.* **3(infm)** to create a gap or lead; (of a gap or lead) to develop: *open up a 10-second/3-point lead* °*A clear gap had opened between them.* **4** to open or make sth open: *Too much exercise might open up your wound.* **open sth up** to make sth visible or accessible; to UNWRAP, UNDO(1), UNLOCK(1), etc sth: *open up a package* °*open up the boot of a car.* **open (sth) with sth** to begin by showing, using or talking about sth: *The story opens with a murder.* °*The company opens the season with a performance of Carmen.*

*OALD* presents the meanings of *open* in what may seem an order of significance, i.e., the most often used senses of the verb are presented as first. According to the dictionary there are four basic senses of the verb. Next, there is the presentation of idioms with *open*, followed by *open* as a phrasal verb. From the dictionary presentation a kind of general data concerning the classification of the verb's senses may be inferred. Unfortunately, the dictionary does not supply us with all the necessary data concerning the words that may fill in the position of

subject and object of the verb in question here. The number of possible contexts in which the verb appears seems to be also a little bit limited.

As far as *WNWDOAE* is concerned it seems that the dictionary does not enumerate all possible senses the verb *open* is used in. Only most general meanings of the verb are presented. Neither can we find word classes that compliment the verb in all of its senses.

Nevertheless, both the dictionaries supply their users with enough data concerning the verb allowing for gaining some general idea concerning its meanings.

### 3.1.2. Polish equivalents of the verb *open* presented on the basis of PWNOXFORD English-Polish Dictionary

In the following section we present the lexical entry of the verb *open* taken from *PWNOXFORD English-Polish Dictionary*.

#### OPEN

/ˈəʊpən/ vt

1. (cause not to be closed) otw|orzyć, -ierać [*door, envelope, parcel, box, book, jar, eyes, wound*]; odp|ić -nać [*button*]; rozpi|ać, -nać [*shirt, blouse*]; roz|łożyć, -kładać [*map, newspaper, legs, arms*]; oczy|ścić -szczać [*pores*]; Elec przer|wać, -ywać [*circuit*]; **to open a door/window slightly or a little** lekko uchylić drzwi/okno; **to open one's eyes/mouth** otworzyć oczy/usta; **you must open your mind to new ideas** musisz być otwarty na nowe pomysły; **to open one's heart to sb** otworzyć serce przed kimś

2. (begin) otw|orzyć, -ierać, rozpocz|ać, -ynać [*discussion, meeting, negotiations, bidding*]; rozpocz|ać, -ynać [*investigation, conversation*]; otw|orzyć, -ierać [*account*]; **to open fire** otworzyć ogień; **she opened the show with a song** rozpoczęła przedstawienie piosenką; **to open the door to sth** otworzyć drogę czemuś [*corruption*]; dać powód do czegoś [*abuse*]

3. Comm (set up) otw|orzyć, -ierać [*shop, office, branch, business*]

4. (inaugurate) dokon|ać, -ywać otwarcia (czegoś), otw|orzyć, -ierać [*bridge, factory, fete, exhibition*]; **to open parliament** otworzyć sesję parlamentu

5. (make wider) **open up**

/ˈəʊpən/ vi

1. (become open) [*door, window, lid, eyes, mouth, flower*] otw|orzyć, -ierać się; [*curtain*] rozsu|nać, -wać się; [*earth, ground*] rozst|ąpić, -ępować się; **the door won't open** drzwi nie chcą się otworzyć, nie da się otworzyć drzwi; **her mouth opened wide with surprise** szeroko otworzyła usta ze zdumienia; **open wide!** (at dentist's) szeroko otworzyć usta!; **to open slightly or a little** [*door, window*] uchylić się nieznacznie; **to open into or onto sth** [*door, window, room*] wychodzić na coś; **the two rooms open into one another** oba pokoje łączą się ze sobą; **the window opens outward** okno otwiera się na zewnątrz

2. (for business) [*exhibition, shop, bank, bar*] być czynnym or otwartym; **we open at nine o'clock every day** otwieramy codziennie o dziewiątej; **the exhibition opens from 9 to 4** wystawa jest czynna od dziewiątej do szesnastej; **what time does the library open?** o której otwierają bibliotekę?

3. Art, Theat, Cin [*film*] wejść, wchodzić na ekrany; [*play*] mieć premierę; [*exhibition*] zostać otwartym; **the play opens in London next week** premiera sztuki odbędzie się w przyszłym tygodniu w Londynie; **the exhibition opens on January 26th** otwarcie wystawy 26 stycznia; **we opened in Boston** mieliśmy premierę w Bostonie

4. (begin) [*debate, meeting, trial, scene, play*] rozpocząć, -ynać się (**with sth** czymś); [*person*] rozpocząć, -ynać (**with sth** czymś or od czegoś); **to open by doing sth** [*person*] rozpocząć od zrobienia czegoś

5. (be the first speaker) otw|orzyć, -ierać debatę; **to open for the defence/prosecution** Jur zabrać głos w imieniu obrony/oskarżenia

6. (become wider) **open up**

7. Fin [*shares*] debiutować

#### ■ open out:

¶ **open out** (become broader) [*passage, river, path*] rozszerzyć, -ać się; [*view, countryside, flower*] otw|orzyć, -ierać się; **to open out into sth** [*passage, tunnel*] przechodzić w coś [*room, cave*]; [*stream, river*] rozlewać się w coś [*pool, lake*]

¶ **open out [sth], open [sth] out** roz|łożyć, -kładać [*newspaper, garment, map*]

#### ■ open up:

##### ¶ open up

1. (unlock a building) otw|orzyć, -ierać; **I'll open up for you** otworzę ci; **'police! open up!'** „otwierać! policja!”

2. (expand petals) [*flower*] otw|orzyć, -ierać się

3. (appear) [*crack, split, gap*] powstać, -wać also fig

4. Comm (start up) [*shop, business, branch*] rozpocząć, -ynać działalność

5. (develop) [*opportunities, possibilities, market*] otw|orzyć, -ierać się

6. Mil (start firing) otw|orzyć, -ierać ogień (**with sth** z czegoś)

7. (speak freely) [*person*] otw|orzyć, -ierać się (**to sb** przed kimś); **to open up about sth** zacząć mówić o czymś

##### ¶ open up [sth], open [sth] up

1. (make open) otw|orzyć -ierać [*envelope, box, suitcase, parcel*]

2. (make wider) powiększyć, -ać [*gap*]; **to open up a lead** [*athlete, racer*] zwiększyć przewagę

3. (unlock) otw|orzyć, -ierać [*shop, building, safe*]



4. (start up) otw|orzyć, -ierać [*branch, office, new factory, mine*]

5. (make accessible) otw|orzyć, -ierać [*area, country, road, opportunities, possibilities*]; udostępnić, -ać [*files*];

**it may open a new career up for you** może to otworzyć przed tobą nową drogę kariery; **to open up new**

**horizons for sb** otwierać przed kimś nowe horyzonty; **to open up the economy to foreign investment**

otworzyć gospodarkę na inwestycje zagraniczne; **they are trying to open the region up to trade** starają się rozwinąć działalność handlową w tym regionie

*PWNOXFORD English-Polish Dictionary* offers Polish equivalents of the verb *open*, used both as a transitive and intransitive verb. The entry includes also a number of fixed phrases. Each separate sense of the verb is followed by a noun or a group of nouns that may fill the position of the verb's object. The entry supplies the users with examples of sentences with the verb *open* and their Polish equivalents.

A list of Polish equivalents of the verb *open* included in *PWNOXFORD English-Polish Dictionary*:

- być czynnym/otwartym
- dać powód do *czegoś*
- debutować
- dokonać/dokonywać otwarcia
- mieć premierę
- oczyścić/oczyszczać
- odpiąć/odpinać
- otworzyć drogę (*czemuś*)
- otworzyć serce (*przed kimś*)
- otworzyć/otwierać
- otworzyć/otwierać ogień
- powiększyć/powiększać
- powstać/powstawać
- przejść/przechodzić w coś
- przerwać/przerywać
- rozłożyć/rozkładać
- rozpiąć/rozpinać
- rozpocząć/rozpocząć

- rozpoczynać działalność
- rozstąpić/rozstępować
- rozsunąć/rozsuwać się
- rozszerzyć/rozszerzać się
- uchylić/uchylać
- udostępnić/udostępniać
- wejść/wchodzić na ekrany
- wychodzić na coś
- zabrać głos
- zacząć mówić o czymś
- zostać otwartym

### 3.1.3. The syntactic-semantic patterns of the verb *open* based on the analysis of the corpus material and dictionary entries

#### 1. DEBIUTOWAĆ

X – [CONCR<shares>] – *vi* open

Seoul shares **opened** higher on Tuesday but quickly turned negative a day after the news (...).

Australian share prices **opened** slightly higher this morning on volatile trade, with small gains in the banking sector outbalancing weaker resources counters.

Chinese shares **opened** nearly 8 percent higher on Thursday morning, boosted by an overnight stock trading tax cut.

Kuwait shares **open** up at 7748.70;(...).

European shares **opened** lower on Monday, tracking losses (...).

Europe shares **open** lower.

Barclays shares **opened** up 10.7 - or 7.5pc - at 150.7p as the market reacted with relief that the lender will not be returning to investors for more capital.

Hong Kong shares **opened** down 0.8 percent, despite a rally on Wall Street late last week.

The benchmark Shanghai Composite Index, which covers both A and B shares, **opened** up 67.47 points, or 1.4 percent, at 4870.86.

Taiwan shares **open** higher.

Chinese shares **opened** up 2.62 percent on Tuesday after securities regulator relieved investors' panic late Monday by urging listed companies to gauge market conditions in making decisions on refinancing.

Indian shares **opened** up 0.7 percent on Wednesday and extended gains to 1 percent, helped by firmer Asian markets.

## 2. MIEĆ PREMIERĘ

X – [CONCR< a theatre performance>] – *vi* open

What Orson Welles radio play **opened** in the Meridian Room of the Hotel Park Plaza?

The playwright died the following year, before the play **opened** in Berlin on 15 January in a production by the Berliner Ensemble, the group of which he had been a member.

The play **opened** on June 8, 2003.

The play **opened** in February 2005.

The play **opened** in September 2008 at the Broadhurst Theatre, marking the Broadway debut of Daniel Radcliffe, followed by considerable acclaim.

In 2006, the play **opened** on Broadway, where audiences and critics ate it up.

The play **opened** on Broadway at the Plymouth Theatre on 24 October 1991 produced by Noel Dancing at Lughnasa is a 1990 play by dramatist Brian Friel Pearson with Bill Kenwright and Joseph Harris where the production won the Tony Award for Best Play in 1992.

The play **opened** on June 16, 1902, at Chicago's Grand Opera House to critical acclaim.

Quite as successful as the book was the play of the same title which **opened** on September 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1925, starring Tallulah Bankhead.

## 3. NAWIĄZAĆ / NAWIĄZYWAĆ

X – [ANMhum] – *vt* open/open up – Y – [ABSTR<contact>;<relation>]

The foundation has also **opened** contacts with multi-national organizations as well as German and Russian Governments in area of skills acquisition and job creation.

I don't think we can, politically, move directly to **open** contacts with Hamas.

Fianna Fáil has **opened** contacts with the Green Party as it continues moves to put together a new Government.

Washington has now **opened** contacts with Damascus.

His government has **opened** contacts to Iran and made some progress on the issue of exchanging POW's from the Iran-Iraq War.

The Ottoman empire and British empire **opened** contacts with Yaqub Beg's emirate, and London attempted to break an agreement between the Qing and Yaqub Beg's representatives to establish an independent buffer state under Yaqub Beg's rule in Xinjiang.

Costa Rica maintained official relations with the Republic of China (commonly known as "Taiwan") instead of the People's Republic of China (commonly known as "China") until June 1, 2007, when it **opened** relations with China.

Why was it remarkable that Richard Nixon **opened** relations with China?

Finland **opened** diplomatic relations with Djibouti.

Thank God for President Obama having the guts to stand up and try to **open** a relationship with Cuba.

Several U.S. administrations have sought to **open** relations with Cuba.

North Korea **opened** relations with 10 other countries this year: (...).

Kissinger **opened** relations with what was arguably the most brutal regime in the world at the time.

On Wednesday, after Israel attacked Palestinian militants in Gaza, the Israeli government ended a diplomatic embargo and **opened** relations with the emergency Fatah government in the West Bank.

Kissinger was a national security adviser for Richard Nixon who **opened up** US relations with Communist China in the 1970s.

#### 4. ODPIĄĆ / ODPINAĆ

X – [ANMhum] – open – Y - [CONCR <an object used to connect parts of garment or attached to it>]

With a little practice, brides can **open** a button, and slip their fingers out while letting the glove drape gracefully over the back of a hand.

One press stud was **opened** to reveal the textile material clamped between the components.

To **open** this three-part clasp, first lift the safety clasp, then lift the top edge of the clasp tab and slide the hook forward to release.

DD figured out how to **open** her carseat buckle!

## 5. OTWORZYĆ / OTWIERAĆ

- A. X – [ANMhum] – open/open up – Y - [CONCR:<a place where business is run>;<a structure or building of public utility>;<a public event>;<a paper object containing written or printed information>;<a bank account>;<a hand>;<an object that can be folded and unfolded 1 >;<pores>]

**open** a mine/well/tunnel [OALDOCE]

**open** a new road through a forest [OALDOCE]

The new County Hall Building was officially **opened** by the King. [LDOCE]

The Queen is **opening** the new gallery on Saturday. [MED]

He never **opens up** a shop on Sunday. [OALDOCE]

He **opens up** the shop every morning. [OALDOCE]

**open** a garden fete [OALDOCE]

The Queen **opens** Parliament. [OALDOCE]

The company **opens** the season with a performance of Carmen. [OALDOCE]

Hughes, **opening** the Conference, made a dramatic plea for peace. [LDOCE]

**open** a book [OALDOCE]

**Open** your books at page 25. [MED]

John **opened** his hand to show her he wasn't holding anything. [LDOCE]

**Open** your hand – I know you're hiding something. [OALDOCE]

She **opened** her umbrella. [LDOCE]

**open** a map [OALDOCE]

**open** an account (at a bank) [OALDOCE]

Mary was in the bank to ask about **opening** a current account. [LDOCE]

You only need 1 pound to **open** an account with a bank. [MED]

Sara had recently **opened** an office in Genoa.

The Forestry Commission has **opened** a plant centre selling rare plants.

They decided to move to Spain and **open** a bar.

We are **opening** a hotline for enquiries about the product.

Rhino has belatedly decided not to **open** any more stores.

Barbados, incidentally, will **open** its first of the successful chain of shops (...).

When petrol stations started to **open** mini-markets, the shopping phenomenon(...).

(...) we are going to **open** our own features market there, (...).

He worked around the clock last week to **open** Shek O's trendiest establishment (...).

The company plans to **open** shops in Shenzhen, Guangzhou and (...).

(...) institute had enough resources to **open** study centres in other places (...).

(...), a firm in which he was a partner, **opened** a ginseng and dried seafood shop (...).

The Chinese were allowing the hotel to **open** a casino later in the year.

The United States space agency NASA is to **open** a research station in Hongkong.

Cook might never have decided to **open** a traditional British pub dedicated (...).

He hopes to use the money he earns to **open** a youth dance hall, go-kart course, (...).

(...) the Government could not **open** an office in Taiwan since it would (...).

(...) “white collar” union **opened** a clerical section, 300 vicars have (...).

Queen of understated French chic has **opened** a third outlet in London.

British fourth-largest supermarket chain, **opened** its store in Clapham, south London.

The Halifax Building Society **opened** a call center recently, (...).

J.F. Lazartigue has **opened** a second Diagnostic and Advisory Hairdressing and Beauty Salon.

Art patron Peter Tunney is to **open** a massive art gallery-café called (...).

For several weeks we eyed one another almost like sparring partners, and then one day Uncle was slightly indisposed and stayed home; his bride **opened** the store.

As these Swiss were moving from the Selkirk settlement to become the first civilian residents of Minnesota, Dousman of Michilimackinac, Michigan, and Prairie du Chien was traveling to Red River to **open** a trade in merchandise.

In the same year, laws were passed allowing foreign banks to carry out offshore banking business in the city - eight years after they were allowed to **open** representative offices - with only four banks allowed to set up branches.

Therefore, to build sales volume quickly, many companies **open** subsidiaries in the United States.

McDonald's said it plans to **open** two more fast-food outlets in Nicaragua by the end of this year.

The wholesaling sector, still off-limits to wholly owned foreign enterprises, can now be accessed through joint ventures, with plans to **open** this sector fully in the next several years.

He said the city's efforts to **open** its markets to out-of-town enterprises would, in the long-term, help win market share nationwide and ensure future economic growth.

In a related development, Cisco has drawn up plans to **open** a development and testing lab in the island of Taiwan to accelerate the adoption of ADSL technology.

To support its expansion plans in Asia, Network Associates recently **opened** its first mainland office in Beijing, having already set up offices in Hong Kong, Japan, Singapore and Australia consolidating the resources of the two merged companies.

Each retail society will invest 5,000 for every shoe shop it plans to **open**.

And she looked just right for the job - to **open** the bazaar.



Lord Groves, for example, though doubtless compelled by earlier habits of comparative poverty to fried fish high teas, existed for the greater part of his life in luxury, lolling in the back of an Authority Austin or in a complimentary stall, strolling along the promenade at a Conference, eating in a free pullman car on his way to **open** a new Authority provincial office.

Three senior detention centres were **opened** in the early months of 1961 at New Hall Camp, York.

This year the figure should be larger still, because a new camp, in Minehead, Somerset, will be **open**.

Exco had decided to **open up** the local network.

Philippine consulate had offered to **open up** stalls at the events.

The German government **opens up** the home market.

Auto-by-Tel has recently entered into an investment agreement with Sweden-based Bilja AB, which will **open up** new markets in Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland.

The 23-man Chinese delegation which attended the Solidarity Council meeting in Conakry was the largest of all, and the official propaganda agency, the New China News Agency, has **opened up** offices in Rabat, Accra and Conakry.

Her Majesty may be invited to **open** a stimulating museum dedicated to (...).

President Mitterand formally **opened** the Channel Tunnel.

Ireland **opened** the first commercial monorail in 1888.

In 1854 Ferdinand Schichau, (...), **opened** the Schichau Werf construction yard in

Danzing, and this was closely followed by the extension of the Klawitter.

Across the Hooghly, at Howrah, the East India Railway, often described as the premier railway company of India, built another massive terminus, which was **opened** in 1906.

Some camps have recently **opened** nurseries for women who wish to keep their children with them.

"In 35 years we have **opened** 7,000 churches", the Rev. Mr Brandt said, adding that the denomination had a national goal of one church for every 10,000 persons.

The 187-mile Illinois State Toll Highway, for example, was not **opened** over its entire length until December, 1958. On November 26 of that year the bridge was completed and **opened**.

In spite of this catastrophe, the bridge was rebuilt on the same plan and **opened** again on July 17, 1827.

Sri Lanka Government to **open up** A-32 Road.

"How do you **open up** the mine?"

In the 1980s, when we were working to **open up** the Railway Tunnel for the public, Jim was part of our discussions.

Tsai Tsung-chi, director of the hospital gained permission from Sanrio to **open up** this unique and world's first Hello Kitty themed medical establishment.

The Prime Minister himself intends to **open** the conference.

Community Youth Club groups **opened** the rally, before Mr Patten (...)

Mr Pickett whose New London Consort **opens** the festival with the complete Beethovens Symphony (...)

Tony Lloyd, local MP and Labour Party Shadow spokesman on trade and industry, **opened** a careers convention at Loreto Sixth Form College, Moss Side, Manchester, during October.

(...) and I went up there and was given a drink and introduced to a few people, and then I **opened** the fete (...).

The Museo of Nacional de Reina Sofia **opened** its permanent collection at long last on 10 September after a particularly embarrassing, last-minute rescheduling.

Enrique Jorda, conductor and musical director of the San Francisco Symphony, will fulfill two more guest conducting engagements in Europe before returning home to **open** the symphony's Golden Anniversary season, it was announced.

The evening program was **opened** by the Jazz Three, a Newport group consisting of Steve Budieshein on bass, Jack Warner, drums, and Don Cook, piano.

The Leningrad Kirov Ballet, which **opened** a series of performances Friday night at the Opera House, is, I think, the finest "classical" ballet company I have ever seen, and the production of the Petipa-Tschaikowsky "Sleeping Beauty" with which it began the series is incomparably the finest I have ever had the pleasure of witnessing.

The Polish song and dance company called Mazowsze, after the region of Poland, where it has its headquarters, **opened** a three-week engagement at the City Center last night.

At the other extreme in character was the half-hour excerpt from the Petipa-Minkus ballet “Bayaderka”, which **opened** the evening.

The “Suite of Old Russian Dances” that **opened** that inaugural program with the slow and modest entrance of the maidens and built steadily into typical Moiseyev vigor and warmth (...).

Dr A.V. Astin, NBS Director, **opened** the 5-day session with introductory remarks, following which a total of twenty-six papers were given throughout the week by NBS scientists, from both the Washington and Boulder Laboratories.

“Urge your Governments to agree to holding the conference,” he told delegates to the Council for Afro-Asian Solidarity, which **opened** a four-day meeting in Bandung.

These are the very faults of The Stone Flower with which the Leningrad State Kirov Ballet **opened** their season at Covent Garden last night.

The Liberal Democrats also have plans to **open up** their conference to bloggers.

Court orders Flamborough businessman to **open up** two shareholders' meetings.

The UMKC women's basketball team officially **opens up** the 2009-10 season with Drake on Fri., Nov. 13.

Tottenham stuns Chelsea to **open up** title race.

The High Lord himself made the decision to **open** the Crown Reception to foreign visitors.

So it became that His Imperial Majesty the High Lord Thryn Erenthi I became the first Anemonian monarch to **open up** the Crown Reception to foreign dignitaries.

Van Helsing **opened** his missal and began to read, (...).

I should not **open** it tonight. (it=diary).

Guardian, is it ok to **open** your partner's mail?

He had been bound by an honourable promise not to **open** any such letters if they did arrive, but to repair to the National Gallery, where his colleague would meet him at ten o'clock.

He **opened** the book, and turned the thin pages.

But I'll make a memorandum about her, if you like - She's a dear good creature,' he repeated softly to himself, as he **opened** his memorandum-book.

Calmly he **opened** the Bible and read of the woman at the well.

She **opened** his reply with trembling fingers: he agreed!

He **opened** the myth book again and there (along the margin next to Robert Graves' imaginative interpretation of the creation of the Dactyls from Rhea's fingertips) were the names of four Munich bars and Meredith Wilder's address.

He **opened** his pocket-book and counted out the bills.

Or, as a substitute for Alpine Flowers and Gardens, my mother would **open** a portfolio of water-colours and become lost in her former life - the full measure of a past that their contours described for her especially.

There was no escape from age, and as my mother **opened** a book to show me the pictures in it, I decided to abandon the struggle to grow up.

Mary sat down in the desk chair, her back turned to Dora May's gaze, while she **opened** the letters.

He **opened** the folder, started on the front page.

Slowly Mary **opened** the diary. She saw that it had been started six months earlier.

Early the next morning he **opened** his diary and wrote: June 2 2003. Maybe I was born to find my own way.

Then, laying it aside, she **opened** her copy-book and turned over the leaves with unalloyed pleasure, for not one of its pages was defaced by a single blot, and from beginning to end it gave evidence of painstaking carefulness and decided improvement.

When she **opened** the album, she discovered pictures depicting the arrival of a transport of Hungarian Jews at Auschwitz.

You need to **open up** the book and look at the Publisher's Acknowledgments right before the table of contents.

**Open up** this Bible and read devotions written by teens like you who are dealing with the same stuff.

It is the first of January, which means it's time to leave the worn-out diary behind and **open up** a new one.

When you **open up** the leaflet, the first thing it does is play the unionist card, as you would expect from Labour.

When should I **open up** my hand/fingers to let the ball up into the air?

And every time I **open up** the umbrella with the kisses, I think of you, (...).

Why is it considered bad luck to **open** an umbrella indoors?

He found an empty bench, **opened** a newspaper, and stretched his legs before him.

Answering that demand has come supply: turn on Radio 4 or **open** a broadsheet paper and it is hard to avoid the thundering voices of moral reconstruction.

You can't **open up** a newspaper or turn on the TV these days without being reminded that this is an election year.

He would come home from work and, as part of his unwinding, would plop down in his big comfy recliner and **open up** the newspaper.

Tweeze after shower or use a hot towel to **open** pores.

Application: Steam face with a damp wash cloth to **open** pores (use WARM water).

Therefore use a warm cloth to **open** pores beforehand, then simply rinse face with cold water a few times afterwards to cool it down and to close the pores.

Before Christmas, my wife tried to **open** an account at the local high street bank.

Once a figure is agreed, the CCCS **opens** a customer account, (...).

Mrs Marshall had **opened** her own personal account.

More than 150,000 Poles have **opened** an account with Lloyds TSB.

He said the company **opened** 347,000 new accounts during the second quarter, an increase of 20 percent over a year ago.

The bank won't **open** a bank account for me.

Our authorized Swiss attorneys will **open** the account and take care of everything!

Johannesburg — Since its inception in 2004, over six million South Africans have **opened** Mzansi bank accounts which provide previously un-banked clients easy access to banking services countrywide.

Management of Olabisi Onabanjo University Teaching Hospital (OOUTH), Sagamu, on Thursday, said they had **opened** a bank account in aid of the sextuplets.

The Royal Bank of Scotland will **open** an account with, as minimum documentation, a passport, a letter from the University to the student confirming the course and length of study; and a letter from the University to the student offering accommodation with details of the UK address, signed and accepted by the student.

In other words, 41 households who **opened** a bank account had already been financially included indicating the mistargeting of the drive.

We are informing that Croatian Red Cross has **opened** a bank account and donation (...).

The Chinese Embassy in UK has **opened** a special account for donation for Earthquake in Sichuan province in Bank of China(UK).

As used in Article 1 , "actual business and operational needs" refer to one of the following cases: (...)

3. If an enterprise has to **open** bank accounts abroad out of special business requirements.

The September 11 hijackers were able to **open** several U.S. bank accounts using illegitimate Social Security numbers, FBI officials said Wednesday.

The aid organisation **opened** a new bank account in neighbouring Botswana, and Dutch government subsidy money was paid into that account.

The branch of Help Liberia Foundation in Liberia has **opened** its own bank account .

Foreign students can **open** bank accounts with their passports and ARC cards.

The villagers **opened** bank accounts and used them actively because they were availing of the bank credit to finance the lighting of their homes.

Foreign legal entities are able to **open** foreign currency bank accounts in Russia without a license from the Central Bank of Russia.

When applying for online banking service, companies that have **opened** bank account shall provide the following documentation: (...).

Sources told Sunday's Kathimerini that Greek authorities took steps last week to **open** the bank accounts of three key suspects after being asked for the relevant information by German investigative authorities in December 2006.

The Province of Lodi has already pledged € 10000 and **opened** a bank account at the Banca Popolare di Lodi to collect funds.

You generally need to live in the U.S. to **open up** a bank account at a U.S.

You can **open up** more than one Panama offshore bank account in different banks using different corporations (...).

Choose where you want to do your banking; Telephone the bank to make an appointment to **open up** an account; Meet with a bank representative.

## B. X – [ANM] – open/open up – Y - [ANM;CONCR:<a container>]

**open** a box/parcel/envelope [OALDOCE]

He **opened** the drawer of the desk. [LDOCE]

Louise **opened** a bottle of wine. [LDOCE]

The children were **opening** their presents. [LDOCE]

Mark was about to **open** a beer when the doorbell rang. [LDOCE]

She **opened** her shopping bag and took out an umbrella. [MED]

Can you **open** this jam jar? [MED]

**open up** a package/the boot of a car [OALDOCE]

He **opened up** his case and took out a clean sweater. [LDOCE]

When they **opened her up** they found a huge tumor. [MED]

A staff member was forced to **open** two safes where jewellery was kept.

Mr NG said that as he **opened** the cash drawer he signaled to (...).

(...) before he and his accomplice **opened** the cash register(...).

He took the key and **opened** the vault, and again courteously motioned (...).

I **opened** that coffin, which was then sealed up, (...).

He walked into the brightly-lit kitchen, **opened** the fridge, took out the bottle of pure water and opened it.

(...) the Professor **opened** his bag and took out a lot of things, (...).

(...) I fear, when I must **open** the parcel, and know what is written.

She sat and stared at the view, while he **opened** the trunk and lifted out the sheet, complete with its light-brown rose of blood.

Donleavy **opened** his briefcase and placed an envelope on the bed.

During the procedure, the surgeon makes a cut to **open** the patient's chest and expose the heart.

I **open** my veins to the east I **open** the veins of my arm with the cut of a sliver of silicon.

The patient is first anesthetized to **open** the skull, and after awakened (...).

Diverting the heart's blood flow to the bypass pump allows the surgeon to **open** the heart and operate on the structures inside the heart.

This technique does not require the surgeon to **open** the body cavity.

The pelvis should not be **opened** because this may make (...).

An emergency tracheotomy that consists of a cut through the cricothyroid membrane to **open** the patient's airway as fast as possible.

(...) there was not a towel out of place, I **opened up** a locker for my clothes (...).

Open heart surgery often involves placement of a patient on a heart-lung machine and (...) the sternum for thoracic (chest) surgery to **open up** the rib cage.

Hospital says surgeon **opened up** wrong side of patient's brain; X-ray was displayed backward – from the High Beam Research Archive.

The surgeon only needs to make small incisions and the joint does not have to be **opened up** fully.

His grandmother was the surgeon; her patient was a chicken. As she **opened up** the chicken to extract the large rocks it had swallowed, Waldo knew he had to (...).

Patients no longer need to be **opened up** to see where bones or any other (...).

Inglethorp will **open** his desk, and discover the incriminating document.



Tommy walked across to the writing-table, and **opened** the middle drawer.

It fitted, and he **opened** the box, but after a moment's hesitation, closed and relocked it, and slipped the bunch of keys, as well as the key that had originally stood in the lock, into his own pocket.

She therefore **opened** the desk, and in searching for the stamps she came across something else - that slip of paper which Dorcas saw in her hand, and which (...).

The single-barrel Stevens 940Y (under \$35) is made with a side lever rather than a top-tang lever because many youngsters aren't strong enough to operate a top tang to **open** a gun- and the side lever does indeed open very easily.

He had dusted each of the books carefully and carried them all to the basement and, trembling at having to **open** the big furnace, given them up to the flames.

Mr Podger **opened** his cocoon and emerged, tucking Alacrity under his arm to bring her in by the fire.

White wines should be **opened** when served, having been previously chilled in proportion to their sweetness.

The wine waiter will see to it that the bottles are taken from the bin and **opened** at least in time to warm and aerate, preferably allowed to stand on end for as long as possible and, perhaps in the case of very old wines, be decanted.

She **opened** the boxes with a tear in her eye and a sad smile on her face.

While she was settling the teacart, he went back across the hall to their bedroom, **opened** one of the suitcases, and took out powdered coffee and sugar.

The doctor **opened** the smallest of his cases, an unimposing straw bag, and exposed the contents for Alex's inspection.

Without comment he **opened** the closet and from its shelves constructed a high board around the egg case which he had placed on the floor inside.

Young Mrs Arthur had **opened** the oven and there was a drifting odor of hot biscuits.

He drew a long breath and **opened** the trunk and hung out her clothes and spoilables upon the wagon ribs.

Finally, in desperation, he **opened** the refrigerator, filched her hand lotion, and left a note.

Phil turned away and **opened** his locker, and then he heard Mike Deegan say: "You're yellow, Rossoff"!

**Open** your wallets, sinners; the chosen connection is at hand.

It wasn't worth anything with the rifle smashed; so I **opened** the shells, planted the powder under the rock, and touched it off with slow fuse.

So saying he **opened** the back of his watch and exposed a girl's photograph pasted on the inside of the case.

The Factor **opened** whisky before breakfast, to the delight of McLean and McTavish, gave his dogs double rations, and wore his best moccasins.

And, ere they proceeded further in the matter, they **opened** more coconuts and drank.

For reply, he **opened** his watch, slipped it from the thong which served for a chain, and passed it over.

As I **opened** the cocktail cabinet and set about the preparation of an "old-fashioned", he deployed none of the diplomatically assumed indifference with which it is customary to take stock of a new room without letting it appear that you are conscious of being in one.

In the study of 2,399 people with heart disease, patients were randomly assigned to one of three treatments: coronary stenting plus a placebo drug; coronary stenting plus abciximab; or angioplasty - a procedure in which a balloon-tipped catheter is used to **open** diseased arteries - plus abciximab.

My 50 pound Australian Cattle dog **opened** my purse last night and ate 8 pieces of Bubblicious Bubble gum wrappers and outer package and all.

Cat **opened** sock drawer, dug some socks out, and one straight into his water-bowl.

The monkey **opened** the bag and began throwing half the money near the milkman, who grabbed it.

Then I **open** the brooch, thread the pin through the coil, lay the plaid on top, and close the brooch over the plaid. It left a hole, but a relatively small one.

But this means that the abdomen itself must be **opened up**, (...).

I watched as pathologists **opened up** a pancreatic tumor and defined areas of ...

C. X – [ANM;CONCR:<an instrument opening or closing something>] – open – Y –  
[CONCR:<a movable barrier that closes or opens>;<a kind of fastening>]

She **opened** the door for the cat to come in. [OALDOCE]

Jack **opened** the window. [LDOCE]

Do you mind if I **open** the window? [MED]

**open** one's mouth wide [OALDOCE]

Barry was awake long before he **opened** his eyes. [LDOCE]

He **opened** his mouth but couldn't think what to say. [LDOCE]

**Open** your mouth and let me look at your teeth. [MED]

I **opened** my eyes and looked around me. [MED]

They had to **open** their windows to the sub-zero temperature.

When he **opened** the door, I saw the hostage free (...).

The caretaker **opened** the door and the shutters.

One of the occupants of the flat **opened** the metal gate to officers who (...).

But when the husband **opened** the bedroom door he saw (...).

I **opened** the door of the cab, and got out.

Jane **opened** the throttle, (...).

Presently the Rabbit came up to the door, and tried to **open** it; but, as the door opened inwards, and Alice's elbow was pressed hard against it, that attempt proved a failure.

In their search for what turned out to be the right breakfast china but the wrong table silver, they **opened** every cupboard door in the kitchen and pantry.

I never **opened** the refrigerator door.

To **open** the door would spoil some food anyway.

Through the window, from the terrace underneath, I could hear Max and Elaine and then Alison; so instead of lying back again for another five, I got up and went to the window to **open** the shutters.

She **opened** the oven door, lit the gas, and then sat in front of it.

If she was quick, if she **opened** a downstairs window the moment the dogs rushed round to snarl at the tradesman, if she ran as fast as she could to the railway embankment, she might do it!

Because it was the last night I **opened** the shutters and looked out through the trees.

Albert ceased operations on the fittings and **opened** his mouth slightly.

Finally the woman **opened** her eyes feebly.

Tuppence **opened** her mouth impulsively, and then shut it again.

The Hatter **opened** his eyes very wide on hearing this; but all he said was, 'Why is a raven like a writing-desk?

The Dormouse slowly **opened** his eyes.

She was a little nervous about it just at first, the two creatures got so close to her, one on each side, and **opened** their eyes and mouths so VERY wide, but she gained courage as she went on.

"Do you know, I've had such a quantity of poetry repeated to me to-day," Alice began, a little frightened at finding that, the moment she **opened** her lips, there was dead silence, and all eyes were fixed upon her; "and it's a very curious thing, I think - every poem was about fishes in some way."

Your jaw may click or pop, and you may not be able to completely **open** your jaw.

What doors has this key **opened**?

First off, I don't think the key **opened** the door, the key was simply to fire the gun.

I possessed the skeleton key which **opened** every door visible to me.

No skeleton key could **open** his lock and it remained infallible for 67 years, until it was finally opened at the 1851 Great Exhibition by an American locksmith called Hobbs.

Somehow our dogs **opened** the downstairs door and got outside.

That clue **opened** the door into a mysterious realm.

D. X – [CONCR:<a flow of air>] – open – Y – [CONCR:<an opening in a structure>]

The wind **opened** the door (...) and blew cold rain all over the floor.

Do not waste time opening windows; tornado-force winds will "**open**" the windows well before the pressure difference can cause any structural damage. Above all, protect your head and lie flat.

As far as that goes, a tornado is likely to "**open**" the windows for you by throwing yours or your neighbor's garbage cans, lawn furniture or other objects through the windows.

It was obvious, on inspection, that a draught had **opened** the door.

What he came to realize later was that there had been no one there, there was no gust of wind to **open** the door and he wasn't going crazy; nevertheless, (...).

E. X – [ANM;ABSTR] – open/open up – Y – [CONCR:<a wound>]

Too much exercise might **open up** your wound. [OALDOCE]

Thinking about the possibility **opened** old wounds.

My cat **opened** her wounds from being declawed.

Daily News **opened** a wound with a published column today.

As one observer put it: "You have **opened up** the wounds ( ...)," he said, is immeasurably more complex.

To treat an abscess, the vet will first **open** the wound to allow a major portion of the pus to drain.

He went on vacation and another doctor took over and he **opened** my wound.

F. X – [ANMhum;CONCR:<an armed unit>] – open – Y - [CONCR:  
<fire>;<fusillade>]

Troops **opened** fire on the rioters. [LDOCE]

Troops **opened** fire on the crowd. [MED]

The navy would only **open** fire in extreme circumstances (...).

At this point, Sergeant Shum **opens** fire.

On May 29 police **opened** fire on four robbers.

(...) the Palestinian police **opened** fire on an Israeli patrol.

(...) the Israeli Army **opened** fire on another car carrying armed (...).

The injured Sikh said police **opened** fire for no reason.

At one point a gunship **opened** fire at a barren mountainside, (...).

I **opened** fire on the leading figure.

I don't know why they **opened** fire.

A British officer had come aboard and told him that in case of enemy air attack he was not to **open** fire until bombs were actually dropped.

At the same instant the rest of the posse **opened** fire on the thicket.

All the fishermen had rifles, and they now **opened** a general fusillade.

Shortly after discovering the schooner the gunboat **opened** fire upon her, killing three of her company.

In the attack on the German ship, pirates apparently mistook German FGS Spessart supply vessel for a commercial ship when they **opened** fire on it on Sunday afternoon, US Navy 5th Fleet spokesman Lt. Nate Christensen said.

The Americans mistakenly took the steam to be the smoke of her guns and again **opened** fire.

Paramilitary police **opened** fire on hundreds of monks, nuns and Tibetans who tried to march on a local government office in western China yesterday to demand the return of the Dalai Lama.

“But the helicopter **opened** fire again and killed some of the locals and wounded others.”

As soon as the Merrimac came within range, the batteries and war-vessels **opened** fire.

The Blazer did a U-turn around a median and, like a passing man of war, **opened** fire on the line of patrol cars waiting to make the turn.

Government troops **opened** fire to disperse the dissidents, killing nine people, Diems government blamed the incident on the Vietcong and never admitted responsibility.

The Patriots **opened** fire on the ship and forced it to withdraw from the fight.

Then, I started up a road and a machinegun **opened** fire at me and I learned how to do the jitterbug faster than any man had ever learned it before or since.

Mejia and his squad **opened** fire on an Iraqi holding a grenade, riddling the man's body with bullets.

While we were digging the German artillery **opened** fire.

The guards **opened** fire as the pirates tried to clamber up the ship.

The Syrians **opened** fire on advancing American troops from Noon's rooftop.

The Army unit **opened** fire on a group of 19 innocent civilians —women, babies, children and an old man — after the soldiers were given the order to “shoot anything that moves.”

Kerry's crew **opened** fire and killed several South Vietnamese soldiers, an old man, a woman and a small baby.

The Spanish **opened** fire long before the Americans were within range.

Oakland police **opened** fire Monday morning with wooden dowels, "sting balls" and other non-lethal weapons at more than 500 hundred antiwar protesters.

So, a tank **opened** fire with his 88 mm cannon scoring a direct hit on the squad to our right.

The crew of the Lottery, **opened** fire when they were still some distance away.

At 4:30 a.m. on April 12, 1861, Confederate batteries **opened** fire on Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina.

On the morning of May 19, two miles from Fayetteville, they encountered a small force of Union cavalry. Bryan's guns **opened** fire and drove them into the woods.

G. X – [ANMhum; INANM] – open/open up – Y – [CONCR:<an area>;ABSTR:<economy>]

The peace treaty promises an end to war and **opens** the borders between the two countries. [LDOCE]

The building of canals **opened up** the interior of the country. [MED]

The *THES* reported last November that ministers planned to **open up** the degree market to allow a wider range of bodies - such as large corporations, private education providers and specialist colleges - to offer their own degrees, and the government announced a review of the system in its white paper in January.

When Deng Xiaoping **opened up** China's economy more than 25 years ago, the prevailing view in much of the West was that his reforms signaled the beginning of the end for the country's authoritarian regime.

Burma is ready to **open** the country to foreign tourists in 1996, with the number of visitors per year targeted at 50,000 from the year 2000 onward, said the Thai Ambassador to Burma Veera Futrakul.

As part of an effort to **open** the country to greater private investment (...).

Japan needs to **open** its economy to foreign imports and investment so as to boost growth, the government's top economic advisory panel said on Thursday.

The Bush administration has **opened** nearly half a million acres of federal land in northeastern Alaska to oil drilling — a move blasted by environmentalists but praised by industry, which notes the area is in a long-designated petroleum reserve.

Andorra is taking steps to **open** its economy to foreign investment, with government proposals for legislation that will allow foreigners to control companies in certain business sectors.

Korea will fully **open** its market to most U.S. beef cuts while taking steps to strengthen quarantine control to prevent the import of banned products, a senior government official said Thursday (May 29).

Will prosecution of pirates **open** country to revenge attacks?

Vietnam wants to **open** market to private telecom providers.



## H. X – [ANMhum;CONCR:<computer environment1>] – open/open up – Y – [CONCR:<computer environment2>]

Click on this icon to **open** the File Manager. [LDOCE]

That's because nearly everything you download from the Internet is compressed, and you need a zip utility to **open** those compressed files - and to create them in the first place.

HTML gives you the power to **open** and target remote windows and create framesets to display content more efficiently.

External programs are called gateways because they **open up** an outside world of information to the server.

"In theory, Windows 98 is supposed to **open** and close programs faster than Windows 95," he said, "but I've found it absolutely slower than Windows 95".

Your computer doesn't need a million lines of [code] to just to **open** a window on your local hard drive.

You also have the option of changing the way you **open** files, folders, and programs to using a single-click instead of a double-click.

So, **open** the program folder of your calendar application.

In Netscape itself, Ctrl-O **opens** the "Open" dialog box which allows you to open a specific URL (universal resource locator), which may be on the Web or on your machine.

Learn about the risks of allowing websites to **open** programs on your computer and what you can do to prevent it from happening.

Ok, here is the problem I am having, when I go to **open** my computer, my documents, my pictures, and other various, (but not all programs) they will not open.

The VIPRE Rescue Program will **open** a command line window and run a quick scan.

This free excel macro allows you to **open** any program on your computer from excel. You can **open** a media player, file viewer, image editor, internet browser, PowerPoint, Word, Outlook, or any other program on your computer.

I can't **open** Internet explorer, my computer and folders.

If you ask the computer to **open** a file with a known extension (by double clicking it), Windows will automatically **open** the correct program and **open** the file in that program.

When you **open** a program, the computer goes to work, completing the instructions until the program is ready for you to use.

Why can't the Firefox browser **open** some Web sites that IE can?

How to **open** a hyperlink in a new window so you won't lose your place when you' re surfing the web.

To create a hyperlink, **open** your Word document, Excel worksheet, or PowerPoint presentation and type the text you want to make into a hyperlink.

If you want the hyperlink to **open** the page in a new window, all you have to do is to add target="new" or target="\_blank".

To prevent the extra software from installing you need to **open up** the ".exe" or ".msi" file on your computer.

In this video, I am demonstrating how to **open up** a wps file without programs.

How do you **open up** the dock in windows 7?

**Open up** the program EXCEL and **open** the file called Autograph Data Sheet 2. Select the two columns of data (not the heading) and copy the data.

# I. X – [ANM:<heavenly being>] – open – Y – [CONCR:<heaven>]

Jesus Christ has **opened** heaven for you.

"By his death and Resurrection, Jesus Christ has "**opened**" heaven to us.

The Lord shall **open** to you His good treasury, the heavens, to give the rain of your land in ...

God has **opened** the heavens.

God **opened** heaven to Jacob, not only to give him a place of refuge and peace, but to offer him the blessing of dwelling in intimate friendship with the living God.

J. X – [ANMhum] – **open/ open up/open out** – Y - [ABSTR:<verbal communication>]

**open** a meeting/a debate [OALDOCE]

The US attorney's office has **opened** an investigation into the matter. [LDOCE]

An inquest into the deaths will be **opened** next week. [LDOCE]

She **opened** the debate by summarizing her party's position. [MED]

The police have **opened** an investigation into his business affairs.[MED]

He tried to **open out** the conversation. [MED]

(...) he **opened** an inquiry into the case (...).

Wong Chi-keung testified that he **opened** an inquiry into the case after (...)

Civil servants have also **opened** discussions on the sell-off of (...).

Trade and Industry officials have **opened** discussions with Ford of America (...).

Mr Lang **opened** the interview by answering questions.

However, there were reports they will **open** contract negotiations within (...).

I dare not **open** the subject to him.

(...) to defend him, Mr. Philips, K.C., **opened** the case for the Crown.

As he did not seem inclined to **open** the conversation, Tuppence was forced to begin.

The well-known glib phraseology passed rapidly through my mind in the interval before Poirot **opened** the proceedings.

Imai said Japan must **open** a parliamentary session as planned and adopt bills by August needed to write off bad loans in the banking sector and to stabilize the financial system.

Last month the agency said it had **opened** an investigation into 50,000 1994 Mitsubishi Mirage and Eagle Summit small cars after receiving five complaints of air bag deployments.

Antitrust lawyers predicted that negotiations between the company and the agency, which have been sporadically and quietly under way in the eight months since the FTC **opened** its investigation, will continue.

Lit-lit was the daughter of Snettishane, a prominent chief in the tribe, by a half-breed mother, and to him the Factor fared casually one summer day to **open** negotiations of marriage.

(...) she **opened up** the subject my poor dear raved about, (...) [B.Stocker, Dracula]

Abrams and Marsden **open up** an important and neglected aspect of this question.

Ministers need to **open up** debate on wave of reform and the latest Development Control articles and jobs on PlanningResource.

## 6. OTWORZYĆ / OTWIERAĆ OGIEŃ

**X – [ANMhum;CONCR:<an armed unit>] – *vi* open up/ open upon**

It was then that the carbines **opened up** catching Santos's two henchmen completely unawares; they died instantly.

The whole settlement was in an uproar by that time, and as we dashed away somebody **opened upon** us with a Winchester.

## 7. OTWORZYĆ/OTWIERAĆ SIĘ

**A. X – [ANMhum] – *vi* open up**

He could get people to **open up** and share their innermost thoughts and dreams.

He used to say that he had evolved from an “academic adolescence to an experimental middle age” and it was only in the later fifties, when he became Music Director at the Old Vic, where he collaborated with some of the leading directors of the day (including Franco Zeffirelli), that he began to **open up**; he enjoyed this post enormously, relishing the chance to compose music for a wide variety

of productions, and commissioning fellow composers such as Thea Musgrave and Michael Tippett (whose music for *The Tempest*, 1962, was one of the most striking products of this era).

By Laura Snyder one of women's major complaints when it comes to guys is that they won't **open up** and share their thoughts and feelings.

Sometimes getting your man to **open up** can seem almost impossible.

I realised that he'll **open up** on his own if I'm just there for him," she says.

This relationship is going to end if I can't get him to **open up** and say what's really going on, because at the moment I can only guess as to what's going on in his head, but I just don't know how to get him to do it.

Obviously I understand she could have just lied because it was hard to admit to it but how can I get her to **open up** and to tell me these things?

In order for him **open up** to you, he has to feel truly accepted for who he is, not for who you may want him to be.

Later, Bush told ABC News he **opened up** to the girl about his alcohol abuse, because he was touched by her story.

Dear Julie, I'm going to assume that "getting to his heart" means that you want him to **open up** to you on a more emotionally intimate level.

I really don't want to make him love me more I just want to get closer so he will **open up** to me more and show he loves me more often.

#### B. X – [CONCR:<a flower>] – *vi* open/open up/open out

For example, the flowers of catmint (*Nepeta cataria*) - also known as catnip - **open** between 6am and 7am; orange hawkweed follows between 7am and 8am; field marigolds **open** at 9am and varieties of *Helichrysum* wake up for 10am. Other varieties follow, with *Convolvulus* opening at noon.

Vivid red flowers begin to **open** along the topmost 8 to 12 inches; ...

Other flowers **open** only when humidity is low.

This is a small patch of hard-leaved goldenrod whose blooms are just beginning to **open**.

In this photo of the hard-leaved goldenrod, the buds are turning yellow and some of the flowers are **opening**.

Although the flowers on different types of plants **open** differently, cells on opposite sides of the petals expand at slightly different rates to cause opening, and in some cases closing as well.

The first buds on the inflorescence **open** 6 to 9 weeks after transfer to a greenhouse with 62 F night temperature.

I have a hibiscus plant that will bloom, but the blooms will not **open up** completely before they die.

The flower heads **open up** during sunshine and close during rain and night (pollen protection).

We say the plant “is flowering” or “is in flower” when this colourful part begins to grow bigger and **open out**.

The flowers are **opening out** pink.

If you pull out the very top flower from a gladioli they all **open out**.

Now, these pieces at the top of the flower will **open out**, and they will become the petals, so we will see the colors there.

Eventually, the sepals **open out** to reveal the tiny, light green buds.

The flowers **open out** there by four with an average perianth from 1 to 1,5 cm.

Among the orchids which **open out** its flowers in the Large island, the stars of Madagascar called sesquipedalian Angraecum are most beautiful.

**C. X – [CONCR:<a place where business is run>;<a container>;<a movable barrier that closes or opens>;<a kind of fastening>;<an object that can be folded and unfolded 1>;<a paper object containing written or printed information>;<a wound>;<computer environment2>] – vi open/open up**

As a result, ever since 1851 when the Senate restaurant **opened** in the new wing of the Capitol Building, the senators have never ceased to grumble about the food - even while they opposed every move that might improve it.

Shares of Coke, which released its results before the stock market **opened**, finished 62.

Before the market **opened**, Cendant stock lost one-quarter of its value, dropping 4 /34 to 14 1/8.

Club Disney, indoor venues filled with educational games for children, began their roll-out last year, and the first Disney Quest, a more elaborate indoor facility with games and rides for teens, **opened** last month in Orlando, Fla.

With the raising of the golden arches alongside the Nicaraguan flag, a McDonald's fast food outlet **opened** in Managua, 18 years after civil war forced the U.

Squires said the company's Hong Kong office, which **opened** in April this year, will handle operations in the mainland Chinese market and in South Korea.

Said Cavanagh, 46 and for years the favourite designer of Princess Alexandra and the Duchess of Kent: "This is one of the most thrilling things that has happened to me since my shop **opened** nine years ago.

The markets that have started **to open up** for the foam in the past year or so seem to justify the expectations.

A Conakry-Prague air service is **opening up**, a Communist-controlled school for African trade union leaders is open already.

There was a click and the briefcase **opened**.

The topi do not cause any symptoms unless they **open** and drain.

The doctor may perform this procedure if you have a scarred valve that leaks or doesn't close or **open** all the way, thus blocking the flow of blood to the lungs, chambers of the heart, or to the body.

He again turned to the blank wall, and this time a little cubby-hole **opened**, not far from the door - much too small to admit the exit of a human body.

The natives suddenly expectant of tragedy (...) but the crate **opened** and the young imp of mischief came waddling out.

I was wondering if the trunk is supposed to **open up** after hitting the button on the remote, or stay down?

The marine's eyes **opened**, squeezed shut, then **opened** squinted in the glare.

His eyes **opened** to their fullest extent as he hurried forward to assist Tuppence to alight.

Her mouth **opened** meekly.

At last the door **opened**, and the German called imperiously to Conrad to return.

Suddenly he was interrupted in his daydreaming by a warm wetness lapping against his chin, and his eyes **opened** wide and long at the sight of a goat's claret tongue, feasting against the salt taste of him.

Her eyes **opened** as soon as she heard me, though, and once again, I felt an inward shiver.

He grunted like a pig, his lips **opened**, and all of his tongue rolled out of his mouth into the sand.

The jaws **opened** with reluctance, and Wolf Larsen stepped free.

It did not surprise him very much to find that the door **opened** on the latch, for it was so old and worn that it offered little security.

Fred reached up, but Hanson did not see what his hand was doing; all he knew was that a portion of the wall silently **opened**, revealing a void.

To use the most basic padlock, one only had to know the combination and take 3 clockwise turns, 2 counterclockwise and the last clockwise again to get the final number - and voila - the padlock **opened**!

I recently cleaned the cosmoline out of my new used K98. Before I cleaned the rifle, the bolt **opened** and cocked quite smoothly, but now that I have cleaned it out, the bolt is fairly difficult to open and cock.

The product engineer noted that the door latch **opened** during the test; the safety project manager ordered the engineer to "assure a closure to those type of notes" and to watch a videotape by Ford general counsel rifled "Document Creation and Management."

Or you could hope the parachute wouldn't **open** just so you could say you saw it not **open**, not because you meant any harm to Starkey Poe in his suit of red underwear, but mainly because you were tired of being an old maid(...).

The first thing to determine is the extent to which the book will **open** comfortably without putting a strain on the cover, endpapers, sewing or text block paper.

If your ebook **opened** in your web browser, then just save the file to your hard drive.

The original wound **opened**, and the IOL was expelled from the posterior chamber. There was almost total aniridia, vitreous prolapse, and vitreous hemorrhage.

Three weeks after the third surgery, the wound **opened** and began draining sanguinopurulent material.



Twenty days after the patient was discharged to the nursing home, the wound **opened** and the patient was taken to the ambulatory surgery center where the wound was excised and the Proxiderms applied for 2 days.

A person with wound dehiscence has a wound that has **opened**, or come apart, after it was surgically closed.

His finger pressed so hard I bent backwards in aching pain, and the wound **opened up**.

The Works Data base **opens** just fine and my Word Program will **open** and I can use it, but this address file won't **open**.

Copy one of your .doc files to a floppy and see if it will **open** on the other computer.

I updated Comodo this morning and now the only things that will **open** are text files and folders.

Here was my problem: I wanted to have a hyperlink in WPF that would **open** in the browser when my link was clicked.

The file will **open up** as a table into Strata.

How do I control which monitor a given program will **open up** on in a dual monitor setup?

The book of love will **open up**.

#### D. X – [CONCR:<earth>;<ice>;<sea>] – *vi* open

Nick had done everything possible to discover her whereabouts, but from the moment she had stepped into the ricksha it was as if the earth had **opened** and swallowed her.

The ice had **opened** on Lake Le Barge, and through it had gone their main outfit.

There was gold in the creek beds and ruby beaches, and when the sea **opened**, the men with healthy sacks would sail away to where the good things of life were sold absurdly cheap.

#### E. X – [CONCR:<a natural passage>] – *vi* open out/up

As the bight at Turner's Shipyard **opened out**, Charley edged into it to get the smoother water.

After more crawling the passage **opened out** and we sort of thought that we had done it but caves have a way of tricking you and immediately, after some photos the roof came down again and we were flat out squeezing through a shingly crawl.

I had only gone in a few yards when the passage **opened out**. I came to the surface in a small chamber, intricately toothed with rock horns from both the ceiling and the floor.

The gorge **opened out** and feral goats were replaced by grazing cattle on the river banks as we passed through a section surrounded by private landholdings.

The passage **opened up** a bit just inside the hole.

A passage **opened up** with water swirling around

## 8. OTWORZYĆ / OTWIERAĆ SIĘ NA

**X – [CONCR:<an opening in a structure>] – *vi* open into / out into / out onto / out to**

Three doors **opened into** the little room, one going upstairs and one down, but they were all shut.

Painted dark olive and covered with specialty shingles, the home's domed door **opened into** a structure that featured four fireplaces, (...).

The secret door **opened into** a tiny (maybe 5x8) room lined with coach bags, Prada , and other name-brands.

The hatch could **open into** a moon pool chamber, and then its internal pressure must first be equalised to that of the moon pool chamber.

Doors and windows **opened out into** side lanes.

The windows **opened into** the garden, one of the great delights of the house for Freud, who loved flowers.

The doors and windows **open out into** a canopied verandah overlooking the beautifully landscaped tropical gardens and sea.

French windows **open out into** a covered terrace area and look out onto the unusually shaped heated pool and garden.

French windows **open out into** the lovely main garden.

The front bedroom has French doors that **open out onto** a private balcony overlooking the stream.

West facing windows and double French doors which **open out onto** patio and garden .

Oxford 152 has white walls and gleaming polished timber floors, while large windows **open out to** the street during summer.

## 9. POWODOWAĆ / SPOWODOWAĆ

**X – [ANMhum;INANM] – vt open/open up – Y – [ABSTR:<dissonance>]**

The issue of Europe has **opened up** deep divisions within the party. [MED]

A bill that would ease restrictions on travel to Cuba has **opened** a rift between President Barack Obama and the Senate's only Cuban American Democrat.

Pope Benedict's decision to send a Vatican delegation to a United Nations conference on racism has **opened** a new rift in relations with Jewish groups, which fear it will be used as a platform to attack Israel.

Shane's own legal challenge to the family hierarchy has also **opened** a rift with his brother, Mark, who said Shane's departure from the company did not entitle him to a cent.

The Government's "disastrous" decision to go to "war" on two fronts has **opened** a rift between Downing Street and the Ministry of Defence, the Sunday Telegraph has learnt.

But the transaction has **opened** a rift between the Sea Life Center and city administrators.

For now, the dispute has **opened** a rift in U.S.-Israeli relations just as American officials have finally succeeded in winning agreement for a renewal of long-stalled peace talks between Israel and the Palestinians.

A bandwidth spat **opened** a rift on the internet last week, cutting off web traffic between two of the world's larger bandwidth providers:

For dark beings from another world had **opened** a rift in the fabric of space time to being again the age-old battle between the forces of Order and Chaos.

The past several years of political turmoil has **opened** divisions in our society, but also has exposed gaping deficiencies in other areas.

The vote has apparently **opened** divisions within the TWU International over the poor performance of the James leadership.

In recent decades, grand plans for redevelopment of rundown cities have often **opened** divisions between ambitious planners and deeply rooted traditionalists within the affected communities.

Education reforms have **opened up** new divisions between old and new Labour.

## 10. POWSTAĆ / POWSTAWAĆ

### A. X - [ABSTR:<dissonance>;CONCR:<a narrow crack in something>] - *vi* open / open up

A rift has **opened** in recent years between epistemologists who are externalists versus ones who are internalists.

The rift has **opened up** over whether the Bank of Canada should be given a new leading role in overseeing the build-up of risk in the financial sector.

A clear split over interest rates has **opened up** on the Monetary Policy Committee with some members seeing the need for an immediate increase and others happy to leave them on hold for the foreseeable future.

"A split has **opened up** in the campaign by Native Americans for historical compensation after descendants of East Coast Indians have defended the infamous real estate deal that swapped the island of Manhattan for some beads.

In other words, as usual in the second stage of the Rags to Riches story, a split has **opened up** between the heroin's triumphant new outer Self, her *persona*, and her real, deeper self, which is in danger of being repressed altogether.

In the last decade, a split has **opened up** between analysts of politics and analysts of meaning and intentionality.

A split has **opened** in the ranks of two groups organizing protests during the Democratic National Convention in August.

Time reports on "the split that has **opened up** between Bush and his hard-line Veep."

"There is no question that a huge gap has **opened up** between productivity and living standards," said Jared Bernstein,

A wide gap has **opened** between US prices for flat-rolled stainless steel and prices in Asia and Europe.

A wide gap has **opened** between the half of young Americans who attend college and the other half who do not.

Nonetheless, a gap has **opened** in enrollment levels between minority and nonminority students during that time, according to a report issued in January by

So a huge gap has **opened up** between what companies need and their ability to fill that need.

This chapter explores the processes by which a huge and growing gap **opened** between the industrialized parts of the world, and Asia and Africa.

In the context of a reinsurance contract, where a gap **opened up** between what had been previously quoted and agreed and what had been defined on the slip as the determinative contract, an e-mail reply by the defendant reinsurer's representative was to be construed as an acceptance, which gave priority to the slip, rather than a counter-offer, which would have given priority to previous stipulations.

I did my patriotic duty as pack fodder until a gap **opened up** between the fast guys (us) and the faster guys (them).

But in the subsequent weeks, a clear achievement gap **opened up** between me and the other young Wolinistas: They were making progress, and I wasn't.

As a result, a representation gap has **opened up** between the formal political system and the community that it nominally serves.

A generation gap **opened up**.

A gap **opened up** between the creative pioneers and ordinary mortals, a chasm that widened in the 20th century until new music began to resemble research rather than art.

As PS defined itself, an enormous gap **opened** between PS and mainstream theatre.

A split has **opened up** between the Coalition parties over proposed changes to the federal electoral map in NSW.

A chief of the mammoth-herding Bizogots brings to Nidaros word of a narrow gap that has **opened** in a supposedly endless wall of ice, revealing new lands and ...

Witnesses to yesterday's disaster at the port of Ramsgate described how a gap **opened up** between the sections of the walkway just before it collapsed and how ...

She rose from her seat before disappearing for a second as a gap **opened** under her. Naruto wondered where she was, when her head appeared ...

If your gap **opened up**, it could be because your tongue is pushing the teeth apart again.

Eventually a gap **opened** along the eastern edge of the continental divide to allow animals and humans to expand southward and laterally into the river valleys formed by the glaciers.

After the AFM lithography, the gap **opened** in the top aluminum layer was transferred to the polymer layer underneath by means of an ashing process using (...).

Mike was next to me when a small gap **opened**, so I pushed him through and told him to go.

The Gap **opened** and widened during 20'th century. Developments in last decade contribute to a narrowing of the gap.

If it comes off the plug will start to erode and the gap will **open up**.

I've seen some frustrating situations where the structure was raised up to close some gap, and then a few minutes later the gap **opened** again.

And a huge gap **opened up** where Angelo's upper gumline and lip should have been.

A narrow gap has **opened** in what they'd always thought was an endless and impregnable wall of ice.

In doing so a wider gap **opened up** between them and the sea. We changed course and began to head back along the beach, hoping to get around them and continue our path up to the nearby glacier.

As Nelson pushed due south a gap **opened** between the left of his line and the Tennessee River. Grant closed this gap with a brigade from the

As the gap **opened** between the leader and his former allies, the field began to take time back.

A gap **opened up** for fly-half Mathieu Belie to strike in the second minute and flanker Laurent Thuery pounced when England overthrew the ball five meters from their line.

But Langman and wing attack Frances Solia began to drive through the Mystic midcourt defense line and the gap **opened up** to double figures.

He was going to win without question. At the back a gap **opened** again in front of Millar and try as he did this time he could not get back.

On the final lap, Müller, seeing a gap **opened** by the No. 45, made his final move to get the sixth podium of the season for the No.

So when Beyer backed off, a gap **opened** between Leipheimer and Zajicek, which Armstrong charged to close.

Encountering lapped traffic, a gap **opened** for Higby and he shot his Honda Civic through, leaving Ketchum in the lurch.

The group **opened up** a gap of over two minutes, causing quite a bit of concern back in the bunch.

From 1980 to 1989, a crack has **opened** each winter in pond ice along precisely the same line.

If the crack has **opened up** again, that is a definite sign of movement in the foundation of your garage.

The surfaces that are formed as the crack **opens** can be considered separate when the crack has **opened** to about 5  $\mu\text{m}$ , or about 1 nm. 10. 1.

About 2 miles from the colony a large crack has **opened up**. Two meters wide and several miles long, the penguins are enjoying an abundance of food on foraging trips which now take 2 hours rather than 2 days.

However, a new crack had just **opened up** and he took a long stick and I saw him reach way up to the top of the dome and show the maintenance man that huge sections of the dome were now loose and he pushed against the concrete dome and it creaked ominously.

A large crack has **opened up** in the roadway, which bellows smoke and steam continually.

All cracks **opened** in the shape of a V-notch with a grinder along the length and direction of the crack.

A massive crack in the earth **opened up** last week in Claude, Texas and it's creating a stir among geologists.

As bending proceeds, the crack tip plastically deforms until a critical point is reached when the crack has **opened** sufficiently to initiate a cleavage crack.

The deformed image clearly shows that the crack has **opened**. Beyond that, visual inspection does not provide much information about the material deformation.

## 11. PRZEJSĆ / PRZECHODZIĆ W

**X – [CONCR:<a stretch of water>;<a limited space>] – *vi* open into /up into /out into /out to**

In one direction the canyon **opened into** a large room with a high ceiling.

Finally they had to call the police and when they arrived with an antiquity inspector they entered the passage and found that beyond the spot where the body had been found the passage turned right, then left again and **opened into** a hall with four rough columns.

The shaft probably **opened into** a cave, and one of our blasts made it part of the tunnel.

The entrance on the east side of the building **opened into** the auditorium

The entrance **opened into** a vestibule, with a domed ceiling, and separated from the hall by a glass screen.

The vestibule **opens up into** a second corridor where soon the barrier would have been encountered.

The corridor **opened into** a low smoky room.

The back stairs **open into** the basement.

He also wondered if the changes in chlorophyll would be detectable not only near the mouth of the rivers where the nitrogen and other excess nutrients were flowing in, but also farther away at the mouth of the Bay where it **opened into** the Atlantic Ocean.

Ship pagan Bay **opens into** the Bay of Chaleur where the main exchange of water takes place.

After the road snaked down into the valley it **opened into** a wide expanse with Lake Mead visible in the distance.



Not far from the head of my bed was a large closet which **opened into** Marjorie's room.

We explored several more nice domes, until finally the passage went under a ledge, and **opened up into** walking 4' wide, 12' high "trunk" with a nice flat (contact) ceiling.

The harsh, barren landscape has **opened up into** expansive green valleys.

Then the highway **opened up into** a broad valley, gradually climbing until a sign marked the apex, and I recognized in that divide the first threshold.

(...) we never came to an area where the tunnel **opened out into** a large chamber area.

Alexander could attack through the mountain defile leading from Florence to Bologna or along the Adriatic coastal corridor which **opened out into** the plain at Rimini.

Around this core is a perimeter of cells that **open out into** vaulted bays.

After a couple of corners the corridor **opened out into** a large recess that formed a waiting area.

We turned north into it and after about four miles it led into a small canyon which **opened out into** a wide shallow draw.

The river **opened out to** the Broadwater just north of an oyster lease.

At the bottom of the village the streets **open out into** sandy beach.

I left the chatter and Das Man of the group, and moseyed along up the canyon floor. It **opened out into** a valley as it went around the corner.

The fells' fringe of foothills is dissected by steep-sided valleys which **open out into** the rich green lowlands of the Ribble, Hodder, Wyre and Lune Valleys.

Lucy, Edmund, Susan, and Peter's adventures begin when the back wall of a fur- coat filled wardrobe **opens up into** the magical world of Narnia.

## 12. ROZŁOŻYĆ/ROZKŁADAĆ

A. X – [ANMhum] – *vt* open – Y – [CONCR:<an object that can be folded and unfolded 2>;<hands>;<legs>]

I **opened** my handkerchief and waved it.

Here's a little advice for when you **open** your deck chair: since you have a good idea of where you have been, set your chair so that you can see where you are going.

It ended well since he flew as soon as I **opened** the towel.

She lifted her hands and **opened** them as though scattering the fragments.

Butterfly stretches is quite good as it can strengthen your muscle and increase flexibility to **open** legs wider.

Be so kind as to **open** legs. Yes, that is good. Now, take deep breath and hold it. This will only take moment, Madame.” I stopped breathing altogether as (...)’.

The natural response is to **open** hands, drop them by the waist, and look around to see what is going on.

**B. X – [ANMhum] – vt open out/open up – Y – [CONCR<an object that can be folded and unfolded2>]**

This durable camp bed is ideal for those looking to camp in comfort as it is very sturdy and easy to **open out** and fold away when it's not in use.

Passengers **open up** these canvas deck chairs so they can sit in the sun.

To work with more than one image you can **open up** the Organizer Map and drag photos from the Finder bar at the bottom, to the location where you took the (...).

She **opened** the map out on the table. [MED]

### **13. ROZPIĄĆ / ROZPINAĆ**

**X – [ANMhum] – vt open – Y – [CONCR:<an piece of garment>]**

The sales person did not even bother to greet me as I walked in and when I proceeded to **open** a shirt in order to look at it, he told me that they already had it **opened** on the wall in the dressing room and to go look at it, not **open** another one.

I love the feeling of a new shirt and the smell, it's wonderful isn't it. It'll never be the same again. When you **open** a shirt, it starts on its new career, that is its first day of the rest of its life and who knows where it'll go.

It gives me great pleasure to **open** a shirt and wear it for the first time.

What Constitutes a Strip Search? Broadly defined, a strip search can involve everything from merely asking a student to **open** a coat, to requesting removal of one item of clothing (e.g., a shoe), to asking a student to rearrange his/her clothing, to inspecting undergarments, to conducting a completely nude examination.

He **opened** his shirt and felt himself, front and back, on his left side.

As surreptitiously as possible, loosen your tie, **open** a shirt button or two, remove accessories, roll up shirt sleeves.

She **opened** her blouse, I could see her breasts, her nipple and areola were magnificent.

Jen looked at herself in the mirror again, winking as she **opened** her blouse to see what an onlooker would see if she opened the door.

Spike **opened** her cardigan and traced up the mid line of her camisole.

With her other hand, she **opened** her coat in the front, and took my gloves off, throwing them on the ice.

It wasn't until she **opened** the coat that we saw the blood.

When she slowly came down front and center stage, she **opened** the coat with her arms held high in the air over her head.

Slowly I **opened** the jacket and buried my face in the lining.

When he **opened** your skirt, what resistance did you do to prevent him? I kicked him.

This way you can **open** the skirt and just move away from it.

Deliberately, from the top button to the last, he **opened** his waistcoat and made ready for the fight.

Once a zipper is closing correctly, lubricate it. Open the zip and rub a candle or a bar of paraffin or bee's wax on the zipper's teeth (...).

#### 14. ROZPOCZAĆ / ROZPOCZYNAĆ SIĘ

**X – [CONCR:<a public event>;ABSTR:<verbal communication>] - *vi* open**

The weather decided to co-operate and Ascot 1961 **opened** in all its glory.

The season in San Francisco will **open** with a special Gala Concert on November 22.

The season will **open** at the new Hall of Flowers in Golden Gate Park on November 20 at 8:30 p& m& with a concert by the Mills Chamber Players.

An exhibition of Evelyn Cibula's paintings will **open** with a reception Nov& 5 at the Evanston Community center, 828 Davis st&.

The concert **opened** with another big romantic score, Schumann's Overture to "Manfred", which suffered fate, this time with orchestral thrusts to the Byronic point to keep it afloat.

The new century **opened** with Oersted beginning his professional career in charge of an apothecary shop in Copenhagen and as lecturer at the university.

When the Yalta Conference **opened**, the American policy of postponing all discussion of Russia's western boundaries until the peace conference had broken down.

Jack Cooper, president, declared when congress **opened**.

It was concerned with the Commonwealth Technical Training Week which **opened** yesterday.

This was announced by Sir Arthian Davies, chairman, when the Midsummer Quarter Sessions **opened** at Aylesbury on Monday.

The conference **opened** on Monday, October 30, and ended on Friday, November 3, with the general assembly of the Union which takes place once every three years and which is attended by representatives from all member nations.

"When does the battle **open**? "

A colossal campaign **opened** to sell more sexual organs of plants and Mrs Joseph ("Shadow of Greatness") Douglas was quoted as saying: "I would no more sit down without flowers on my table than without serviettes".

Vandiver **opened** his race for governor in 1958 with a battle in the Legislature against the issuance of \$50 million worth of additional rural roads bonds proposed by then Gov& Marvin Griffin.

The Blues **opened** their TNT Gold Cup campaign last Saturday with a 3-; victory against Newry at the Showgrounds.

Then, when the case went to the jury, the judge excused one of the jurors, saying the juror had told him he had been accosted by masked men at his motel the night before the trial **opened**.

## 15. ROZSUNAĆ / ROZSUWAĆ

X – [ANMhum] – *vt* open – Y – [CONCR:<a piece of cloth used to covering windows>]

She **opened** the curtains. [LDOCE]

We go into hands-off and see Larry **open** the curtains, pausing briefly before going inside.

This will allow enough fabric to be pulled back when you want to **open** your outdoor curtains or drapes.

On arriving in our hotel in Shanghai, we **opened** the drapes and this is the view which greeted us.

I **opened** my bedroom drapes to find a gentle rain falling, moisture filling the dryness, promise of refreshing for this new day.

The problem there was that I had to be very careful every time I **opened** the drapes or I'd risk damaging the extension.

Then she **opened** the curtain ever so slightly.

## 16. ROZSUNĄC / ROZSUWAĆ SIĘ

**X - [CONCR<a piece of cloth used to covering windows>] – *vi* open**

The drapes that **opened** and closed electronically were awesome.

## 17. UCHYLIC / UCHYLAĆ

**A. X – [ANMhum] – *vt* open – Y - [CONCR:<an opening in a structure>] – *slightly* / *a bit* / *a little* / *a crack* / *a fraction***

open the window a crack/fraction/bit/little [OALDOCE]

There is nothing to be gained in forcing the “pause” between breaths, as in the idea to **open** the window **a bit** further.

(...) and I can only **open** the window **a bit**, since I’m afraid not to break it.

So **open** the window **a bit** on car trips, even if it’s cold outside, advises Dr. Mendelson.

Couldn’t you carefully **open** the window **a little** and pick it up?

Can you **open** the window **a little**, get your arm in and gently coax it down?

I don’t know what kind of window you are talking about, but you could always say “Could you **open** the window **a little**?”

The moment you **open** the window **a little**, the pressure inside the car drops below normal atmospheric pressure and your ears pop.

You can say “May I **open** the window **slightly**?”.

If you need air, only **open** the window **slightly** and be prepared to close it immediately.

When night descended, Samantha **opened** the dining room door **a crack**.

I unlocked the chain, **opened** the door **a fraction** more, tried to hide the room behind me with my body.

She drove in, **opened** the door **a fraction** against the wall, squeezed out and slammed the door.

He **opened** the window **a crack** and sniffed.

B. X – [ANMhum] – *vt* open – a bit of – Y – [CONCR <an opening in a structure>]

(...) and I never knew the side visors were really that small...do they work well during the rain, as in letting you **open a bit** of the window for fresh air.

I feared that the heavy odor would be too much for the dear child in her weak state, so I took them all away and **opened a bit** of the window to let in a (...).

## 18. UDROŽNIC / UDRAŽNIAĆ

X – [ANMhum;CONCR:<a drain opener>] – *vi* open/open up – Y - [CONCR:< a kind of pipe to carry away liquid>]

Currently we have a fan on the floor to dry up the water, but I really would like to know how to **open** this drain again.

If you cannot **open** the drain with the suction cup, set a pail underneath the sink trap and remove the cleanout plug and washer.

The Works Drain Opener is a professional-strength formula that **opens** clogged drains fast!

A toe-operated drain plug just threads into its drain fitting. Press it down, and it seals the drains. Press it again, and it pops up to **open** the drain.

Drain opening agents are chemicals used to **open** clogged drains, often in homes.

If you were to fill a bathtub with water and then **open** the drain, the water would pass through the trap and down the drain.

Crystals, liquids, & gels all claim to get right to the clog and **open** the drain to restore flow, even on “Tough Hair Clogs”.

If a plunger doesn't **open up** your bathroom sink drain, then it must really be clogged up!

If the landowners fail to **open** the drain and complete the construction, the Corporation should construct it and recover the expenditure from the landowners, Mr. Menon ordered.

Have you ever needed to **open** a clogged drain and were unsuccessful in your efforts or spent many hours waiting for drain cleaner and hot water to work on the problem area?

## 19. WEJŚĆ / WCHODZIĆ NA EKRANY

**X – [CONCR:< a cinema production>] – *vi* open**

This film **opened** five weeks ago on seven screens.

The film **opened** in France on April 8, and will open in the United States on August 14.

The film **opened** in Japan last July and became the country's highest grossing film in 2008.

The film **opened** on just over 2,500 screens, and brought in \$1,595 per screen as opposed to \$5,451 brought in per screen by Four Christmases which remained in the #1 slot for its second week.

"HELEN" **opened** on general release in the Irish Film Institute on May 1st.

The Tattooist New Zealand Feature Film The Tattooist **opened** in cinemas nationwide on Thursday August 30.

Despite the threats of censorship and crank letters promising stink bombs, riots and shooting up the screen, Chaplin's \$2,000,000 film **opened** at both the Astor and Capitol theatres in New York on 15 October 1940.

When the film **opened** in London in September 1949, the music caused a sensation.

“Titanic” **opened** on April 23, 1997 at the Lunt-Fontanne Theatre and ran for 804 performances and 26 previews, closing on March 21, 1999.



“Star Trek” **opened** with \$72.5 million in ticket sales, the best debut in the 11-movie franchise, as fans turned out to see a new, younger crew for the Paramount Pictures Film.

And that's not counting the millions of kids worldwide who are waiting for the movie to **open** in their hometowns.

The movie **opened** on the 4th of August in Japan and, although the plot was no surprise thanks to some posters at tformers and tfans, there was plenty of action to keep people happy.

Yes, the movie **opened** big but can you really say it is HIS movie - his name nor even his face is clear in the movie's poster.

"Hannah Montana: The Movie" **opened** in wide release in the US Friday, April 10, 2009.

This is a character who's last movie , the 3D concert film Best Of Both Worlds, **opened** last February to \$32 million on just 683 screens.

It is truly odd and ironic that the most handsome and impressive film yet made from Miguel de Cervantes’ “Don Quixote” is the brilliant Russian spectacle, done in wide screen and color, which **opened** yesterday at the Fifty-fifth Street and Sixty-eighth Street Playhouses.

The Artkino presentation, with English titles, **opened** on Saturday at the Cameo Theatre.

## 20. ZACZAĆ / ZACZYNAĆ MÓWIC

**X – [ANMhum] – vi open up about/on**

But after a coast-to-coast flight and a night away from the daily grind, he finally **opened up on** the subject about three hours before the game with the Angels.

Among many other things, she **opened up about** her sexuality during a recent sit- down with MTV News.

Pink has **opened up about** getting back together with her hubby Carey Hart but says she's not interested in marrying him again.

Gisele was apparently feeling especially chatty at the event, and she **opened up a little about** the two weddings she and Tom tried so hard to keep secret.

She recently **opened up about** her love for the number 13 and has credited it with many of her successes in the last few years.

Lindsay Lohan has **opened up about** her split with ex girlfriend Samantha Ronson calling the break-up absolute hell.

### **FIXED EXPRESSIONS:**

➤ *otworzyć drogę komuś/czemuś* [PWNO]

**to open the door to/for something/somebody**

**to open the path to/for something/somebody**

**to open the way to/for something/somebody**

**to open the avenue to/for something/somebody**

Research on genes should open the door to exciting new medical treatments. [LDOCE]

If the record is successful, it could open doors for my career. [LDOCE]

The changes have opened the way to free elections in the country. [MED]

His marriage has certainly opened doors for him in Hollywood. [MED]

Further, the management path does not open the door to higher opportunities than are offered by the more technical path.

By combining the talents of a medical man, Dr Aterman, a biophysicist, Mr Berkely, and an electronics expert, Dr Zworykin, this novel technique has been developed which promises to open broad avenues to understanding life processes.

But there are, however, several features of Aristotle's approach which open the way for the moral measure of literature.

The president has little influence in day-by-day curricular changes, but if he looks ahead two, three, or five years to anticipate issues and throw out challenging ideas, he can open the way for innovation, and he can also have a great deal to say as to what path it will take.

The final decision went to the executive but a way has been opened for strengthening budgeting procedures and to provide legislators information they need.

His broad interest in literary, political, and philosophical movements opened many doors to him.

In that apparently simple shift Porter opened the way to the sensitive use of the camera as an instrument of art as well as a mechanical recording device.

Now the Czarship had not affected my own sense of social values, but Mother had attained a reflected glory through it, which had opened the doors of Los Angeles-Pasadena Society to her.

When Oxford Business College merged with the Marlborough College - one of Britain's longest-established secretarial schools - last year, it launched a range of secretarial courses designed to open doors to further professional development.

The Government should attempt to persuade Canada and Australia to open their doors to West Indian immigrants - and thus relieve the pressure on living space in Britain and in the West Indies.

The Lancaster House Conference on Kenya, held in January and February 1960, opened the way to an African Government.

The success of Facebook has opened a new path to progress as our virtual lives begin to transform the landscape of career connections.

➤ *droga otwiera się*

**a door/ path/ way/ avenue opens**

But that night a new way seemed to open to me, and in my eagerness I awoke Charley from a sound sleep.

➤ *otworzyć duszę/serce przed kimś/czymś*

**to open one's heart to somebody/something**

Thank you for the opportunity to share and open my heart to all of you. (...) I truly believe I am ready to let God into my heart and profess my faith in Him.

Precisely what reassurances would you require from your father before you would 'open up your heart' to him?

If you want to create a life of love, you have to open your heart and give love.

When you open your heart and express love, you melt opposition.

On Valentine's Day, which falls during American Heart Month, why not open your heart to more than red roses, chocolate candy and romantic dinners?

Madonna's lyrics - Open Your Heart. (...) Open your heart to me, baby I hold the lock and you hold the key Open your heart to me, darlin'.

Why not open your heart to the Lord Jesus Christ now, accept Him as your Saviour and let Him fill you with peace that only He can give.

Open your heart to Him and pray, Stephen, pray!

➤ *dusza/serce otwiera się przed kimś/na coś*

**one's heart opens to somebody/something**

Hearts opened to him as spontaneously as flowers to the sun.

His heart suddenly opened to joy.

➤ *otworzyć komuś oczy na coś, uświadomić komuś coś*

**to open one's eyes to something**

Foreign Ravel opened his eyes to poverty for the first time. [OALDOCE]

The purpose of the training is to open managers' eyes to the consequences of their own behavior. [LDOCE]

I opened my eyes to what was really going on between them. [MED]

Our one week lab opened his eyes, and they appear very cloudy. What concerns us is that he is the runt of the litter.

A study trip to the Yucatan opened his eyes to the Indian cultures of Mexico (...).

When Brent Lewis says his experience in small-town Fort Scott, Kansas, has opened his eyes to the world, he means it.

That long night with Nicolas and marijuana in Venice had opened her eyes.

So, while there were no major treatment breakthroughs revealed in Geneva, doctors opened their eyes to a better, more honest understanding of the drugs we have now.

From the tramp standpoint, the constabulary of the township was particularly rotten, and I proceeded to open the eyes of the good people.

At first, each strove to outdo the other, and they performed petty tasks with an unction which would have opened the eyes of their comrades who were now wearing out bodies and souls on the Long Trail.

Seeger's Melograph, capable of analysing melodic structure in great detail, opened a good many eyes to the fluidity of folk music and revealed how incomplete was the conventional picture of folk music depending on a few modes derived from the pentatonic scale. [LOB]

➤ *otworzyć się na coś*

**to open one's mind to something**

The experience opened his mind to religion. [OALDOCE]

He tried to open Churchill's mind to the need for new policies. [MED]

People need to sit down, open their minds for a moment, and think. The world is changing.

Students can open their minds to the 'world of wine'.

Teachers open minds to autism.

Open your mind to new learning.

➤ *otworzyć przed kimś nowe widoki or perspektywy*

**to open up new vistas for/to sb/sth**

It is clear from this discussion that cosmologists of every persuasion look hopefully toward the day when a man-made satellite can be equipped with optical devices which will open up new vistas to science.

Molecular techniques open up new vistas for typing of coagulase-negative staphylococci.

CGH Earth group opens up new vistas for artists.

Morocco-EU fisheries agreement would open new vistas for further cooperation, Borg

European Commissioner for Fisheries and Maritime Affairs, Joe Borg said the fisheries agreement between Morocco and the EU, which entered into force this April 1, would open up new vistas for cooperation in this sector between the two entities "especially in terms of scientific research."

Letters to the editor open up new vistas of opinion.

The EU-India Business Summit will open up new vistas for further strengthening strategic business relationship with India, Ms Paula Lehtomaki, Minister for Foreign Trade and Development, Finland, has said.

ROMANIA'S accession to the European Union in 2007 will open up new vistas for Indian enterprises in the region, according to Mr Nicolae Vacaroiu, President of the Senate, Parliament of Romania.

If we all join forces, we can, we must and we will help open up new vistas for development, prosperity and progress for the small island developing States.

This essay explores the potential of subaltern studies scholarship to open up new vistas of research in dialogue theory.

Partnership with YouTube Opens Up New Vistas.

Full convertibility will also open up many new vistas of business for the domestic banks.

He said that oil and gas cooperation between the two countries would open up new vistas for their mutual advantage.

Hi-tech methods open new vistas for skills training.

Reading opens new vistas of knowledge in our mind.

Mohan's idea is to open up new vistas for his sons.

Among other things, translations would open up new vistas to an international audience to taste Sri Lankan work.

Biotechnology will open up new vistas.

Enthusiasm is contagious; if you broaden your own horizons, you'll be better equipped to open up new vistas for your customers.

➤ *nowe widoki or perspektywy otwierają się przed kimś*  
**new vistas open up**

New vistas open up for tribal artists.

New vistas open up for Cayman administrators.

➤ *otwierać nowe/szerokie horyzonty*  
**to open up new horizons**

Women open up new horizons through learning.

Northumberland firms are being encouraged to open up new horizons and explore overseas markets at two free seminars.

Bio-inspired modules open new horizons for robotics

Antonino Zichichi provides a personal look at the work of his one-time teacher, Gianni Puppi, his triangle and his vision to open up new horizons in physics.

CMMG labs open up new horizons for eleven undergraduates from Boston to Houston.

I welcome the fact that look & roll has brought an international film festival to Switzerland that is helping to open up new horizons.

They are mainly young artists whose films open up new horizons in the eyes and souls of their audience.

It is expected that the project will open up new horizons for the use of immersed tunnel technology.

It will be my pleasure if some readers take on the challenge of applying these technologies and open up new horizons in nano- and micro-biotechnology.

For the younger guitarist, this classic may open up new musical horizons not previously explored.

HD DVD will open up new horizons in visual entertainment.

I'd like to do something people will never expect "I want to open up my horizons.

YouTube Sponsored Videos open a new horizon for online marketing.

➤ *nowe horyzonty otwierają się*

**new horizons open/open up**

Mrs Hardy records that "at the end of November [1881] he makes a note of an intention to resume poetry as soon as possible" (Early Life, p& 188); and on Christmas Day, 1890, Hardy wrote: "While thinking of resuming 'the viewless wings of poesy' before dawn this morning, new horizons seemed to open, and worrying pettinesses to disappear" (Early Life, p& 302).

New horizons open up for Germany - Land of Ideas.

➤ *otworzyć nowy front*

**to open a new front**

Mobile phones open new front in war on music piracy.

Hackers open new front in payment.

The Federal Reserve opened a new front in its battle to bring down borrowing costs across the economy, pledging to buy as much as \$300 billion of Treasuries and stepping up purchases of mortgage bonds.

Advocates for the mountains and coalfield residents today opened a new front in the fight against destructive coal mining, filing suit in Washington, D.C. District Court to stop federal investment in new power plants that would enshrine coal for another generation.

Six Member States open new front on EU budget cuts.

Mobile phones open new front in the sex war - Yorkshire research reveals crucial gender differences in the language of text communications.

IBM and Apple open new front in PC wars with strategic alliance; old foes take on Microsoft, Intel with plan to foster increased compatibility; real gains may be distant.

We've opened up a new front on the war on terror. It's an attack on the unique, the unorthodox, the unexpected; it's a war on different.

The spread of mobile phones capable of carrying hundreds of easily transferable songs has opened a new front in a war against piracy.

Campaigners fighting the expansion of London's Heathrow airport have opened a new front today, announcing that they have bought land earmarked for the construction of a third runway.

France has opened a new front in its battle to defend Gallic culture from the encroachment of the English language by offering crash courses in French to senior diplomats from the 10 countries about to join the European Union.

Research findings open new front in fight against AIDS virus.

Senator Obama's decision to refuse public financing for the general election campaign has opened a new front with Senator McCain, who accused the presumptive Democratic nominee of breaking a pledge to voters and ditching the mantle of reform.

Bolivia opened a new front Tuesday in its fight to reduce illegal coca production, sending U.S.-backed eradication teams into a traditional coca-growing region in the Andean foothills long avoided by previous governments.



High-ranking figures in Jemaah Islamiah have opened a new front in their terrorism campaign on the Indonesian island of Sulawesi, where nine of their fighters and a police officer have been killed in the latest gun battle.

Mushroom clouds of black smoke rose from the hills of northern Afghanistan as allied jets opened a new front yesterday.

Pakistan's military has opened a new front in its offensive against Taliban militants in the country's northwest.

➤ *nowy front otwiera się*  
**a new front opens**

As the new front in the battle opened, Middle East envoy Tony Blair urged the United States to back a Franco-Egyptian plan for a ceasefire in Gaza.

➤ *otworzyć nowy rozdział*  
**to open a new chapter**

**to open a new page**

While he was in Naples there had opened a new chapter in the history of Anglesey's unceasing search for an effective alleviation of his painful malady.

Although this must be disappointing to our New South Wales Committee who have given so much thought and effort to the changes already mentioned, they hope also to open a new chapter in offering admission to local Australian children who may be in need.

The foundation of St Mary's opened a new chapter in dealing with these unfortunate families; it has brought new hope to many for whom adversity has been too much and it has taken the whole problem out of the province of the criminal law where no satisfactory solution was possible.

This Summit, which built on past achievements and was future oriented, opened a new chapter in China-ASEAN relations.

I Open a New Chapter in my Life.

Our technology could well open up a new chapter in opto-electronics.

Curators open a new chapter in Scots stories - THE celebrity curators of a book of Scottish short stories gathered for its launch.

Bronze Age excavations in Cyprus open new chapter.

Antony said the measures taken today 'will open a new chapter in defence cooperation between the two countries that will take the strategic partnership ahead'

Toshiba TEC Open a New Chapter from Business Wire provided by Find Articles at BNET.

By changing the facts on the ground so decisively, the I.C.U. has opened a new chapter in Somalia's political history.

The results reported here open a new chapter of Martian exploration.

iRex Technologies has opened a new chapter in professional digital reading with the launch of the iRex Digital Reader 1000 series.

Gordon Brown has promised to open a "new chapter" on civil liberty in Britain, signalling both tougher new anti-terrorism laws and stronger protections for individual freedoms.

The new president will face great challenges but will also have an opportunity to open a new chapter in the history of U.S. relations with Latin America, let's hope he takes advantage of it.

"America has opened a new page," said Tawana Othman, an intellectual in Sulaymaniya, Kurdistan. "Today, a black man has reached the White House."

Can Nato open a new page in US-Russia ties?

➤ *nowy rozdział otwiera się*

**a new chapter opens**

New chapter opened in German-Polish relations.

➤ *otworzyć ramiona (na kogoś/coś)*

**to open arms (to somebody/something)**

She opened her arms to hug me. [MED]

Never before had the Klondike thus opened its arms to a che-cha-qu.

She opened her arms to me, and I came against her.

Scott opened his arms to her, but kept his eyes on White Fang.

We must come together as a community and open our arms to those in need.

Parishes open arms to Kosovo refugees.

OilfieldS Workers Trade Union president general Ancel Roget yesterday opened his arms to workers neglected by trade union leaders "who have cut deals with the Government".

Open your arms to change, but don't let go of your values

Kensington Market has opened its generous arms to a couple of cool new eateries.

(...) he opened wide his arms.

(...) last night when you open your arms to her, (...).

When I got to him, he opened his arms and warmly embraced me. I collapsed onto him and wept.

➤ *niebo otwiera się (leje jak z cebra)*

**the heavens open**

The heavens opened, pelting them with hail the size of walnuts.

The heavens open, shedding a silent tear for those that were lost in the crossfire. They didn't deserve to die; the mistake of others.

Just as I started out on the school run yesterday, the heavens opened and the rain poured down again.

The heavens opened and I heard the stars sing

The Heavens opened and the wind howled.

As the first runs of the morning started, the heavens opened, the winds blew and the umbrellas came out.

The heavens opened over the Wide Bay last night, with unofficial rainfall reports including more than 300mm on a property at Berajondo, between Rosedale and Lowmead.

The sun and moon danced in circles as the heavens opened and destroyed the army. ” “Are you sure this will happen again if they live?”

No sooner had we left the house than the heavens opened.

When the Lord had been baptized, the heavens opened, and the Spirit came down like a dove to rest on him.

At the time of the flood the earth opened up and spewed out water and the heavens opened up and rain was poured out upon the earth.

When they began to sing Let The Sunshine In the heavens opened up and began to pour.

➤ *zwiększyć przewagę* (w konkurencjach sportowych)

**to open/open up a lead**

open up a 10-second/3-point lead [OALDOCE]

United have opened up a 6-point lead over their nearest rivals. [MED]

Radcliffe opened up a 10-metre lead (...).

Holland, the favourites to qualify, opened with a 5-1 victory over (...).

➤ *dać początek czemuś*

➤ *pozwolic na swobodny napływ kogoś lub czegoś*

➤ *stanowić precedens*

**to open the floodgates to/for something/somebody**

→ *to open the floodgates of revolution* [PWN Oxford]

→ *to open the floodgates to/ for somebody /something* [PWN Oxford]

→ *the decision/conference may open the floodgates* [PWN Oxford]

If this case is successful it could open the floodgates for thousands of similar claims. [LDOCE]

His display of kindness to her opened the floodgates again, and she began to sob loudly. [LDOCE]

(...) residents stranded in Hongkong open the floodgates for illegal immigration (...).

Radicchio initiative will open the floodgates for mobile commerce worldwide.

Employers have been warned to pay more attention to staff hours after a landmark ruling opened the floodgates for compensation claims linked to stress.

(...) unrestricted citizenship would open the floodgates to vast numbers of (...).

(...) for refugee status would only open the floodgates to asylum seekers.

If successful, it could open the floodgates to huge damages(...).

Sandoz approval could open the floodgates for biosimilars in US German biopharma firm Sandoz has won a landmark first-of its-kind biosimilar drug approval.

Mc Cain will open the floodgates to illegals.

It opened the floodgates and became the national talking-point - because it depicted at last some of the ordinary human beings that the German state had murdered, not just 'regrettable victims'.

The earth passed through the watery vapours of the comet's tail, and the "floodgates of heaven" were opened whilst its gravitational attraction fractured the earth's crust whence emerged the "waters of the deep".

➤ *stwarzać/stworzyć możliwości komuś lub czemuś*

**to open/open up the possibility/opportunity of something for somebody**

The new international agreement opens up the possibility of much greater co-operation against terrorism. [LDOCE]

Going freelance opens up all sorts of possibilities to you. [MED]

It urged the Government to open the possibility of participation in (...).

(...) the recommendations will also open up the opportunity for the Government (...).

(...) stock markets in China would open up new opportunities for Hongkong.

### 3.1.4. A final word on the analysis and translation of the verb *open*

The verb *open* belongs to the group of verbs that have senses in causative and inchoative uses, as, eg., the following ones: *grow*, *collect*, etc. Consider the following pair of sentences:

1. I open the door/window. (causative sense)
2. The door/window opens. (inchoative sense)

To start the commentary on the analysis of the verb in question here, it should be pointed out that it takes many different lexical units as its subject and direct object, which strongly influence its translation into Polish. Very often, finding an appropriate Polish counterpart is very difficult because not only do the lexical units filling the position of the subject and direct object decide on the translation of the verb but it is a much broader context that supplies us with the information concerning the problem of rendering the verb into Polish. The process of disambiguation of the verb *open* requires a lot of knowledge on the part of the translator but at the same time it contributes a lot to the English-Polish translation of its various senses often neglected or just not mentioned in popular dictionaries.

The verb *open* seems to be most often translated into Polish as *otworzyć/otwierać*, Patterns 5A – 5J, but the position of both the subject X and the direct object Y is filled by nouns belonging to a wide range of semantic categories. It is also worth noticing that in this sense the verb *open* also appears in the inchoative use, as Patterns 7A – 7E show. The meaning of the verb *open* represented by Patterns 5A – 5J is *to cause not to be closed*, whereas the meaning represented by Patterns 7A – 7E is *to become open* (PWNO).

Taking into consideration Pattern 5A, it may be observed that the position of the subject X is filled by nouns denoting human beings, by which we mean here personal nouns and pronouns as in the following examples:

Sara had recently opened an office in Genoa.

He opened the book, and turned the thin pages.

as well as group nouns (collective nouns) denoting a unit consisting of a group of people who are gathered together to represent an institution, or which refer to a group of people who have a special relationship with one another, or are brought together for some particular reason:

*The company plans to open shops (...).*

*Philippine consulate had offered to open up stalls at the events.*

The corpus material has also supplied us with some examples of nouns which are used metonymically, which means that all the information that is understood from the context is loaded into one element. According to Alm-Arvius (2007: 46-48) metonymy concerns a part-whole relation and involves feature inheritance, where a complex meaning is expressed by just one element which in such a situation has more meaning than just its literal content. Most typical examples of metonymy are in contexts where the name of a producer is used to refer to his/her product, e.g.:

*I have read a lot of Mickiewicz.*

Another type of metonymy is based on the use of a word for “a place, or a place name, for the people who are connected with it”(Alm-Arvius,op.cit.). And just this type of metonymy can be found in the corpus material collected in this context. Observe the following examples:

*Barbados, incidentally, will open its first of the successful chain of shops (...).*

*Ireland opened the first commercial monorail in 1988.*

The position of the direct object Y is filled by a considerable number of object classes which are quite restricted. Among the object classes described here one may find one-element classes such as e.g. <a bank account> or <pores>, as well as such object classes as, e.g. <a place where business is run> or <a structure or building of public utility> which include a large amount of lexical items.

The verb *open* in this pattern may also be followed by the particle *up* with no difference in meaning as far as English is concerned as well as its Polish counterpart. The only difference is that *open up* is slightly more informal than *open*, as phrasal verbs belong to informal language register.

It seems worth devoting a few words to a very small number of object classes, namely <a hand> and <hands>, as well as <fingers> belonging to the Patterns at hand here and Pattern 12. What is interesting is the fact that the number, plural or singular, of nouns included in these object classes strongly influences the translation of the verb *open* into Polish.

*Ważna jest rękawica, bo kiedy już odepchniesz się, trzeba otworzyć dłoń.*

*When should I open my hand/fingers to let the ball up into the air?*

When the noun *hand* in its singular number co-occurs with the verb *open* or *open up*, the Polish counterpart is *otworzyć dłoń* as in the examples presented above. What is also interesting is the fact that the plural noun *fingers* is not translated into Polish in this context as *palce* but as *dłoń*. In case of the plural noun *hands* following the verb *open* the most appropriate equivalent in Polish is *rozłożyć/rozkladać* (Pattern 12). Pattern 12A consists of a few very restricted object classes filling the position of the object Y, apart from plural nouns *hands* and *legs*, a small number of nouns denoting objects that can be folded and unfolded is included in the pattern. Consider the following examples:

*Here's a little advice for when you open your deck chair: since you have a good idea of where you have been, set your chair so that you can see where you are going.*

*It ended well since he flew as soon as I opened the towel.*

*Rozłożyć/rozkladać* is also the translational equivalent for *open* as represented by Pattern 12B, which differs slightly from the previously presented Pattern in that there is only one object class filling the position of the object Y, containing nouns denoting objects that can be folded or unfolded which co-occur with the phrasal verb *open out* or *open up*. Consider the examples:

*Passengers open up these canvas deck chairs so they can sit in the sun.*

*She open the map out on the table.*

In the course of the analysis two object classes including different groups of objects that can be folded and unfolded have been singled out, and also here depending on the class of objects following the verb, i.e. whether the object position is filled by e.g. the noun *map* or *newspaper*, we provide the verb *open* with different Polish counterparts, i.e. *rozłożyć/rozkladać* or *otworzyć/otwierać*, respectively.

Two of the object classes filling the position of the object Y in the previously described Pattern 5, namely <a public event> and <verbal communication>, when moved to the position of the subject X form Pattern 15 where the verb *open* is in its inchoative use and its Polish



translational equivalent is *rozpocząć/rozpocząć*, which means that, e.g. *a conversation starts, a festival starts*, etc.

Pattern 5B is different from the one previously described in that the position of the subject X is filled by all animate nouns and the position of the object Y is filled by animate nouns and nouns denoting a kind of a container. When nouns denoting human beings filling the position of the subject X are taken into consideration, it seems to be obvious that they can appear in the same context with all those denoting containers, which means that human beings may open different kinds of boxes, cases, etc. In case of animals filling the position of the subject X the situation is slightly different as not all kinds of containers may be opened by them.

Consider the following examples:

*The monkey opened the bag and began throwing half the money near the milkman, who grabbed it.*

*Cat opened sock drawer, dug some socks out, and one straight into its water-bowl.*

On the other hand, when such nouns denoting containers as the following ones supplied by the context are taken into consideration:

*abdomen, patient, veins, body cavity, shell, arteries, and the like,*

it appears to be obvious that they will not appear with subjects denoting animals because animals are not capable of performing certain activities, e.g., animals cannot stand in the position of the subject in the following sentences:

*Hospital says surgeon opened wrong side of patient's brain; X-ray was displayed backward – from the HighBeam Research Archive.*

*When they opened her up they found a huge tumor.*

*During the procedure, the surgeon makes a cut to open the patient's chest and expose the heart.*

From the above mentioned examples one more observation results, namely, that by *containers* not only such nouns are meant as e.g. *desk, wardrobe* or *trunk*, but also nouns such as e.g. *veins, abdomen, patient, chest, chicken*, etc. which also may be opened in order to reveal their contents in slightly different contexts.

Another example of nouns which appear in the position of the object Y worth mentioning here is represented by the following sentences:

*White **wines** should be opened when served, having been previously chilled in proportion to their sweetness.*

*The Factor opened **whiskey** before breakfast, to the delight of McLean and McTavish, gave his dog double rations, and wore his best moccasins.*

*Whiskey, wine* or any other kind of drink, as used in the contexts quoted above, denotes a container filled with this drink, in other words, one would say:

*a bottle of whiskey, or*

*a bottle of white wine,*

which means that *wines, whiskey*, as used in the contexts at hand here, are used metonymically.

Also in this Pattern the verb *open* may take the particle *up* without any significant difference in meaning, apart from that of language register being slightly less formal.

Pattern 5C is still different from the two analysed previously in that the object classes in both the positions of the subject X and the object Y are very restricted and that the position of the subject X is filled by animate nouns and nouns denoting instruments that may be used to open something such as e.g.: *clue, key*, and the position of the object Y is filled by nouns denoting movable barriers closing or opening something and various kinds of fastening such as e.g.: *lock, padlock*, etc. The object class <a movable barrier that closes or opens> contains such nouns as *door, shutters*, etc. :

*She opened the oven door, lit the gas, and then sat in front of it.*

*Because it was the last night I opened the shutters and looked out through the tress;*

as well as the following ones:

*Albert ceased operations on the fittings and opened his mouth slightly.*

*The Dormouse slowly opened his eyes.*

*Your jaw may click or pop, and you may not be able to completely open your jaw.*

A slight variation of the above mentioned Pattern is Pattern 17. Here, animate nouns appear in the position of the subject X, as above. The position of the object Y is very restricted and limits itself to a small number of nouns naming openings in structures such as, e.g. *a window, a door*. In case of Pattern 17A the object is followed by e.g. *a little, a bit, a crack, a fraction or slightly* as in the following example:

*Can you open the window a little, get your arm in and gently coax it down?*

*You can say “May I open the window slightly?”*

In case of the phrase *a bit of* the pattern is still slightly different in that *a bit of* follows the verb directly:

*I feared that the heavy odour would be too much for the dear child in her weak state, so I took them all away and opened a bit of the window (...).*

Small though the differences in Patterns 5C and 17A and B may seem, they result in the different translation of the verb into Polish, namely *otworzyć/otwierać* and *uchylić/uchylać*, respectively.

Pattern 5D represents the verb *open* in the context of very restricted object classes in both the positions of the subject X and the object Y, namely the position of the subject is filled by nouns denoting a flow of air, and the position of the object by those denoting an opening in the structure through which a flow of air may pass. Consider the examples:

*It was obvious, on inspection, that a draught had opened the door.*

*The wind opened the door (...).*

Pattern 5E contains abstract and animate nouns in the position of the subject X and a one-element object class in the position of the object Y: <a wound>. It would be worth mentioning that the noun *wound* may be used here literally as in the following example:

*My cat opened her wounds from being declawed.*

*He went on vacation and another doctor took over and he opened my wound.*

as well as metaphorically, where *to open wounds* means 'to bring back bad memories, raise or recollect touchy matters' (Kakietek, 2004: 106) as the following example shows:

*Thinking about the possibility opened old wounds.*

Pattern 5F is another example of the context for the verb *open* consisting of restricted object classes in both the positions of the subject X as well as the object Y. The object class filling the position of the object Y consists of just two elements, namely *fire* and *fussilade*. The position of the subject X is filled by nouns denoting human beings as well as a group of nouns denoting an armed unit. This class of objects includes nouns such as e.g.: *troops*, *navy*, *army*, *unit*, and the like, which are examples of group or collective nouns. The corpus material supplies us also with the following nouns used in the position of the subject:

*So, a **tank** opened fire with his 88 mm cannon scoring a direct hit on the squad to our right.*

*But the **helicopter** opened fire again and killed some of the locals and wounded others.*

*The **Patriots** opened fire on the ship and forced it to withdraw from the fight.*

And, again here, like in some of the previously described Patterns, one may speak of nouns used metonymically. The meaning of such nouns as *a tank*, *a helicopter* or *the Patriots*, as used in the above mentioned contexts, is not literal; as the nouns are used in a particular context, here the contexts of war or battles, they constitute a descriptive shortcut, which means that only one focal element is mentioned and the rest is understood from the context (Alm-Arvius, op. cit.).

Polish translational equivalent of the verb *open* as used in the above analysed Pattern is *otworzyć/otwierać ogień*. Exactly the same translational equivalent results from Pattern 6, where the phrasal verb *open up* or *open upon* is used inchoatively, i.e., is not followed by an object. The position of the subject X is occupied by exactly the same groups of object classes (nouns denoting human beings and concrete nouns denoting armed units) as in Pattern 5F. Consider the examples:

*(...) as we dashed away, somebody opened upon us with Winchester.*

In Pattern 5G the position of the subject X is filled by nouns denoting human beings as well as inanimate nouns. The whole group of nouns denoting human beings includes group nouns as well as nouns used metonymically as the following examples show:

*Korea will fully open its market to most U.S. beef cuts while taking steps to strengthen quarantine control to prevent the import of banned products (...).*

*Vietnam wants to open market to private telecom providers.*

*The Bush government is planning to open nearly half a million acres of federal land to oil drilling.*

The position of the object Y contains two object classes: one consisting of concrete nouns denoting an area and a one-element object class <economy>.

The corpus material supplies us also with examples of the phrasal verb *open up* in this particular context, and again here there is no difference in meaning apart from a slight difference in the level of formality:

*The building of canals opened up the interior of the country.*

In Patterns 5H and 5J the verb *open* may be followed by the particles *up* (Pattern 5H) and *up* or *out* (Pattern 5J), which means that in the two contexts represented by these patterns *open* has its less formal equivalents as well.

The verb *open* or the phrasal verb *open up* appear in the context of the “world” of computers, where the position of the subject X is filled by nouns denoting human beings as well as nouns referring to computer environment denoting instruments capable of opening various computer programmes or applications, which on the other hand, constitute the contents of the object class filling the position of the object Y. Consider the following examples:

*Learn about the risks of allowing websites to open programs on your computer and what you can do to prevent it from happening.*

*The VIPRE Rescue programme will open a command line window and run a quick scan.*

In Pattern 5J the meaning of the verb *open* and its phrasal counterpart *open up* and *open out* is *to start, to give beginning to verbal communication* as the following example shows:

*As he did not seem inclined to open conversation, Tuppence was forced to begin.*

*Mr Lang opened the interview by answering questions.*

Finally, a few words should be devoted to Pattern 5I which includes very restricted object classes in the position of the subject X, <heavenly being>, and in the position of the object Y <heaven> as well. The context at hand here refers to religion and the meaning of the verb is *to allow a person to go to heaven* understood as a place where good people go after their death, or as an act of God's grace:

*Jesus Christ opened heaven for you.*

*By his death and Resurrection, Jesus Christ has opened heaven to us.*

Another very common Polish translational equivalent of the verb *open* is *otworzyć/otwierać się*, where *open* is an inchoative verb. *Otworzyć/otwierać się* is represented by Patterns 4A – 4E.

The phrasal verb *open up* in Pattern 4A means *to talk freely and openly* (OALD) when the position of the subject X is filled by nouns denoting human beings:

*He could get people to open up and share their innermost thoughts and dreams.*

*Sometimes getting your man to open up can seem almost impossible.*

The phrasal verb *open up* used in this Pattern belongs to an informal language register.

Very similar to Pattern 4A is Pattern 20 where the meaning of the verb *open up* is to start talking about something or somebody, and its Polish equivalent is *zacząć/zaczynać mówić*. The position of the subject X is filled by human nouns and the phrasal verb *open up* is further followed by the prepositions *about* or *on*:

*Among many other things, she opened up about her sexuality during a recent sit-down with MTVNews.*

When the position of the subject X is filled by nouns denoting flowers which are followed by the verb *open* or its phrasal counterparts *open up* or *open out*, as in Pattern 4B, the meaning of the verb is *to start to bloom*:

*The flowers are opening out pink.*

*The flower heads open up during sunshine and close during rain and night (pollen protection).*

Pattern 4C contains the largest group of object classes occurring in the position of the subject X, which are followed by the verb *open* or its phrasal counterpart *open up*:

*There was a click and the briefcase opened.*

*Her mouth opened meekly.*

Patterns 4D and 4E are quite similar in that they both contain very restricted object classes in the position of the subject X; in Pattern 4D there are three one-element object classes: <earth>, <ice>, <sea>, which when followed by the verb *open* are translated into Polish as *otworzyć/otwierać się*:

*Nick had done everything possible to discover her whereabouts, but from the moment she had stepped into the rickshaw it was as if the earth had opened and swallowed her.*

As far as this sense of the verb *open* is concerned one may speak about opening of the earth, (or sea) in a metaphorical sense, as the above quoted example shows, as well as literal sense, as in the following example:

*The ice had opened on Lake Le Barge, and through it had gone their main outfit.*

Exactly the same situation is present in Polish, i.e. the opening of the earth or sea may be treated literally as in the following examples:

*Na bałtyckiej wyspie Uznam (Meklemburgia), otworzyła się ziemia. Powstał mały kanion wyglądający jak młodszy brat Wielkiego Kanionu w USA.*

*W tej chwili otworzyły się morza południowe, więc żeglować można przez cały rok, ale wtedy był to zupełnie martwy sezon dla żeglowania.;*

or metaphorically as the following examples show:

*Ziemia otworzyła się wtedy z wielkim hukiem, a na czarnym powozie ze szczeliny wyjechał pan świata umarłych.*

*Ignacy każe nam wydać okrzyk pełen zdziwienia, że z powodu mojego grzechu ziemia sama (...) nie otworzyła się i nie pochłonęła mnie, tworząc nowe piekło, (...).*

*Mojesz laską uderzył w ziemię i morze się otworzyło.*

In Pattern 4E the position of the subject X is filled by the object class containing nouns denoting natural passages (here: narrow ways through something) which co-occur with the phrasal verb *open out* or *open up*, which in Polish is rendered as e.g.:

*I had only gone in a few yards when the passage opened out.* = *Przeszedłem zaledwie kilka jardów, kiedy otworzyło się przejście.*

*Po ominięciu wraku otworzyło się przejście do Doliny Bowsera.*

The verb *open* which co-occurs with nouns denoting human beings filling the position of the subject X and nouns denoting various objects which are used to connect parts of garment such as e.g. *a buckle*, *a clasp*, etc. is translated into Polish as *odpiąć/odpinać* as Pattern 4 shows. According to WSJP, *odpiąć/odpinać* means to disconnect something joined together, a kind of fastening, e.g., *buttons*; or a piece of garment, e.g., *a coat*. On the other hand, the dictionaries (SJP, WSJP) provide us with yet another Polish equivalent, namely *rozpiąć/rozpinać*. The analysis of the Polish corpus shows that the verb *odpiąć/odpinać* more often collocates with nouns denoting objects used to connect pieces of garment and objects that can be attached to it, such as e.g., *a brooch*, and the verb *rozpiąć/rozpinać* more often collocates with nouns denoting various kinds of clothing. Thus, we decided to form two patterns, each containing a different class of objects filling the position of the object Y and assigned a different Polish translational equivalent: Pattern 13 where the verb *open* is rendered into Polish as *rozpiąć/rozpinać*, and Pattern 4 where it is translated into Polish as *odpiąć/odpinać*.

In Pattern 1 where the object class filling the position of the subject X consists of just one noun, namely *shares*, the verb *open* means *to appear for the first time on the stock market, to debut*:

*Chinese shares opened nearly 8 percent higher on Thursday morning, boosted by an overnight stock trading tax cut.*

This Pattern belongs to a large group of patterns which contain very restricted object classes, i.e., containing very few elements in both the positions of the subject X, and the object Y.

Another pattern containing equally restricted object class filling the position of the subject X is Pattern 2, where the object class contains a noun denoting a theatre performance, namely *a play*. The verb *open* when preceded by the noun *a play* is rendered into Polish as *mieć premierę*. Consider the example:



*The play opened in February 2005.*

But with nouns denoting a cinema production functioning as the subject, the verb *open* receives still another Polish equivalent, which is *wejść/wchodzić na ekrany*, as Pattern 19 presents:

*The film opened in France on April 8, and will open in the United States on August 14.*

Pattern 18 is yet another example in which the verb *open* co-occurs with a number of restricted object classes: the position of the subject X is filled by nouns denoting human beings and a small number of nouns denoting various agents, chemicals or objects that can make a pipe unobstructed. The position of the object Y, on the other hand, is filled with a very small number of nouns denoting a tube through which liquids or gases can flow. In such a context the verb *open* is translated into Polish as *udrożnić/udrażniać*.

*If a plunger doesn't open your bathroom sink drain, then it must really be clogged up!*

*Drain opening agents are chemicals used to open clogged drains, often in homes.*

When in the position of the subject X a class of objects denoting <a stretch of water> or <a limited space> appears and is followed by the phrasal verb *open into* or *open up into* or *open out into* or *open out to* the meaning of the verb is to become bigger or wider, and its Polish translational equivalent is *przejść/przechodzić w* as Pattern 11 shows and the following sentences exemplify:

*In one direction the canyon opened up into a large room with a high ceiling.*

*The entrance on the east side of the building opened into the auditorium.*

In Pattern 3 the position of the subject X is filled by human nouns and the position of the object Y by two one-element object classes, <contact> and <relation>, which constitute the context for the verb *open* and its phrasal counterpart *open up*:

*Washington has now opened contacts with Damascus.*

*Kissinger opened relations with 10 other countries this year: (...).*

*His government has opened contacts to Iran and made some progress on the issue of exchanging POW's from the Iran-Iraq War.*

The examples quoted above serve not only to show the Pattern in real language context, but also serve as an example of group nouns as well as nouns used metonymically filling the position of the subject of the verb in question here. The verb's Polish translational counterpart is *nawiązać/nawiązywać*, which means *to start a kind of relation with somebody*.

Pattern 9 is an example of a very broad object class consisting of inanimate nouns and nouns denoting human beings standing in the position of the subject X followed by the verb *open* or its phrasal counterpart *open up* collocating with a very restricted object class including nouns denoting dissonance filling the position of the object Y:

*The issue of Europe has opened up deep divisions within the party.*

The meaning of the verb is *to cause conflicts, dissonance, etc.*, and its Polish equivalent is *spowodować/powodować*. Also here, as in many other previously described patterns, the object class consisting of human nouns contains group nouns and nouns used metonymically.

When the object class <dissonance> fills the position of the subject X, the verb *open* and the phrasal verb *open up* become intransitive and mean in this context *to arise, to appear*, e.g.:

*A rift has opened in recent years between epistemologists who are externalists versus ones who are internalists.*

*Time reports on "the split that has opened up between Bush and his hard-line Veep".*

The Polish translational equivalent of this use of the verb is *powstać/powstawać*. Both Patterns 9 and 10 are good examples of the verb *open* having senses in causative and inchoative uses.

Similarly, Patterns 15 and 16 are examples of the verb *open* having senses in causative and inchoative uses respectively. Observe the following pair of sentences:

*Then she opened the curtain ever so slightly.*

*The drapes that opened and closed electronically were awesome.*

The object class <a piece of cloth used to covering windows> fills the position of the object Y in the inchoative use of the verb *open*, while in case of the verb's causative use the class of objects fills the position of the object Y, thus changing its role from the agent to the experiencer of a given situation.

In the process of the analysis of the verb *open* some observations have been made.

First of all, the number of Polish equivalents of the verb analysed here is much greater in PWNO than that supplied on the basis of the OOA. In many cases PWNO supplies the users of the dictionary with more than one Polish equivalent as e.g. in the case of the following:

(begin) *otw|orzyć, -ierać, rozpocząć, -ynać* [*discussion, meeting, negotiations, bidding*];

in our analysis we have decided on *otw|orzyć, -ierać* in this context as it is much closer to the inherent meaning of the verb *open*. Exactly the same holds in the case of the following pair of translational equivalents proposed by PWNO:

(inaugurate) *dokon|ać, -ywać otwarcia (czegoś), otw|orzyć, -ierać* [*bridge, factory, fete, exhibition*].

In the case of nouns such as *earth, sea, ice* filling the position of the subject of the verb *open* we have decided on assigning *otw|orzyć, -ierać się* as its Polish equivalent because the analysis of Polish corpus material supplies us with many examples of this particular counterpart in this context. On the other hand, English has other verbs which are equivalents of *rozst|ąpić, -ępować się*, namely *to split*, or *to part*, and if such is the case the lexicographer's work is to choose the counterpart which is closest in meaning to the original verb.

In many cases the analysis based on the OOA allowed us to assign one meaning to a group of nouns which in other traditional dictionaries is split into groups, each assigned a different Polish counterpart each, e.g.:

**open out** (become broader) [*passage, river, path*] *rozszerz|yć, -ać się*; [*view, countryside, flower*] *otw|orzyć, -ierać się*; **to open out into sth** [*passage, tunnel*] *przechodzić w coś* [*room, cave*]; [*stream, river*] *rozlewać się w coś* [*pool, lake*].

From the entry quoted above one may infer that **open out** followed by [*passage, river, path*] should be translated as *rozszerz|yć, -ać się* and **open out into sth** followed by [*passage, tunnel*] as *przechodzić w coś*, which is not necessarily the case, as we have formed Pattern 11 which contains classes of objects <a stretch of water> or <a limited space> in the position of the subject, where both the object classes include most of the elements from the above

mentioned entry and what is more the verb *open* used in this context may be translated as *przechodzić w coś* meaning *to become wider or broader* with all the nouns included in these classes of objects. The corpus material supplied us also with a bigger number of the phrasal verbs that can be used in this context, namely: *open into* or *open up into* or *open out into* or *open out to*.

Finally, it should be observed that distinguishing different meanings of the verb in question here proposed by traditional dictionaries has quite a different nature from the one based on the OOA. Traditional dictionaries start with the verb and list its meanings together with examples of nouns that may precede or follow them; phrasal verbs are listed separately and fixed phrases are inserted according to the translation of the verb. Whereas, in the process of disambiguating the verb a specification of object classes including the whole set of arguments together with their listing is taken into consideration. The central point in the analysis at hand here is occupied by the object or the whole class of objects and their characteristics. Thanks to classes of objects, it is possible to choose an appropriate equivalent of a given verb in a target language.

## 3.2. Disambiguation of the verb *send*

### 3.2.1. Presentation of the lexical entry in Webster's New World Dictionary of American Language and Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English

The following section is devoted to the presentation of the lexical entry of the verb *send* taken from two dictionaries: *Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language* (1968) and *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English* (1995). Both the dictionaries seem to be most exhaustive as far as the description of the word in question here is concerned. They also seem to complement each other thus allowing to better analyse the verb's meanings.

#### *Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language* (WNWDOAE)

##### SEND

*vt. sent, send'ing* [ME. *senden* < OE. *sendan*, akin to G. *senden*, Goth. *Sandjan*, caus. formation in sense "to cause to go" < IE. base \**sent-*, to go, find out, discover, whence L. *sentire*, to feel, sense, OIr. *sēt*, way] **1.** a) to cause to go or be carried; dispatch, convey, or transmit b) to dispatch, convey, or transmit (a letter, message, etc.) by mail, radio, etc. **2.** to ask, direct, or command to go [*send the boy home*] **3.** to arrange for the going of; enable to go or attend [*to send one's son to college*] **4.** to cause or force to move, as by releasing, hitting, discharging, throwing, etc. [*he sent the ball over the fence*] **5.** to bring or drive into some state or condition [*sent him to his ruin*] **6.** to cause to happen, come, etc.; give [*a misfortune sent by the gods*] \***7.** [Slang] to make very excited or exhilarated; thrill – *vi.* **1.** to send a message, messenger, emissary, etc. [*to send for help*] **2.** to transmit, as by radio – **send away** to dispatch or banish – **send down** [Brit.] to suspend or expel from a university – **send flying** **1.** to dismiss or cause to depart hurriedly **2.** to stagger or repel, as with a blow **3.** to put to fight; rout **4.** to scatter abruptly in all directions – **send for** **1.** to ask for the arrival of; summon **2.** to place an order for; make a request for delivery of – **send forth** to be a source of; cause to appear; give out or forth; produce, emit, utter, etc. – **send in** **1.** to dispatch, hand in, or send to a central point or to one receiving **2.** to put (a player) into a game or contest – **send off** **1.** to mail or dispatch (a letter, gift, etc.) **2.** to dismiss **3.** to give a send-off to – **send out** **1.** to dispatch, distribute, issue, mail, etc. from a central point **2.** to send forth **3.** to send someone on an errand (*for something*) – **send round** to put into circulation – **send up** **1.** to cause to rise climb, or go up \***2.** [Colloq.] to sentence to prison **3.** [Brit. Slang] to make seem ridiculous, esp. by parody

**SEND**

v (*pt, pp sent* /sent/) **1(a) ~sth/sb (to sb/sth)** to make sth/sb go or be taken somewhere without going or taking them oneself: [Vn] *send a letter/telegram/message* [Vnpr] *send goods/documents/information by courier* ° *I've sent the children to bed.* ° *His mother sent him to the bakery to get some bread.* [Vnp] *Send out the invitations to the party.* ° *I'll send somebody round to collect it.* [Vnn, Vnpr] *We sent him a letter/We sent a letter to him.* [Vnn] *My parents send you their love/best wishes.* [Vn.that] *She **sent word** that she wouldn't be able to come.* **(b) (fml)** to send a message: [V.to inf] *She sent to say that she was safe and well.* **2 ~sth (out)** to transmit a signal, etc by radio waves: [Vn, Vnp] *The radio operator sent (out) an appeal for help.* **3** to make sth move sharply or quickly, often by force: [Vnpr] *Whenever he moved, the wound sent pains all along his arm.* [Vnp] *Satellites are being sent up all the time.* [Vn.in] *She bumped against the table and sent the plates crashing to the ground.* ° *The blow **sent him flying*** (ie knocked him over). [Vnp] (fig) *The report sent share prices down a further 8p.* **4(a)** to make sb feel or behave in a particular way: [Vn-adj] *send sb mad/crazy/insane/berserk.* **(b) ~sb to/into sth** to make sb enter a specified state: [Vnpr] *send sb to sleep* ° *send sb into a rage/a frenzy/fits of laughter* ° *The news sent the Stock Exchange into a panic.* **IDM send sb 'packing (infm)** to tell sb roughly or rudely to go away: *She tried to interfere, but I sent her packing.* **send sb to 'Coventry (Brit)** to refuse to speak to sb, esp as a punishment by other members of a group: *People who smoke in the office complain of being sent to Coventry by the non-smoking majority.* **PHRV send a'way (to sb)(for sth) = SEND OFF (FOR STH).**

**send sb 'down (Brit)** **1 (infm)** to order that sb be put in prison: *He was sent down for ten years for armed robbery.* **2** to order a student to leave a university for bad behavior.

**send for sth; send for sb (to do sth)** to ask or order that sth be brought or delivered, or that sb should come: *senf for a fresh supply of paper* ° *send for a taxi/an ambulance/a doctor* ° *send for sb to repair the TV.*

**send sb in** to order sb to go to a place in order to deal with a situation: *Soldiers were sent in to quell the riots.* **send sth in** to send sth by post to a place where it will be dealt with: *Have you sent in your application for the job?*

**send off (for sth)** to write to sb to ask for sth to be sent to one by post: *I've sent off for those bulbs I saw advertised in the paper.* **send sb off (Brit)** (of a REFEREE(1a)) to send a football player, etc off the playing field for breaking the rules of play. **send sth off** to send sth by post: *Have you sent that letter off yet?*

**send sth on 1** to send sth to a destination in advance of one's own arrival there: *send on one's luggage.* **2** to post a letter again, directing it to sb's new address; to READDRESS sth.

**send sth out 1** to give sth out (GIVE) from itself; to EMIT sth: *The sun sends out light and warmth.* **2** to produce sth: *The trees send out new leaves in spring.*

**send sb to ...** to decide or order that sb should attend a particular place or institution: *They sent their daughter to a boarding-school.* ° *He was sent to hospital/to prison.*

**send sb up** (*US infn*) to send sb to prison. **send sb/sth up** (*Brit infn*) to mock sb/sth, esp by copying them/it in a funny way: *comedians who send up members of the government.*

Both the dictionaries seem to start the presentations of the verb *send* with its most frequent use, i.e., *to cause to go or be carried*. *WNWDOAE* distinguishes as many as seven senses of *send* used as a transitive verb and two as intransitive, whereas *OALD* presents only four of them and there is no division into transitive and intransitive uses of the verb. It may be observed that the contexts which *OALD* includes in sense 1 are presented as three separate ones in *WNWDOAE*, i.e., point 1, 2 and 3. Point 2 in *OALD* corresponds to point 2(vi) in *WNWDOAE*. Also the definition given in point 4 in *WDOE* corresponds to definition 3 in *OALD*. There is also a correspondence between points 4 a) and b) in *OALD* and 4 in *WNWDOAE*. It should be observed that some example sentences in *OALD* may be misleading as far the translation of the verb is concerned. *OALD* supplies the user with more examples of context the verb is used in, which makes the understanding of the definitions easier and allows the user to find out what words may be used in the place of the verb's subject and object to convey a given meaning. In *WNWDOAE* this kind of information is rather scarce. In many cases both the dictionaries seem to complement each other. The information concerning the meanings of the verb under consideration here gathered on the basis of each of the dictionaries is a good starting point for introductory classification of the verb. It also supplies the user with most basic data necessary to be able to start using the verb in appropriate language contexts.

### 3.2.2. Polish equivalents of the verb *send* proposed by PWNOXFORD English – Polish Dictionary (PWNO)

In the following section we present the lexical entry of the verb *send* taken from *PWNOXFORD English-Polish Dictionary* (2002). At the end of the section a list of its Polish equivalents, as proposed by PWNO, will be presented.

#### SEND

/send/ vt (pt, pp sent)

1. (dispatch) wysłać, -yłać, posłać, -yłać; radio wysłać, -yłać [*signal*]; **to send help** wysłać pomoc; **to send sth to sb, to send sb sth** wysłać coś komuś; **to send sb to do sth** wysłać kogoś, żeby coś zrobił; **to send sb for sth** posłać kogoś po coś; **they'll send a car for you** przysłać po ciebie samochód; **to send sb home** (from school, work) wysłać kogoś do domu; **to send sb to bed** posłać kogoś do łóżka; **to send sb to prison** posłać kogoś za kratki infml; **send her my love!** przekaz jej ode mnie pozdrowienia!, uściskaj ją ode mnie!; **send them my regards/best wishes** przekaz im moje wyrazy uszanowania/najlepsze życzenia; **Adam sends his regards** masz pozdrowienia od Adama; **to send word that...** przesłać wiadomość, że...

2. (cause to move) **the explosion sent debris in all directions** siła wybuchu porzuciła szczątki na wszystkie strony; **the blow sent him crashing to the ground** cios powalił go na ziemię; **the noise sent people running in all directions** na ten odgłos ludzie rozbiegli się na wszystkie strony; **to send share prices soaring/plummeting** wywołać gwałtowny wzrost/spadek cen akcji; **the collision sent the car straight into a wall/hedge** w wyniku zderzenia samochód uderzył prosto w mur/wjechał prosto w żywopłot; **to send shivers down sb's spine** przysparzać kogoś o dreszcze

3. (cause to become) **to send sb mad/berserk** doprowadzać kogoś do szaleństwa/szewskiej pasji; **to send sb into a rage** doprowadzić kogoś do wściekłości; **to send sb to sleep** [*rain, boring story*] uspić kogoś; **to send sb into fits of laughter** rozśmieszyć kogoś do łez; **to send the market into a panic** wywołać panikę na rynku

4. infml (excite) **she/this music really sends me!** ona/ta muzyka naprawdę mnie bierze! infml

■ **send along**: **send along [sb/sth], send [sb/sth] along** wysłać, -yłać, posłać, -yłać; **send him/the documents along to my room** wyślij or poślij go/dokumenty do mojego pokoju

■ **send around US = send round**

■ **send away**:

¶ **send away for [sth]** zamówić, -awiać; **I must send away to the manufacturers for their brochure** muszę napisać do producenta, żeby przysłali mi katalog

¶ **send [sb/sth] away** odleścić, -syłać; **to send a child away to boarding school** posłać dziecko do szkoły z internatem; **to send a printer away to be mended** odesłać drukarkę do naprawy

■ **send down**:



¶ **send down [sb/sth], send [sb/sth] down** posłać, -ylać na dół; **send him down to the second floor** wyślij or poślij go na drugie piętro; **can you send it down to me?** możesz mi to przysłać na dół?

¶ **send [sb] down**

1. GB Univ wydalzić, -ać z uczelni; relegować fml (**for sth** za coś); **to send sb down for doing sth** wydalić kogoś z uczelni za zrobienie czegoś

2. GB infml (put in prison) posłać, -ylać za kratki infml; **he was sent down for ten years for armed robbery** wsadzili go na dziesięć lat za napad z bronią w rękę infml

■ **send for: send for [sb/sth]** wlezwąć, -zywać [*doctor, taxi, plumber, reinforcements*]; **the headmaster has sent for you** dyrektor cię wzywa

■ **send forth** liter: **send forth [sb/sth]** wysłać, -ylać [*army, ray of light*]

■ **send in: send in [sb/sth], send [sb/sth] in** przysłać, -ylać [*letter, form, application*]; posłać, -ylać, wysłać, -ylać [*police, troops*]; **send him in as soon as he comes** przyślij go, jak tylko przyjdzie

■ **send off:**

¶ **send off for [sth]** zamówić, -awiać

¶ **send off [sth], send [sth] off** (post) wysłać, -ylać [*letter, parcel, form*]

¶ **send off [sb], send [sb] off** Sport usuwać, -ać z boiska [*player*] (**for sth** za coś)

¶ **to send sb off to sth** wysłać, -ylać or posłać kogoś do czegoś [*shops, school*]; **to send sb off to do sth** wysłać or posłać, -ylać kogoś, żeby coś zrobił

■ **send on:**

¶ **send [sb] on (ahead)** Mil (as scout) posłać, -ylać przodem, wysłać, -ylać przodem; **send him on (ahead) to open the shop** wyślij go wcześniej, żeby otworzył sklep

¶ **send on [sth], send [sth] on**

1. (send in advance) wysłać, -ylać wcześniej [*luggage*]

2. (forward) przesłać, -ylać na nowy adres [*letter, mail*]

■ **send out:**

¶ **send out for [sth]** wysłać, -ylać po (coś), posłać, -ylać po (coś) [*sandwich, newspaper*]

¶ **send out [sth], send [sth] out**

1. (post) rozleślać, -syłać [*letters, leaflets*]

2. (emit) wysłać, -ylać [*light, signal*]; wydzielić, -ać [*heat*]; buchnać, -ać (czymś) [*flames*]

3. (produce) [*tree, plant*] wypuścić, -szczać [*leaf, bud*]

¶ **send [sb] out** wyrzucić, -ać, kazać wyjść (komuś) [*pupil*]

¶ **send [sb] out for sth** wysłać, -ylać or posłać, -ylać po coś

■ **send round** GB: **send round [sb/sth], send [sb/sth] round**

1. (circulate) posłać, -ylać obiegiem [*letter, memo*]

2. (cause to go) wysłać, -ylać, posłać, -ylać [*person, object*]; **I've sent him round to my neighbour's** wysłałem go do sąsiada

■ **send up:**

¶ **send [sth] up** (post) posłać, -ylać; **send your ideas up to the BBC** prześlij swoje pomysły do BBC

¶ **send [sb] up** US infml (put in prison) posłać, -ylać za kratki infml

¶ **send up [sb/sth], send [sb/sth] up**

1. (into sky, space) wysłać, -ylać [*astronaut, probe*]

2. (to upper floor) wysłać, -ylać na górę; **you can send him/it up to me now** możesz mi go/to przysłać teraz na górę

3. GB infml (parody) s|parodiować [*person, institution*]

IDIOMS: **to send sb packing, to send sb about her/his business** infml posłać kogoś do diabła or w diabły infml

*PWNO* offers a very wide range of Polish equivalents of the verb *send*, used both as a transitive and intransitive verb. The entry includes also a wide range of prepositions the verb is used with and a number of fixed phrases. Each separate sense of the verb is followed by a noun or a group of nouns that may fill the position of the verb's object. The entry supplies the users with examples of sentences with the verb *send* and their Polish equivalents.

A list of Polish equivalents of the verb *send* included in *PWNO*:

- buchnąć (czymś)
- doprowadzić/doprowadzać (kogoś do czegoś)
- kazać wyjść (komuś)
- odesłać/odsyłać (kogoś/coś)
- parodiować/sparodiować
- posłać/posyłać (coś komuś/gdzieś, kogoś/coś gdzieś, kogoś, żeby coś zrobił, po coś)
- posłać/posyłać obiegiem
- powalić/powalać kogoś
- przesłać/przesyłać (na nowy adres)
- przysłać/przysyłać (kogoś/coś gdzieś)
- relegować (ze szkoły, uczelni)
- rozesłać/rozsyłać (coś)
- rozrzucić/porozrzucić (coś)

- rozśmieszyć/rozśmieszać
- usunąć/usuwać (kogoś skądś)
- uśpić/usypiać (kogoś)
- wezwać/wzywać (kogoś, coś)
- wsadzić/wsadzać (*za kratki*)
- wydalić/wydalać (*kogoś skądś*)
- wydzielić/wydzielać (*coś*)
- wypuścić/wypuszczać
- wyrzucić/wyrzucać (*kogoś*)
- wysłać/wysyłać (coś komuś/gdzieś, wysłać kogoś/coś gdzieś, żeby coś zrobił, po coś)
- wywołać
- wywołać/wywoływać spadek
- wywołać/wywoływać wzrost
- zamówić/zamawiać (coś)

Apart from the above listed Polish equivalents of *send* the analysis of the corpus material allowed us to add some other translations of the verb in question here:

- spowodować, że
- pozbawić/pozbawiać kontroli

### 3.2.3. The syntactic-semantic patterns of the verb *send* based on the analysis of the corpus material and dictionary entries

#### 1. DOPROWADZIĆ/DOPROWADZAĆ DO

**X – [ALL] – send – Y – [ANM] – into – Z – [ABSTR:<negative emotions>;<laughter>;<happiness>;<chaos>;<panic>]**

to send somebody into a rage=doprowadzić kogoś do wściekłości [PWNO]

Whenever an epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease erupts to spread despondency and **send** imprudent farmers running in panic to grab insurance policies, one of the by-products is sure to be a rash of letters to the Press demanding what Pirbright is up to.

It's bees, not mice, that **send** elephants into a panic.

Most single moms experience a real need to increase their incomes. Many of us in the 90's have been downsized and **sent** into panic.

The marriage that sent the West **into** a panic.

The announcement **sent** many of the tenants into a panic.

COPE Ltd has **sent** ANC(African National Congress) into a panic.

It is no wonder that the recent outbreaks of strangles in Kentucky and Florida have **sent** horsemen into a panic, but the reality is that the disease caused by *Streptococcus equi* is no more threatening than strep throat is in schoolchildren.

And yet, this particular finding **sent** people into panic.

An explosion in the food court of Tel Aviv's landmark Azrieli Center **sent** shoppers into a panic and led to the partial evacuation of the buildings on Friday morning.

Witnesses said the discovery **sent** all in the sprawling campus into panic, during the rush after the end of one-shift examination and the entry of examinees for the second-shift exam.

Don't let disappearing error handling **send** you into a panic.

Soon I found my mind running with intense thoughts that **sent** me into a panic I could feel throughout my whole body.

A loud explosion scared students and **sent** them into a panic. Sierra Sirmons, student: It was like a loud shot going off.

It was the failure of Jay Cooke and Company on September 18 that **sent** Wall Street into a panic.

The prospect of a sovereign default—the “debt bomb” policy advocated by LaRouche - **sent** the financial markets into panic, with investors fleeing speculative paper in favor of more secure U.S. and German government bonds.

She said the news of the explosion **sent** her and her colleagues into a panic.

Cayman Kisser **sends** Island's bigots into a gay panic.

From time to time the waterbirds are **sent** into panic by the appearance of Grey-headed or Pallas's Fish-Eagles, which are just two of an impressive (...).

Two reports by Radio Katwe, it is being reported, have **sent** the General into some panic.

In her cot she wriggled and squirmed and chuckled when anyone spoke to her, and the sight of birds, flowers, butterflies, or the sun glinting through overhanging trees in the summertime, **sent** her into shrieks of happiness.

If the thought of being tickled **sends** you into a fit of laughter than you'd think (...).

In 1907, the sight of a man with crossed eyes was all it took to **send** throngs of moviegoers into fits of laughter.

Touch their bellies to **send** them into uncontrollable fits of laughter accompanied by funny phrases. Press Cookie Monster's belly and watch him roll around.

And if that's enough to **send** you into a road rage, what about (...).

Do sudden, loud sounds **send** your pups into chaos?

He added that the teenager was **sent** into the “primal rage”, which pushed him to attack the man who represented everyone who abused him.

Mothra's two larval offsprings had arrived to assist their ailing mother, but they were soon **sent** into a fierce rage when Godzilla destroyed their mother in a blazing inferno.

Police said that **sent** Abercrombie into a rage.

Blocked driveway **sends** man into rage against plow.

Watching the last keepsakes of his childhood destroyed **sent** Eric into rage, causing his power to manifest for the first time: Eric forced his uncle to swim (...).

George Romero's 1973 film "The Crazies" dealt with a small town whose citizens were **sent** into homicidal rage by a highly infectious, government-created pathogen.

That feeling of blind rage, as the red mist descends and even the calmest of characters is **sent** into an inconsolable, foaming fury.

Shattered Neiwand reveals the moment that **sent** Dajka into depression.

Answering machine message humiliation **sent** Alec Baldwin into depression.

Easy divorce has **sent** pensioners into depression.

Car Hire Customers **Sent** into Frenzy Due to Volcanic Ash.

Ever been searching for something and couldn't find it because your house was too messy? Didn't that irritate you and **send** you into anger?

Grief for their loss **sent** Julia into a tailspin of despair, from which she would emerge a different person with a new set of priorities, (...).

When my younger brother died nearly 4 years ago, I was suddenly **sent** into a vacuity.

Rejection, or not being loved can **send** us into tremendous fear; we are not being covered by love.

Or does this lie with the party photo and text that **sent** him into a jealous mode .....?

(...) it would **send** me into a different state than jealousy.

Basically, if you're too happy, something small (as well as big) can **send** you into a depression in some instances.

## 2. ODESŁAĆ/ODSYŁAĆ

### A. X - [ANMhum] – send back – Y – [CONCR]

He loved the son and was always glad to be **sent back** to him.

He **sent back** a favorable answer, and then appeared the inevitable white man, the captain of the schooner, the only white man during Mauki's reign, who ventured the bush and came out alive.

The National Association for the Teaching of English, which represents English teachers, had dozens of calls from distraught heads of department on Thursday and Friday after some of the marked papers were **sent back** to schools for checking.

It expected more complaints early this week: all papers are due to be **sent back** by tomorrow.

“Do you know, I had to **sent back** our bedroom furniture in the second year,” she moaned.

The ball was **sent back** at a lightning speed.

The ball is **sent back** into the box by City, however Lita is caught offside.

After a free kick was cleared near the top of the box, the ball was **sent back** in snuck through the D.C. defenders and was left for a collection of Battery players near the six-yard box, but the offside flag was raised.

## **B. X - [ANMhum] – send – Y – [CONCR] – back**

Voters who do not receive an absentee ballot in time to **send it back** for the election can pick up a special write-in ballot from the US Consulate.

Mr Mike Mansfield QC said that under the Extradition Act 1989, it was unlawful to **send Osman back** while a habeas corpus case was before the court.

I could **send** the money right **back**.

She **sent** Glendora **back** to the house, her basket and her apron laden.

They also asked me to **send** the damaged product **back** and (...).

That summer Tom attended the summer session at Harvard, but he did not ask Mama to **send** him **back** in the fall.

There were no depressingly serious cases: the ward doctor sometimes teamed up with the chaplain to serve as a marriage counselor - sometimes the Navy **sent** people **back** to the States to preserve a marriage - but mental health as a rule was very high.

It might be rough on Edythe at first, but Linda and John between them could make a settlement handsome enough to soothe her, to **send** her **back** to Cleveland or anywhere.

He gargled his mouth and throat, took a suck at a divided lemon, and all the while the towels worked like mad, driving oxygen into his lungs to purge the pounding blood and **send** it **back** revived for the struggle yet to come.

He had intended to leave me to drown, - he said so afterward, - but his better self had fought the battle, conquered, and **sent** him **back** to me.

He selected two women and a man who were not too far gone with the disease, and **sent** them **back** to the gorge to bring up food and mats.

And should the drill give trouble **send** it **back** to the manufacturer's service depot, for do-it-yourself repairs are ticklish unless you are a skilled electrician.

“In fact my own new uniform was out of shape and I have **sent** it **back**.”

When the sailing season was past, he **sent** Pearl **back** to England, and returned to Rome for the winter.

“It would be a disgrace, and, as I have already said to the people of Tennessee, if Hearst is nominated, we may as well pen a dispatch, and **send** it **back** from the field of battle: “All is lost, including our honor”.

### C. X - [ANMhum] – **send away** – Y – [CONCR]

His solicitor was **sent away** by the security guards. [MED]

We are quite a war household; nothing is wasted here - every scrap of waste paper, even, is saved and **sent away** in sacks.

My wife died in childbirth after I was **sent away**.



**D. X - [ANMhum] – send – Y – [CONCR] – away**

to **send** a printer **away** to be mended - odesłać drukarkę do naprawy [PWNO]

“Aunt Emily will **send** him **away**, and will never speak to him.”

“So, my dear, we will **send** him **away** to smoke the cigarette (...).”

We **sent** the waiter **away** and ate a tremendous amount of cold ham, hot hard-boiled eggs and hot garlic bread.

Rather than **send** staff **away** on courses, more companies are developing their own in-house learning centres, equipped with training material such as videos, computer-based lessons or books.

I thought that you would **send** me **away**, so I told first off who I am. (Hugo, Victor)

**E. X - [ANMhum] – send off – Y – [ANM]**

One of Dundee's players was **sent off** for punching another player. [LDOCE]

He was **sent off** for arguing with the referee. [MED]

Rachel was **sent off** for 2 minutes, despite playing with a player short (...).

Hanna is **sent off** for 2 minutes for incorrect distance.

Carol is **sent off** (red card) because her hook is too large.

Trevor is **sent off** for 2 minutes, because Carol was lying on the floor at the time (...).

A player who has been **sent off** (whether directly or as a result of having been cautioned twice) is required to leave the field of play immediately and take no further part in the game; failure to do so may result in forfeit of the game by that player's team.

Michael Ricketts was **sent off** for the third time this season as Walsall's play-off hopes were dented at Roots Hall.

Argentine midfielder Javier Mascherano was astonished and confused as to why he was **sent off** during Liverpool's clash with rivals Manchester United yesterday.

He once raced naked around the Hawthorns for a bet, teased opponents by sitting on the ball in matches and was **sent off** at gunpoint not once - but twice!

Joyce had **sent off** two Blackburn players, Amanda Barr and Linda Shepherd, during extra-time and at the final whistle, the 200-plus crowd mounted such a strong protest that Blackburn officials feared for the referee's safety.

An amateur footballer who accused a ref of racism was **sent off** by him the day before the alleged incident, it emerged yesterday.

Azerbaijan's Aslan Karimov was **sent off** for foul on Cristiano Ronaldo in the the 28th minute of the Euro 2008 Group A qualifying match against Portugal.

Two players had been **sent off** in the previous clash between the sides at the Huntington Stadium last month and three more saw red yesterday.

As riot police intervened, the referee **sent off** all 18 players.

The Argentinian referee Horacio Elizondo, who **sent off** Wayne Rooney in England's World Cup quarter-final against Portugal, has been rewarded with the greatest honour of all - officiating in the final in Berlin on Sunday.

A football referee had to **send off** a parrot during a match — because it kept imitating his whistle.

F. X – [ANMhum] – **send** – Y – [ANM] – **off**

(...) he could have **sent** a player **off** for persistent fouling.

Danson later confirmed he had **sent** him **off** for serious foul play.

“I've **sent** a few people **off** in my time but I 've never **sent** a parrot **off** before,” he said.

And the referee **sent** him **off**. 'I think referees want to do something to be noticed and get their photo in the papers.

### 3. PARODIOWAĆ/SPARODIOWAĆ

A. X – [ANMhum;ABSTR:<an artistic performance>] – send up – Y – [CONCR]

The film hilariously **sends up** Hollywood disaster movies. [LDOCE]

George Bush was **sent up** in new Bollywood movie.

As the final, sure sign of its enormous popularity, The Matrix became parodied in every medium. Trinity's slow motion leap-kick was sent up by Scary Movie and Shrek, and Neo's slow-motion dodge of bullets fired from an agent's gun was sent up by everything else.

Titled "The Nurse and the Novelist," the piece **sends up** a straw man of an American writer making a fortune off whimsical novels about Soviet Jews.

As the title indicates, the film **sends up** Arthurian legends about the Holy Grail - but it has a lot of fun skewering the Middle Ages in the process.

New film **sends up** '70s "blaxploitation" classics.

De Niro **sends up** Hollywood and Cannes in new film.

Director Ben Stiller **sends up** all things in Hollywood, from pampered actors and outrageous media tycoons to war movies in general.

Alexander McQueen's fall 2009 show **sends up** fashion world - McQueen uses his runway as a theater stage to turn the industry's concept of reinvention on its head.

Yakov Smirnoff's show **sends up** the Wizard of Oz.

Daily Show **sends up** the Obama cult in video.

Which comedian likes to **send up** politicians on his show?

B. X – [ANMhum;ABSTR:<an artistic performance>] – send – Y – [CONCR] - up

But as Mick Jagger **sent** himself **up** on US television, some observers were left wondering whether the act he was putting on was a little more true to life than intended.

Sean Penn and Bruce Willis also **send** themselves **up** in the satire based on the memoirs of veteran Hollywood producer Art Linson and directed by Barry Levinson, who made “Rain Man”.

#### 4. POSŁAĆ/POSYLAĆ

**X – [ANMhum] – send – Y – [CONCR:<a shot>;<a volley>;<a kick>;<a header>;<a ball>]**

Five minutes later, Gaudino also **sent** a shot out of play (...).

(...) Robinson **sent** a huge volley, (...).

(...) Martin **sent** a looping shot against (...).

(...) moved into the penalty area and **sent** a low shot past Miklosko.

Morgan Fitzsimons was guilty of a glaring miss in the 13th minute when after finding himself unmarked close to goal with only the goalie to beat he **sent** a low shot across the goal and wide of the upright.

First, Mason just missed earning a hat trick in the 72nd minute, when he **sent** a low shot wide of the goal by less than a foot.

In the game's 98th minute, forward Nick Finelli was able to find some space in the Carroll defense and **sent** a blistering shot past Reedy into the net.

From twenty yards, he **sent** a volley thundering past the recovering figure of Siebert - 3-0.

“Robbo” had his own chance on the edge of the box in the 52nd minute, but the ball would not sit for him after dropping out of the sky and he **sent** his volley rocketing over the crossbar.

Shortly afterwards Carlton shot wide on his weaker boot from just outside the box, then he **sent** a volley wide, once more on his left foot, (...).

Bridge-Wilkinson reminded Rangers that Carlisle still had a part to play on 61 minutes when he **sent** a first time volley right at Cerny, (...).

The ball reached the tightly marked Zidane on the edge of the box, he **sent** a powerful volley shot after evading his marker but the shot went just wide.

He **sent** a shot to the opposite side of the court.

He **sent** one shot through the net and into the memories of not only every Vermont supporter but every college hockey fan across the country.

Another minute and James **sent** a huge kick soaring deep into Norwich.

(...) when Redpath **sent** a kick aimlessly over the dead ball.

(...) it was defender Clarke who got in front of his man, but he **sent** a soft header looping over the crossbar from five yards out.

Mattis dropped back for a kick, the ball -was passed to him and, with a perfect drop kick he **sent** it squarely between the goal posts, scoring a goal (...).

Spicer whipped the ball into the area finding Alonso who had streaked towards the near post, but his stretching header only got a small piece of the ball **sending** it wide left.

Buschur **sent** a bending ball into the box, which midfielder Jeffrey Graham ran to get it before blasting it past Cook into the net.

He **sent** a low ball across the face of the Orient goalmouth that was cleared to the edge of the box, where Roberts volleyed towards the far post.

Ibrahimovic received the ball on the edge of the area and played it back (...) before firing at goal, but he **sent** the ball wide of the target.

The early stages of the match were dominated by HSV possession however three minutes before the half hour Königsblauen narrowly missed taking the lead after Jefferson Farfán and Kevin Kurányi played a smooth one-two and **sent** the ball to Heiko Westermann whose effort from eight metres out was saved.

**B. X – [ANMhum] – send – Y – [CONCR] – spinning – adverbial of place**

She saw two more guys coming at her, so she settled the issue by putting her hands on the guy's shoulders and **sent** him **spinning** into the sandbags.

Dazed and injured another Troll took hold of the situation and slapped her hard around the head and **sent** her **spinning** to the ground like a disguardered rag doll.

“I told my mate to put his foot down and when he knocked one of our assailants over and **sent** him **spinning** into the gutter (...). “

One of the gladiators slapped Telemachus in the stomach with his sword and **sent** him **spinning** off into the dust.

Before he could recover, the nazi delivered a vicious kick to Dakota's ribs and **sent** him **spinning** into the air and down the aisle.

The bear bit down on his left arm and, with a flip of her head, **sent** him **spinning** into the air.

Instead, Leffler clipped Wallace and **sent** him **spinning** down the track.

Vickers was the one that ended up spinning. Then, just a few laps later, Biffle got into the rear of Brad Keselowski and **sent** him **spinning** into the wall.

Down for a second time, Vera was caught by a right hand that **sent** him **spinning** around and down. Up smiling, he heard the bell go a few seconds later.

Audrey was too dizzy to see a huge left cross to the temple that **sent** her **spinning** along the ropes.

Then, all of a sudden, the door of the playroom was opened with such a bang that it struck the Lamb and **sent** her **spinning** across the floor.

The blunt side of the axe slammed into her right temple and **sent** her **spinning** onto the bed.

As he threw himself out of the giant's path, one of its rushing legs clipped his heel and **sent** him **spinning** hard into the ground.

A rifle shot **sent** him **spinning** to the ground. When the remaining five men saw, they gently dropped their weapons and put their hands on their heads.

The cowboy drew his hand on the bride-groom, and gave a blow that **sent him spinning** till he stopped under a table at the other side of the room.

But before he could pull the trigger, a blow **sent him spinning** to the floor!

Too bad it was over the middle as Mansur came in and just laid a hat on the receiver which **sent him spinning** through the air a couple times before he landed (...).

The man kept struggling with the door and did not notice the danger until the cement wall caught him and **sent him spinning** against the side of the (train) .

When the wrench broke, the torque **sent him spinning** off the ship violently.

A well-placed kick **sent him spinning** in the air, the juggernaut's spiked armoured right boot stomped uppon his chest, (...).

Like his unforgettable first day on helicopter patrol, when he swooped in on a group of car-strippers in La Puente and a sudden wind shift **sent him spinning** into a nearby lemon tree.

Senter would now set the pace followed by, Wingo, Medeiros Jr. (...), Bohlman, and Philip Neace. Breeding would work his way back up to fourth, but on a lap 14 restart a broken axle would **send him spinning** into the infield and end his night, and bring out another caution.

He then passed Jarno Trulli and Vitantonio Liuzzi, before the Honda V8 blew and **sent him spinning** off the track.

As the two raced across the start-finish line behind leader Matt Crafton, the front bumper of Bodine's truck got up under the rear bumper of Hornaday and **sent him spinning** into the grass down the frontstretch, sustaining damage to the right-front fender of the truck.

The second place car hit him as they were racing and **sent him spinning** in front of the rest of the field.

The slick track **sent him spinning** in to the rock crawler's muddy rock pile. He let off then got back in to it.

He dove through the archway as the ceiling behind him exploded. The force of the blast **sent him spinning** across the cold floor tiles.

The motion of the planets have been an independent constant of each planet in regards to their mass and whatever force **sent them spinning** in the first place (...).

The impact of the crash was so strong that the engine from Bouchard's car was ripped from the vehicle and **sent spinning** back into the southbound lanes.

Suddenly, the flake upon which I was hooked peeled, and I was **sent spinning** back across the rock, back to the beginning.

One said the high-speed collision on Sunday afternoon (12NOV06) **sent** her car **spinning** down the track for about 50 metres before it eventually came to a halt.

The crash happened when turbulence **sent** him **spinning** into the cliff.

The impact **sent** him **spinning** back toward the stage and the waiting JIL member. Acting with practiced ease and speed, the Mach Turtle cut his engines.

The sudden release of his legs **sent** the wizard **spinning** back with his arms flailing helplessly for support.

From the curly back of a snail's tail to a body wrapped around a tire, (...) I was seeing only to be **sent spinning** back by some unexpected shock sequence.

An error by DeFrancesco on lap three **sent** him **spinning** in turn one ending his chances of a podium finish.

88 made contact in the bottom grove, the 83 turned up into Gordon's Toyota and **sent** him **spinning** through the infield grass.

Ron Washburn had set the pace for the first six laps, but contact on the frontstretch **sent** him **spinning** through the infield.

The impact of that collision **sent** him **spinning** into another vehicle, and the young adult never had a chance.

Not long after I had the dream, her car was clipped by another vehicle and she was **sent spinning** down one of the streets in Minneapolis.

Ickler was leading Ted Christopher as the field prepared for a lap 144 restart, but some contact coming to the green flag **sent** him **spinning** through the frontstretch grass giving Christopher the lead. No caution flew though and Ickler returned to the track.

Choose a star, create a variety of planets, and **send** them **spinning** into orbit.

To **send** these magnetic mysteries **spinning** in the air, clasp the Sonic Rocks between your thumb and two fingers.



A close-up look shows them [torn' flakes of gold ] to be torn and twisted little fragments of gold leaf. They are extremely light; a sneeze would be disastrous, but even strong breathing will **send** them **spinning** up into the air (...).

C. X – [ANM;INANM] – **send** – Y – [ANM;CONCR:INANM] – **flying** – **adverbial of place**

An explosion rocked the building, **sending** him **flying** into a desk.

With the model in hand, they were able to test how the animals might have glided, by attaching them to a catapult that imparted a consistent amount of thrust to **send** them **flying** through the air.

Sunspots **send** winter storms **flying** north.

In movies and videogames, punches and kicks **send** you **flying**, usually in the direction of something breakable.

Celebrate Halloween by **sending** a Pumpkin lantern **flying** up into the sky.

Geese can be notorious bullies. Fiercely protective during nesting season, the birds have been known to attack passersby. Geese can be stubborn, too, **sending** bikers **flying** into the bushes when refusing to budge from trails.

I just kind of want to flick her and **send** her **flying** across the room.

Kick Udi into butt to **send** him **flying** to school.

Tornado's fury **sent** man **flying** into wall.

The younger boy said the blast knocked him out of bed and against the wall **sent** the hood of the car **flying** over the roof of the house.

The explosion **sent** glass **flying** everywhere.

With a crack it **sent** the thongs **flying** across the bridge.

## 5. POSŁAĆ/POSYLAĆ PO

**X – [ANM hum] – send- Y – [ANMhum] - for – Z – [ANM;CONCR:<social services>;<help>]**

Charlie said he'd find a place to live and then **send for** me. [LDOCE]

Get back into bed. I'll **send for** the doctor . [LDOCE]

I've **sent for** help . [LDOCE]

In the end we had to **send for** an ambulance. [MED]

Nevertheless it will seem funny to have to **send for** a mechanic to improve conversation.

Hoag said, "I didn't **send for** you, Leigh."

Arnold **sent for** Joe Dey, the executive secretary of the golf association.

They put Kate to bed and wired Jonathan and **sent for** the young Presbyterian minister.

Nowadays, faced with such idiosyncrasy, critics and editors **send for** the cops.

We both said "Requiescat in pacem" and **sent for** our priest.

In her desolation and anxiety she **sent for** me.

"If you will allow me to **send for** your gardener, I will prove it to you."

"I beg pardon, your Majesty,"he began, "for bringing these in: but I hadn't quite finished my tea when I was **sent for**."

The attackers **sent for** more soldiers, and the defenders, to save bloodshed, surrendered under the promise that they would be treated as neighbours.

When I casually mentioned the situation, McAllister immediately **sent for** the man, took the shells from him, and turned them over to me.

In such cases the patient may feel so uncomfortable that he will **send for** a doctor, but an aspirin or some other mild sedative usually suffices to relax the tension.

You cannot satirize a confidence trickster - the best you can do is expose him, **send for** the police.

Wynter's urgings, Gillian declined to **send for** a solicitor; his attitude was fatalistic throughout and he looked ill.

I **sent for** the sergeant of the platoon; both men were in and asked him to try to find out discreetly what lay behind this.

Another told how Premier Baldwin **sent for** the Monarch to lecture him on his carryings on.

I am amazed that anyone who has made a fortune should **send for** his friends.  
(Aristophanes)

## 6. POSŁAĆ/POSYLAĆ SPOJRZENIE

X – [ANMhum] – **send** – Y – [CONCR:<a way of looking>]

She **sent** him an incredulous look.

The old man said, “And I don't like talking about people like that-“ He **sent** a stern look to Yane, who had the decency to look away, “-But sometimes you can generalize.“

They are meant to **send** a glimpse into the day's events, and even make a statement.

But I do **send** a glimpse or two towards certain people.

I **send** a glance down to my brown bag and resist the urge to open.

Then all you will have to do is **send** a glance in the right direction.

She couldn't help, but **send** a glance to the glass door that looked out on the parking (...).

## 7. POSŁAĆ /POSYLAĆ W POWIETRZE

X – [CONCR] – **send** – Y – [CONCR] – flying

Steve came crashing into me and **sent** me flying. [MED]

William hit Jack on the head and **sent** his glasses flying. [LDOCE]

**the blow sent him flying** infml odrzucić kogoś kilka metrów dalej; aż się zatoczył od tego uderzenia; [PWNO]

**she bumped into me and sent my drink flying** infml potrafiła mnie tak, że kieliszek wypadł mi z ręki; [PWNO]

A blow to the table that **sent** the dishes flying.

Alabama news links: Three shots **send** burglar flying; (...).

Florence teen **sends** burglar flying with three shots through door.

My buddy was really getting into it trying to **send** the ball flying with a lot of spin.

Remote control cars **send** passengers flying (What fun are toy cars if you can't smash them together and cause little car crashes? These new r/c cars encourage reckless driving by sending their occupants into the sky when they hit. No airbags here, just flying little men, spiraling through the air to an untimely demise.)

Gusts **send** sheds and trampolines flying.

Send some skulls flying in this amazingly addicting two-click-game, (...). The goal of the game is to **send** your skull flying farther than other players.

Hit the ball just right to **send** it flying and keep the other players from getting it.

My personal favourite has the Prince slam the ground to **send** enemies flying and have them land painfully on the floor.

Saturday it could take up to two months to determine why and how a popular ride at the Stampede broke down, **sending** wreckage flying and injuring 10 people.

## 8. POWALIĆ / POWALAĆ

X – [INANM] – **send** – Y – [ANM] – **spinning**

He slammed into the wall, bounced back, and caught Curt with a roundhouse right which **sent** him spinning.

A horseman rode through the scattered ranks and gave him a blow that **sent** him spinning.

But an outflung branch of the toppling giant crashed into the back of his head and **sent** him spinning drunkenly forward. A bomb exploded inside his skull.

Hunger, then a drain of some Arlésien brew **sent** him spinning. To read these letters, to look at these pictures, is to be fed.

A mule hoof, fortunately at the end of its travel, nearly **sent** him spinning. It did **send** the mule spinning.

His tail hit the bedpost and **sent** him spinning. He sat on the floor with his head slowly going in circles.

With a great gesture he released her. But the poor ogre had not counted on his strength. His unwitting violence **sent** her spinning, and she fell.

As the impact **sent** him spinning, the fourth bullet smashed into his right side and shattered two ribsning into unconsciousness.

Thornton was **sent** spinning, and saved himself from falling only by clutching the rail of the bar.

## 9. POZBAWIĆ / POZBAWIAĆ KONTROLI

X – [ABSTR] – **send** – Y – [CONCR] – **out of** – Z – [ABSTR:<control>]

Jerry worked hard, functioned under pressure, but when he slowed down and had time on his hands, that's when his dark side reared its ugly head and **sent** him spinning out of control.

God forgave him (when he finally repented) but that one sin of selfishness or laziness **sent** David's life spinning out of control.

But River will have none of it: his mother's death has **sent** him spinning out of control.

Ref's non-call **sent** well-played game out of control.

Don't let too rapid growth **send** company out of control.

## 10. PRZYSŁAĆ/PRZYSYLAĆ

### A. X – [ANMhum] – **send in** – Y – [CONCR]

I **sent** in a few job applications last week. [LDOCE]

Entry forms must be **sent** in by December 21. [MED]

Have you **sent** in your application for the job? [OALD]

Soldiers were **sent** in to quell the riots. [OALD]

Eastern Electricity said it was a rare type of incident and invited householders to **send** in claims.

The jury asked Judge Cash to **send** in his written definition of the difference between first and second-degree murder and manslaughter.

Though the office is bursting with images there is still one final opportunity to **send** in related work from this issue, so why not hurry and post yours today!

The first number of the magazine includes an Eskimo's account of the previous year's goodwill mission to Greenland, some Eskimo folk-tales **sent** in by people from Igloolik, a story of a hunting adventure by a man who was a sanatorium patient not long ago, and numerous other articles.

Reader Mike **sent** in these pictures of something he found while out walking his ferret.

Thank you to everyone who **sent** in their photos, even if yours wasn't chosen for the final slideshow.

I just **sent** in comments (each comment in a separate mail, to allow for tracking comments easily) on behalf of the i18n core working group on the last call working draft at [1].

I've **sent** in my online registration and submitted my \$150 registration fee. Now what?

A listener **sent** in photos of thousands of plastic coffin liners awaiting pick-up for tru in the AboveTopSecret.

This is the page where you can read quotations **sent** in by kids.

Fishery patrol ship sent to protect interests (...) while the US navy **sent** in destroyer escorts for its surveillance voyages.

So we've set up a way for you to **send** in your thoughts.

Deutsche Welle readers tried to help out by **sending** in some possible ways to stop the oil pipe from leaking into the Gulf of Mexico.

And if you'd rather just **send** in written messages and accompanying photographs of you and your sibling, you can do that too!

What is the last day to **send** in taxes?

Census specialist urges N.C. immigrants to **send** in form.

Please **send** in your entries before the deadline to wpplugincomp@wltc.net with the subject line as "WP Plugin Competition: Plugin Name".

Defense officials had called on countries to **send** in recommendations of how the new command can assist them to handle local or sub regional security problems.

Government forces were **sent** in to fight the rebellion. [MED]

British troops were **sent** in as part of the peace-keeping force. [LDOCE]

If the UN is blamed for being weak, it would be more logical to **send** in more men, not weaken it further by desertion.

Criminal Assets Bureau must be **sent** in to investigate Fitzpatrick.

It was the second time in less than a month that the government **sent** in troops from the still infant national army to keep order in troubled (...).

Floyd Zamora, 23, was found at 3 p.m. after a tipster called police saying (...) in a shed. Zamora refused to come out but was arrested when authorities **sent** in a police dog.

Adam **sent** in this dog that is actually half-man half-dog.

President **send** in troops to fix non-existent problem.

But just suppose - if they do **send** in dragoons with guns to take the men away - we are helpless, then, you know we are.

After **sending** in a tape, with a biography, contact address and a photo, a useful approach can be to update the A&R department every time your band does one or a series of gigs. **Send** in a sheet of paper personally addressed to your target A&R person.

All the main banks stress that they do not want to boss firms around in the German style, nor do they want to **send** in managers or directors.

International: Federal forces **send** in jets to back Serbian militiamen

In the last resort the council has powers to **send** in workmen to carry out emergency repairs with or without the owner's agreement, preventing further decay and making the building wind- and water-tight.

After 23 days, the government was threatening to **send** in the army to clean up the streets.

All in all the Quiz Quest turned out to be a really good day out and, provided you all **send** in your sponsorship money, Amnesty will benefit greatly from the proceeds.

If one's opponent has anti-tank weapons I should have thought the last thing to **send** in would be tanks.

Bravely brushing aside any question of taste, Mementos invites customers to **send** in their champagne corks for dipping in silver or gold, 'transforming them into wonderful mementos of happy occasions'.

Here's the first of what could become a regular feature in LINK if you **send** in your suggestions.

Independent inspections are carried out by the B.S.I. who **send** in experts unannounced to carry out checks.

And they say you have to **send** in some of your product and then they come round to your stand and if it doesn't comply they just take it off your stand which is our whole merchandise really.

Perhaps it's something to do with being the only civil department still with the power to **send** in a gunboat.



“They say they're not interested but they **send** in helicopters and troops to take measurements.”

She need not **send** in her own pension book, but should have it with her if she is able to go with you to the Social Security Office.

ITV chiefs are cashing in on a sick US craze by inviting viewers to **send** in video film of real-life horrors.

We'll **send** in tapes.

**B. X – [ANMhum] – send – Y – [CONCR] – in**

Keep **sending** your letters and suggestions in to the BBC. [MED]

**Send** them in to this column and we will publish the more imaginative ones.

The people who **sent** these stories in believe that they happened just as written.

## **11. RELEGOWAĆ**

**X – [ANMhum] – send down – Y – [ANMhum]**

Eric was **sent** down for cheating in examinations. [MED]

He's done very poorly ever since he was **sent** down from Oxford.

He was **sent** down from Oxford for theft.

If you do not attain the required mark, your college will either set more penal collections or will consider **sending** you down (expulsion).

Students who keep a car without a Proctor's Licence in Cambridge will be subject to a fine of £50 and run the risk of being **sent** down if the car is not removed.

## 12. SPOWODOWAĆ, ŻE

**X – [ALL] – send – Y – [ALL] – present participle form of a verb**

A careless step **sent** rocks tumbling down on the climbers below. [MED]

Her sharp, menacing cry **sent** the hair bristling along his back.

She answered with a grateful little smile that **sent** my heart pounding, and started to descend the companion-stairs.

I loved when I used to **send** my heart pounding at more than one hundred and eighty beats per minute, it made me feel as if I were living three lives at a time!

She rested her hand appealingly on mine, and **sent** my pulse fluttering.

As for Amos, the very thought of the girl was sufficient to **send** his blood pounding up into a hemorrhage.

This threat has been enough to **send** many universities scurrying to sack (...).

The collapsing pound and frightening, if temporary, surge in landing rates to 15%, **sent** people flocking to pay off credit-card bills.

A mad rush of anger **sent** him leaping in amongst (...).

A shot caught him and straightened him up in screaming pain; a following volley of shots shattered glass, ripped the ceiling, and **sent** him lurching heavily from the table.

Captain Clemens' signal shot **sent** the men hurrying (...).

## 13. UŚPIĆ / USYPIAĆ

**X – [ALL] – send – Y - [ANMhum;CONCR<computer environment>] – to – Y – [CONCR:<sleep>]**

The combination of warmth and music **sent** him to sleep. [LDOCE]

The motion of the car **sent** me to sleep. [MED]

The lecture was so boring that it nearly **sent** me to sleep. [OALD]

“The shaman cannot **send** us to sleep with the gods” the people complained, stringing in and joining us, “and only in thy igloo may the thing be done.”

Coldplay news story, Coldplay tunes **send** Brits to sleep.

The music of Coldplay is the most likely to **send** you to sleep, according to a survey held by hotel chain Travelodge.

Which movie **sent** you to sleep at the cinema? Believe it or not I have never watched an entire star wars movie, I always fall asleep when it is on.

Does counting sheep really **send** you to sleep? (...)

That night, when I had finished an endless amount of work, I was **sent** to sleep in the steerage, where I made up a spare bunk.

The professor's voice would **send** the class to sleep.

A good lullaby or smooth jazz CD, a dark room and a slow dance often **send** a baby to sleep.

The card game solitaire was designed to **send** you to sleep.

Schuster: Real Madrid still **send** me to sleep.

Finally, think about whether you're really giving your baby the chance to find ways to **send** himself to sleep, or are rushing in to comfort him at his first peep.

England's disappointing first-half against Egypt **sent** their coach to sleep on the touchline.

Kate Shapland: Products that **send** you to sleep. Beauty notebook: How to get a good night's sleep.

Zopiclone probably wouldn't **send** you to sleep unless you're in a sufficiently good mental state to create the right preconditions for it to work – ensuring ( ...).

Scientists in Japan recently tested the power of music to **send** people to a sound sleep.

I used to read boring scientific periodicals in the hope they would **send** me to sleep.

We've all sat through bad presentations and know how a potentially interesting subject can **send** you to sleep if the presenter's skills are lacking.

I'm looking for a small and simple utility which can wake and **send** Windows 7 to sleep over my lan.

Hi, is there some equivalent method in boost or others which suits c++, instead of using system ( "sleep 5s" ) to **send** the system to sleep (...)?

By using a third party application called Poweroff and the add-in Advanced Admin Console you can easily **send** your server to sleep via a toolbar button.

I spend most of my home life using a laptop, and tend to shut the lid when I'm not using it to **send** it to sleep.

I have some callout request failing due to "transit" network problems. It would be good to **send** to sleep the apex code and to retry seconds later (...).

What is the correct way to **send** the computer to sleep?

What happens is that once the machine is awoken once using WoL command it'll refuse to go to sleep and even shut down. If I **send** it to sleep again (or shut it down) it'll just jump back online immediately.

#### 14. WYTWARZAĆ/WYTWORZYĆ

**X – [CONCR:<a source of the emission of gas>] – send out/up – Y – [CONCR:<a mixture of gases>]**

The factory **sends out** toxic gases into the surrounding countryside. [MED]

Dangerous chemical fumes were **sent out** by the explosion. [MED]

Forest fires **sent up** smoke for miles around. [MED]

The last firework **sent up** a great black smoke (...).

A neighboring volcano has exploded, **sending up** a mushroom cloud of smoke and (...).

River Rouge asphalt fire **sends up** black smoke near Detroit.

Volcano **sends up** smoke.

A very intense and widespread fire will **send up** a smoke cloud high up into the atmosphere.

I have also disconnected the hose(vacuum hose, I think?) that connects to the air filter hose with the engine running and it **send out** a lot of the same smoke.

The Popocatepetl Volcano **Sends out** a Plume of Smoke.

The volcano **sends out** smoke and ash on 8 August.

If your chimney is not working properly any wood can **send** toxic fumes into the house.

Blocked chimneys can **send** deadly poisonous carbon monoxide fumes into your home.

It is caused by factories that burn coal, oil or gas. These factories **send** smoke high into the air. The wind often carries the smoke far (...).

Was the steam after coming from the main engines **send** again to the boiler (...).

The EPA adds that factory farms that **send** pollution into waterways without a permit risk punishment: "Under the Clean Water Act, (...)."

This action would be the first by a state directly against individual companies owning power plants that **send** pollution in the air across state lines, (...).

## 15. WYPUSCIĆ/WYPUSZCZAĆ

**X – [CONCR:<plants>] – send out/up – Y – [CONCR:<soft, green, or colourful parts of plants>]**

It will **send** out new fresh foliage and lots of new flower buds.

The primary damage we have seen has been to the flower buds of blackberries(...). They are beginning to **send** out a new flush of primocanes.

Treat annuals and perennials that have dying or ragged foliage by cutting (...). They'll usually **send** out a new flush of healthy, fresh foliage with flowers.

Mature plants sometimes **send** out root suckers that can be carefully removed.

Then come the perennials. Most culinary herbs are in this category. Some, like oregano, need to be cut back every fall. They **send** out new growth in spring.

I never picked the blossoms and the strawberries **send** out plenty of runners!

(...) you will need to continuously harvest the fruit, because the plant wants to expend its energy into growing seed-producing fruit rather than **sending** out blossoms.

Toad lilies are hardy perennials that **send** up exotic, orchid-like blooms in autumn.

Slightly smaller (up to 2 feet), Coralbells (*Heuchera sanguinea*), also known as rock geranium, **send** up flower spikes from June through August.

There must be something about plants that **send** up flower plumes that makes them so low maintenance.

Sometimes seedlings start to bloom in the plug tray, and you have to pinch off the flowers before planting them outside so they will **send** up new flower (...).

My chives are **sending** up a billion buds, and I know they'll be blossoming soon.

If it is left to grow naturally, red clover will **send** up a mass of blossoms which will turn brown and make seeds.

## 16. WYŚLAĆ/WYSYLAĆ

A. X – [ANMhum; CONCR:<computer environment>;< source of the emission of light>;<a device emitting sounds>;<a system>;<technology>;<a vehicle that moves on water>;>;<a plant>;<a device emitting signals>;<nervous system>;< a source of waves>;<a meteorological phenomenon>] – send – Y – [CONCR]

to **send** somebody home (from school, work) - wysłać kogoś do domu [PWNO]

to **send** somebody to bed - posłać kogoś do łóżka [PWNO]

to **send** somebody to prison - posłać kogoś za kratki [PWNO]

Officials are **sending** troops to stop the takeover. [MED]

I can't afford to **send** my kid to private school. [LDOCE]

He was **sent** to prison for five years. [LDOCE]

Lyn **sent** some pictures from the wedding. [LDOCE]

I **sent** the letters yesterday, so they should arrive today. [MED]

We **sent** Mom flowers for Mother's Day. [LDOCE]

We **sent** her a letter of apology. [LDOCE]

I'll **send** you a copy of the report. [MED]

He **sent** me a lovely bouquet. [MED]

Two navy warships have been **sent** to the area. [MED]

Each country will **send** two delegates to the conference. [MED]

Did you get that message I **sent** you? [MED]

You can have the books **sent** direct to your home. [MED]

The U.S. offered to **send** ships to help in the rescue operation. [LDOCE]

Britain has **sent** a team of doctors to help with the rescue efforts. [MED]

The United Nations is **sending** troops. [LDOCE]

Last week, their government **sent** 30 fighter jets. [MED]

The company has promised to **send** an engineer tomorrow. [MED]

A swell party **send** an invite to everybody but them.

Should I bring along a corsage or **send** one to her?

We haven't got an ambulance to **send**.

We **send** shovels, cement, nails, and corrugated iron for roofs.

“Didn’t you **send** a telegram to them?”

Papers that survive the hurdle of first peer – review at the Lancet are **sent** for statistical assessment.

The Holter recording was then stopped, and the tapes **sent** for analysis using the cardiodata computerized analyser by cardiology technicians (...).

Unfortunately, these aspects are relatively neglected in males, particularly boys, as few surgeons seem to **send** the ablated foreskin for histological examination.

You will **send** a personal demand to me here, and the money, in notes, shall be sent by return of post.

But I took his number, and I'll **send** him a postal order to-morrow, so that he won't lose by it if he happens to be genuine.

He **sent** me a cutting from some American paper.

I have **sent** him a note.

“I couldn't **send** all the horses, you know, because two of them are wanted in the game.”

Persons who find it convenient may **send** their contributions to the Journal-Bulletin's Cranston office at 823 Park Avenue.

In addition, he said, he has answered more than 400 messages of congratulations which led him to the comment that he himself had decided he wouldn't **send** another congratulatory message for the rest of his life.

I would like very much, on behalf of my husband and myself, to **send** our eternal thanks to all the wonderful people responsible for the Gabrielle Fund.

Parents are asked in the bulletin to **send** packages of treats consisting of fruit and nuts, but no candy.

He was unable to **send** any more help to his allies on the Continent, and during the next few years many of them, left to resist French pressure unaided, surrendered to the inevitable and made their peace with Philip.

“You'll **send** the Rolls-Royce, of course?”

Just say that a couple of drunks are having a hell of a fight down the street, and they better **send** a patrol car.



Soviet Premier Khrushchev **sent** New Year's hopes for peace to President-elect Kennedy, and got a cool acknowledgment in reply.

In other areas, Congressional action last week included: The Senate (by voice vote) and the House (by 224-170) passed and **sent** to the White House the compromise farm bill which the President is expected to sign, not too unhappily.

That this and the closing of the East Berlin-West Berlin border have not been accepted by the Western governments appears in notes which Britain, France, and the United States **sent** to Moscow after the latter's gratuitous protest over a visit of Chancellor Adenauer and other West German officials to West Berlin.

Seven battle flags and fourteen officers' swords **were sent** to Thomas' headquarters.

Before making the news public Sherman **sent** an officer with the note to Thomas.

Last, not least, there are some poems which K. King **sent** me (addressed to herself) when I was preparing a fresh volume, asking me to include them.

To determine the practice and attitude of municipal governments concerning tangible movable property, a questionnaire was **sent** to all local government assessors or boards of assessors in Rhode Island.

His lawyer had **sent** him a statement on his overdue alimony, and there was a letter from the Collector of Internal Revenue asking him to stop in his office and explain last year's exemptions.

Next the man-of-war **sent** landing parties ashore.

The British Socialist Party endeavoured to get more socialist members **sent** to the Council, and to Parliament, being determined and obdurate in their attitude that their candidate must go forward in the elections.

The gallery **sent** her to the guillotine after seeing the Mirror's pictures of her South of France frolics with John Bryan.

Every plane that could fly was **sent** into the air.

I turned to my friends and said, "If there was one band you could **send** into outer space, who would it be?" Mine would have to be UB40.

Would you like to **send** your name into space?

Which country **send** a satellite into space?

Russia wants to **send** monkeys not only into space, but to Mars.

For compatibility, you can specify which e-mail addresses in your address book support HTML, and **send** e-mail to other recipients in plain-text format.

How do you **send** sounds in yahoo! messenger?

Using the AU Lab utility, you can (amongst other things) easily **send** a sound over a local network.

In preparation for the meeting, China will **send** a senior official responsible for Hongkong affairs, Mr Chen Zuo'er, to the territory next week to solicit Hongkong people's views.

The overwhelming bulk of population, with bitter memories of the cruel war in the Afgan mountains, have no wish to **send** their young conscripts into another war against Muslim fighters.

(...) he bound up my wound, and **sent** me downstairs to get a glass of wine.

Offshore, the storm caused high waves that capsized a freighter, (...) causing the crewmen to **send** a distress signal and evacuate the sinking vessel.

Never **send** a human to do a machine's job.

Maybe I should rob the FoodWay so they'll **send** me home. (The Shawshank Redemption)

God so loved the world that He did not **send** a committee.

When an actor has money, he doesn't **send** letters, but telegrams. (Anton Chekhov)

The artist vocation is to **send** light into the human heart. (Robert Schumann)

The Commonwealth Ministerial Action Group (CMAG) voted this year to **send** an "investigative mission" to Zimbabwe, but the Government rejected such a visit out of hand.

The upper house also may introduce legislation and **send** it to the lower house for consideration.

The House of Representatives, or lower house, may **send** legislation directly to the King by majority vote.

U.S. information technology providers are permitted to **send** personnel into Bolivia to set up hardware/software related items.

If such a parcel arrives, customs will **send** a notification by mail to the recipient, who then has to reply by mail that he is willing to accept the package.

Various secretarial service firms will also **send** facsimile messages for a fee.

(...) humans and pets to receive or **send** signals to each other, or both.

“People will be able to **send** the smell of the beach and sunshine to their friends when they’re on vacation,” Convisual spokesperson Sandra Wiewiorra told The Local on Wednesday.

Seismic communications are the sound signals animals **send** each other by making things vibrate - the ground, twigs or leaves.

Some songbirds are known for imitating the sounds of other birds and animals. (...) In addition to drilling holes they use this to **send** sound signals.

In order to communicate, animals **send** and receive signals that are subject to their particular anatomical, psychological, and environmental constraints.

The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs may **send** a representative to attend committee meetings.

The Argentine Republic has again promised to **send** within the current year a minister to the United States.

Our enemies **send** other people's children on missions of suicide and murder. ( George W. Bush)

For one thing, there is no guarantee that an Internet car-shopping service will **send** a customer's request to a dealer.

Composer conveniently includes a spell-checker and a built-in file-transfer tool to **send** pages and related files to your Web site.

Push/Off-Line Browsing/Web Desktops PUSH the idea behind push channels is that content providers can **send** information from their Web sites directly to you.

Below you can see a list of some of the information your browser **sends** with each request.

Browser **sends** me to unwelcome sites I neither click on or type in.

The processing unit (1,10,20,50,80) can **send** its sounds to a computer (4), wireless earphones and microphone (3), wired earphones and microphone (6), (...).

FCE will only **send** sound through the computer out or through FireWire.

The process that occurs is that the application **sends** sound.

NTT is testing a new service that will allow users to **send** smells from a phone or the web.

The first hyperlink **sends** an email (...) The next hyperlink **sends** a notification to the parent dialog (...). The last hyperlink shows how the text and URL may be dynamically changed.

The system also **sends** e-mails to all campus accounts, regardless of whether someone has opted for the phone messages.

New HMSA system **sends** patients online.

New website **sends** Twitter updates to mobile phones.

When a server site stops **sending** signals and Google is inaccessible, why can't the internet go around dead server sites so we still can still access Google?

TS Troubleshooting computer won't **send** signal to monitor Processors, Chipsets and Mobos.

The computer is constantly **sending** a signal on the Request to Send pin, and checking for a signal on the Clear to Send pin.

This program silently tries to **send** a signal to our Monitoring Network at random times without affecting your computer's normal operations.

Ping is a network utility that **sends** a signal over the network to a remote site to see if it can be found.

The server does this by **sending** a signal 0 to the client.

Dreambox 7020 Service doesn't currently **send** a signal.

Is it possible in Qt for the application to **send** a signal at some time every day .

This application **sends** a white pseudo-random signal to one output and analyzes the corresponding input signal.

Data Domain **sends** de-duped files into unalterable state.

I believe this is because our dedicated server actually **sends** mail using the ISP's internal relay server.

The dim expanse of the church **sent** a few straggling rays down the vault.

The Sun **sends** light and heat rays (called infrared, IR) and some ultraviolet light (UV). The UV is dangerous to living organisms; it damages eyes, (...).

The photosphere is very important because it **sends** heat and light to earth, which we need to live.

As the long thin windows all point at the exact centre of the cube, it only takes a single light source, located at this central point, to **send** light (...).

An aurora borealis **sends** ribbons of yellow-green light through the sky over northern Canada.

First reported by Akkana Peck, the Halley ray occurs at sunrise and **sends** a spike of light across the crater floor.

The lit bulb warms the salt and **sends** light that flows through the crystal releasing large quantities of healthy negative ions which improve the quality and freshness of the air.

The emission value shows at which wavelength a fluorescent dye **sends** light respective radiation out.

The emitter **sends** light, at  $\sim 475$  nm, to the back side of the sensing element.

A TET-EPI illuminator **sends** light through one of the (...).

And the sky **sends** its light for me.

The Moon in the starry sky **sends** a stream of light over the calm Sea.

Blue sky **sends** out really cold blue light, like 9000K. It's just that our eyes/ brain don't notice it.

Echosounders and sonars are active listening because they **send** sounds into the water which, upon return, creates an image on either a screen or a (...).

Physics question: Why can two radio stations **send** signals out into the same space at the same time?

A sound detector detects sounds from a driveline and **sends** sound signals to a control which receives the sound signals, performs computations based on the (...).

Kelley wears a microphone over one ear that **sends** sound to the wireless transmitter clinging to the magnet beneath her scalp.

An implant has an earpiece with a microphone that picks up sound and an internal chip that analyzes and digitizes it, and **sends** sound to a transmitter, which sits fixed by a magnet to the metal receiver imbedded just under the skin.

My “A” speaker switch on the receiver **sends** sound to the 5.1 speaker system, and the “B” switch to another pair of traditional speakers in another room.

FM systems **send** sound from a microphone used by the person speaking to a baby wearing the device.

These busses **send** sound directly to the audio interface outputs and to the speakers (or to the mixer where they may be bussed to the speakers).

The transmitter **sends** sound to the receiver which is worn by the listener.

Rhythmbox **sends** sound to my notebooks speakers instead of my usb headset.

And even being an effect, how in the hell does the MIDI Guitar **send** output sound?

Boston's police force has become the latest in the country to trade in old-fashioned car sirens for noisemakers that **send** sound (...).

The Ultrasonic Bird Repeller Mounts in any direction to **send** sound where you need it.

The sound dome is so directional it **sends** sound only where you want unlike regular speakers that send sound everywhere.

My DVD player **sends** sound but no image to my TV.

Hearing aids have microphones to pick up sounds, then processors **send** the (...). The two devices' main differences lie in how they send sound through our (...).

Sea notes: navy ships **send** sounds into the sea to hone in on underwater objects. Could the noise be harming ocean life?

These systems **send** sounds directly to your ears to help you hear better. Some can be used with a hearing aid and others without.

AVL System communicates to a central traffic signal system. Central system **sends** messages to the local controllers and adjusts timing accordingly.

The GRMS system **sends** the appropriate signal to the instance of VNC Manager responsible for a given application.

TALS-2 is a Wireless Signal System that **sends** a signal to an external monitoring device when a preset torque has been applied.

When there is no one around to "come down the hall," this technology can **send** the sounds of the patient's lungs to wherever a colleague is (...).

Marketers around the world are using innovative audio technology that **sends** sound in a narrow beam, just like light, making it possible to direct messages right into consumers' ears while they shop or sit in waiting rooms.

To **send** signals over such a long distance, Intel's technology uses a directional router sitting atop a tower that communicates with a radio several (...).

Intel's low-power wireless technology **sends** signal sixty miles.

When a sound wave is **sent** out by a ship and the reflected wave is detected six seconds later then how deep is the ocean floor? 9000.

Sometimes she would lift and **send** across some great wave, burying her starboard-rail from view, and covering her deck to the hatches with the boiling ocean.

If the ship were to force its way the entire way through, it would **send** a wave down the entire Bristol channel comparable to a tsunami.

Most dendrites receive nerve signals, but some do **send** signals. Animals obviously need to respond to various stimuli in their environments.

Plants **send** and receive signals in living color.

If the dendrite receives a sufficiently strong signal, it **sends** an electrical message to the cell body.

Slimy water plants **sent** an odour of decay (...).

Breakthrough: Scientists used nanotubes to **send** signals to nerve cells.

This Emergency GPS locator beacon will **send** an emergency SOS signal and call a rescue team to (...).

How do receptors at the cell surface **send** signals to the cell interior?

The tag has an antennae which is used to **send** a signal each time the animal surfaces. Information relayed includes time, date, latitude, longitude, (...).

Does the motor neuron **send** a signal to or from the muscle fiber?

The junction between two neurons is called a synapse. Let us suppose that a neuron **sends** a signal across a synapse.

Instead the Nerve Terminal **sends** out a chemical signal (Neurotransmitter) to bridge the gap between neurons.

The pre-synaptic terminal is right next to, but does not touch, the dendrites of the next neuron. Simplified, the dendrites receive signals, and the axon and its terminals **send** signals.

Neurons also **send** signals within the brain.

The basic purpose of a neuron is to receive incoming information and, based upon that information, **send** a signal to other neurons, muscles, or glands.

Neurons may **send** either excitatory signals or inhibitory signals to one another.

Which neuron **sends** message from the spinal cord to your foot?

The eye **sends** a message to the visual cortex.

The visual cortex **sends** a message to the motor cortex.

The neuron in the motor cortex **sends** a message to the neuron in the spinal cord.

The neuron in the spinal cord **sends** a message to the muscle cells in the hand.

A neuron **sends** a message, or neurotransmitter, to the muscle cell to tell it what to do.

Fat cells **send** message that aids insulin secretion.

These receptors **send** messages along the nerve cells and up to the brain.

“The instant that barrier is broken, the message can get to its receptor and that receptor **sends** the signal to start the repair process.”

Skin receptor **sends** message to just outside spinal cord, to interneuron and back to motor neuron.

Further analysis showed that p75 (a cell surface molecule) doesn't bind MAG (myelin-associated glycoprotein) alone. Instead, p75 hooks up with another molecule and the pair **sends** MAG's nerve-quelling message together.

For example, to control movements, the brain can **send** messages along neurons to different areas of the brain or to parts of the body.

Acetylcholine is a neurotransmitter which **sends** a message to the muscle telling it to contract or tense up.

Neurotransmitters are either excitatory (making a neuron active and it **sends** the message on) or inhibitory (which stops any further activity).

Neurotransmitters **send** “emergency alert” messages to the heart, the digestive system, the kidneys, the lungs and the glands that make the body's hormones.

Axon: the neuronal process that **sends** the signal or message away from the cell body toward target cells or neurons (Connect the Neurons, Close-up of the Nervous System, Bead Neuron).



The visual cortex **sends** a message to the motor cortex.

When this happens, the new terminals are once again able to **send** messages to the muscles to contract.

At this synapse, the axon can **send** a chemical message called a neurotransmitter to the dendrite.

The grown cells never change their type and **send** the signal to their neighbor blank cells.

All of these signals are summed up at the cell body, and if there are more YES signals than NOs, then the axon **sends** an OK signal.

After you eat a burger and fries or other fat-filled meal, a protein produced by the liver may **send** a signal that fat is on the way, suggests a report in the December issue of the journal Cell Metabolism, a Cell Press publication.

When a receptor is stimulated, it **sends** a signal along the nerve cells - neurons - to the brain.

After attaching itself inside the nose, an odor molecule **sends** an electrical signal to the brain, telling us what the smell is.

An action potential occurs when a neuron **sends** information down an axon.

How do neurons **send** impulse if they aren't connected?

Light triggers the rod and cone cells to **send** an impulse to a layer of intermediate neurons.

It has been concluded that the esophageal receptors mainly **send** information about the passing of food and the vagal gastric receptors send information concerning the degree of fullness or emptiness and motility of the stomach.

Neurons **send** information via neurotransmitters neurochemicals - Chemicals in the brain.

The return of the sound wave to the transducer results in the same process that it took to **send** the sound wave, except in reverse.

These sensors **send** ultrasonic waves at 40000 times per second that detect obstacles behind the vehicle.

Antenna (radio), the component designed to **send** and receive radio waves, (...).

Most of the systems operate with small transmitters that **send** radio waves, infrared signals, or strobe light signals that are received by a sensor on (...).

(...) used a vertical antenna, a high-frequency detector and a spark gap transmitter to successfully **send** electro-magnetic waves through the atmosphere, (...).

Sonars **send** sound waves or signals into the water that rebound when they strike an object.

The transmitter creates radio waves, which are invisible streams of energy. The antenna **sends** the waves out into the air.

The blast from a nuclear bomb is the result of x-ray-heated air (the fireball) **sending** a shock/pressure wave in all directions at the speed of sound, (...).

A stationary motion detector **sends** sound waves of 0.300 MHz toward a truck approaching at a speed of 32.0 m/s.

The amplifier A1 amplifies the received signal from horn T1 with a gain (G) set by a microprocessor MP and **sends** it to the circuit "killer" K, (...).

The ultrasonic sensor **sends** an ultrasonic wave to an object and receives the ultrasonic wave reflected by the object.

The present invention provides an ultrasonic transducer device to **send** and receive ultrasonic waves, comprising a semiconductor substrate, a lower electrode disposed on the semiconductor substrate, a gap disposed on the lower electrode, a third insulation film disposed on the gap, an upper electrode disposed on the third insulation film, a fourth insulation film disposed on the upper electrode, a wiring layer disposed on the fourth insulation film, and a fifth insulation film disposed on the wiring layer.

Mobile telephones **send** radio waves at certain standardized power levels.

About every 10 years, hurricanes approach the coastline close enough to **send** waves over barrier islands' dunes and into back bays.

The rise in sea water levels, the narrow north tip to the Bay of Bengal, tropical storms that whip up wind speeds of up 140 mph (225 km/h) **send** waves up to (...).

We have learned from earthquakes much of what we now know about the earth's interior, for they **send** waves through the earth which emerge with information about the materials through which they have traveled.

However, in these places, the sea water warms up, causing the birth of tropical cyclones, typhoons or hurricanes, which may **send** large waves in all directions, particularly in the direction they are travelling.

**B. X – [ANMhum] – send off/up/out/round/around/on - Y – [CONCR]**

I **sent off** the letter this morning. [LDOCE]

I must get the parcel **sent off** tomorrow. [MED]

The first winning names will appear next Sunday so don't delay, **send off** that form today!

During the hours before Gen Robertson **sent off** his telegram to Gen McCreery on the evening of 14 May, he discussed the policy implications of its contents with Alexander Kirk.

The fourth, Alfred, was **sent off** to Australia.

In 1788 he was **sent off** from Whitehaven to Edinburgh, in the custody of two constables as this unfortunate man had, for some days past, discovered such marks of insanity as made it advisable to remove him.

They were **sent off** to fight in the murderous and genocidal "Indian wars," driving the native inhabitants off their lands to make way for the expansion of America, "from sea to shining sea."

If the market were to completely crash, who knows what is going to happen to the money that you have **sent off** into space?

I **sent off** unwanted jewellery to Cash My Gold.

You eagerly **send off** your cover letter and resume to several contacts and sources.

After enjoying a champagne breakfast hosted by Edmonton's elite and parading down Jasper Avenue, the expedition was formally **sent off** by Alberta's Lieutenant Governor.

"This should have been **sent up** this morning."

There he **sent up** his name, and the message that it was urgent.

During this dark chapter in State Department history, men who had offered foreign-policy ideas later proven wrong by events filled the tumbrels **sent up** to Capitol Hill.

At this, the tractor driver's mate grinned and said: "People say Titov was really **sent up** to photograph America."

Thus, when the Russians **sent up** their first sputnik, American chagrin was human enough, and American determination to put American satellites into orbit was perfectly understandable.

**Send up** a prayer in my name

Relatives **send up** messages to victims .

Two Chinese fighters were **sent up** to track the plane as it approached Chinese airspace, said the statement.

Did the Air Force **send up** planes after the hijacked aircraft?

In December 1998 and January 1999, NASA will **send up** two missions: the Mars Global Surveyor Orbiter and the Lander.

The agency also plans to **send up** expeditions in 2001, 2003, and possibly 2005.

A Russian Soyuz FG launch vehicle will be **sending up** into space two Expedition 17 crewmembers and a South Korean spaceflight participant on April 8, 2008, aboard a Soyuz TMA-12 spacecraft.

When the Reindeer came along, after a fruitless pursuit of the shad fleet, Charley instructed Neil Partington to **send out** his own salmon boat, with blankets, provisions, and a fisherman's charcoal stove.

The fishermen made no attempt to escape that night, though the ship **sent out** a boat for scouting purposes to find if the coast were clear.

He's told me of another case similar to mine, which he **sent out** there with excellent results.

The boy usually was **sent out** at about that time with the water, and he always dragged an old snow-fence lath or a stick along, to play with.

Life is an echo. What you **send out**, you get back; what you give, you get.

Where previously annual reports were elaborate, richly colored multi-media presentations, today many corporations simply **send out** a one-page mimeograph of the Fifth Amendment. (Dennis Miller)

Make sure you **send out** your tracks with all the data you can, and follow up in our PLAYS database to claim your tracks if they're misreported.

Some groups maintain mailing lists and **send out** newsletters for their members.

Unfortunately, I cannot **send out** anymore invitations to TFS!

Late last year, the firm said it was preparing to **send out** 30,000 letters, despite numerous studies showing that these letters regularly target innocent people, but scare many people into just paying to avoid a lawsuit.

The Indians called these soldiers “Buffalo Soldiers.” “Buffalo Soldiers”: Oppressed people given guns and **sent out** to kill other oppressed people.

The counting sensor will count the amount of the coins passing through the discharging channel to turn off the driving device when a desired of amount of coins **is sent out** from the counting device.

I just **sent out** the coins for the Manassas cache, it should be up and running soon, as will the Vicksburg cache.

Rather than wait 2-3 months after each time I **send out** one single title, I'd rather send out each title once to separate places.

You said "your data is **sent out** at least once when you first start the program."

Information was **sent out** to interested students. [LDOCE]

Search parties were **sent out** to look for survivors. [LDOCE]

We **sent out** 300 invitations to our gallery opening. [MED]

Other students **send out** letters or cassette tapes to people they are close to in which they discuss death and feelings of hopelessness and helplessness.

“We think it is very desirable in the early stages for the Government to **send out** people to carry out checks and issue any necessary warnings,” Mr Li said.

Mr Yung said a task group within the department would **send out** packages of remedial services to all the secondary and primary schools next month (...).

Once we **send out** the whole pie, they can put their pieces into it.

Such a scenario is forecast despite a memo **sent out** by Pfeiffer to all Digital employees last week explaining delays in making an announcement and trying to boost morale.

We **send out** details to the schools each year, and they will book to bring a party of children round for, oh it lasts about two and a half hours altogether, and they will come either for a morning or for an afternoon.

So I ran into this same problem and had a bunch of queued email that wasn't **sent out**.

Microsoft just **sent out** another wave of NXE preview invites to those who signed up for the program last week.

“I just **sent out** all my applications,” says the Hotel for Dogs star, who is currently home-schooled.

The BBC **sends out** a vast amount of junk mail to those who have decided not to take out a subscription for its services.

As a new member of this Department of Insurance, I was being **sent round** by the Company to have a first-hand look at the way the Assessor worked.

James had the flowers **sent round** to his mother's house.

Why do they **send round** pizzas in square boxes for takeaways?

If that picture gets around and I find out you had anything to do with it, I'll **send** a couple of my boys **around** to see you.

My flatmate said she'd **send on** all my post. [LDOCE]

The data is then **sent on** to the Census Bureau. [LDOCE]

He would **send on** by trusted messenger the dispatches with their electrifying news.

Do not fail, Mr Browning had said, to **send on** any letters from Somerset with all speed.

And what we would do in those circumstances sir is if the late objections or representations that were to arrive up to let us say five o'clock tomorrow, we would deal with and then **send on** to you with copies to the objector of course.

I have also enclosed some correspondence which Mr Popham has received or is preparing to **send on** your behalf.

I've got some super snaps of you all which I shall **send on** to your mum, Billy.

PS. **Send on** the list of your TV dates you can't do.

You can move them in and out of word processing (WP) packages so that a message received in e-mail can be incorporated into a document which you wish to **send on** or work on and (...)

Meantime, seeing how my messages get through, I'll **send on** match reports from Tim and Mark.

Here is a selection of your letters which we'll **send on** to the BBC.

After hearing of Mr Hindmarch's case he had contacted the firm, which agreed to **send on** the units.

C. X – [ANMhum] – **send** – Y – [CONCR] – **off/up/out/round/around**

Have you **sent** that letter **off** yet? [OALDOCE]

We've **sent** the children **off** to the zoo for the afternoon. [MED]

“I'll **send** you **off** all right,” Kent replied.

Then he **sent** Young **off**, and was in position to capitalise the youngster's cross.

“Why on earth did I **send** him **off** to work?”

“That's why I **sent** the girls **off** to Sir James”.

“Or should you rather that I **sent** James **off** to bed?”

But I flashed my dough and Slim **sent** several of the younger men **off** to buy the booze.

I **sent** Kyla's book **off** today, but before I sent it I took a couple of scans of what it looks like so far . . . so exciting!

Several youths and many players in the ICT industry were also invited to **send** Era **off** on her exciting journey.

Twice Freda **sent** messengers **up** to the Barracks, where the dance was in full swing, and as often they came back without answers.

**Send** us **up** some caviar sandwiches and a bottle of beer.

They had the house cleaned up by noon, and Wilson **sent** the boy **out** to the meadow to bring in the horses.

However, we **sent** a third vessel **out**, a much smaller and faster one than the first two.

You **send** researchers **out** to ask people, “Would you be interested in seeing a story about King Arthur and his Round Table?”

Upon which the detective bureau despatched rifle squads to prevent trouble if O'Banion should **send** his gunmen **out** to deal with the hijacking policemen.

I **sent** a tea chest **out** to my daughter in Sydney and it worked fine.

Every morning contingents of prisoners would be sent out to labor in nearby factories.

Even today there are some doubts about the value of education for Japanese women, but this University continues to grow and to **send** its students **out** into the community.

I've **sent** him **round** to my neighbour's. Wysłałem go do sąsiada. [PWNO]

They'll **send** someone **round**, either here or to your house.

The Admiralty rather choked me off, but Scotland Yard were very civil - said they would make inquiries, even **sent** a man **round** this morning to get her photograph.

**Send** him **round** to a store to buy a penn'orth of peanuts.

A friend of our family once **sent** a **letter round** that was the complete opposite of the usual stuff in these letters, and completely fictitious (but extremely funny).

I am in debt and they are threatening to **send** bailiffs **round**, if they come round I have no money what do I do?

I **sent** my secretary **around** to look for the missing book.

D. X – [CONCR:< source of the emission of light>] – **send out** – Y – [CONCR:<a stream of light>]

Unlike stars that **send out** light, the dark matter emits none.

The frequency of the light that a moving atom **sends out** or can absorb changes because of the Doppler effect, with which we are familiar from acoustics.

The sun **sends out** a brilliant bolt of blue light!

The emitter **sends out** infrared light, and then the detector records the picture.

Spherical stars **send out** light in all directions but here, from my vantage point, it appears the light is coming only my way, surfing through the ocean of space, bouncing in on those waves of air, twinkling as it comes.



The sun **sends out** much more blue light rather than violet.

The sun **sends out** a wide-spectrum of radiation.

E. X - [ANM<animals>;CONCR:<a device emitting sounds>] – send out - Y – [CONCR:<a sound>]

These bats use echolocation to find insects and small animals to eat. While flying, these bats **send out** high-pitched sounds that bounce (...).

The way bats use this is they **send out** a high pitch sound, that humans can't hear.

Tooth whales use sound not only to communicate, but also to “see”. Similar to bats they **send out** sounds and listen to the echo that comes back from objects.

The countryside area is more spacious and less noisy, so birds need not **send out** high-pitched and loud sounds to communicate.

This is when bats **send out** a sound and the sound bounces back to the bat.

Dolphins **send out** either clicking sounds or whistles, all the time.

Dolphins **send out** sounds to find food.

But you need to push the MP3 player volume to max in order for the FM transmitter to send out a sound loud enough for the car stereo radio .

F. X - [CONCR:<a device emitting sounds>] – send - Y – [CONCR:<a sound>] – out

When the sound card is done modifying the sound, it **sends** the sound **out** through the DAC (digital-to-analog converter) to the speakers or headphones for your listening pleasure.

The LG Arena music player also **sends** sound **out** using an FM transmitter.

G. X – [CONCR:<a plant>;<a vehicle that moves on water>;<a device emitting signals>] – **send out** – Y – [CONCR:<a signal>]

The ship is **sending out** an SOS signal. [LDOCE]

The batteries on the bugging device I had put on the car were still fresh enough to **send out** good strong signals.

Researchers at the University of Delaware have discovered that when the leaf of a plant is under attack by a pathogen, it can **send out** an S.O.S. to the roots for help, and the roots will respond by secreting an acid that brings beneficial bacteria to the rescue.

The plant, *Nicotiana attenuata*, can **send out** a chemical signal that attracts a carnivorous insect to eat the offending bug.

"And when they came back, the stack of information about how plants work--how a cotton plant can **send out** a signal to the other side of the field to tell them that this insect is coming, and then they send out toxins (...)"

H. X – [CONCR:<a source of waves>] – **send out** – Y – [CONCR:<a wave>]

Any time two compact objects (white dwarfs, neutron stars, or black holes) come close to each other, they **send out** intense gravitational waves.

As with other radio jamming, cell phone jammers block cell phone use by **sending out** radio waves along the same frequencies that cellular phones use.

As I said earlier, the TX aerial **sends out** radio waves in all directions and at all angles.

The radio transmitter **sends out** radio waves at a specific frequency or band of frequencies.

An antenna **sends out** two kinds of AM radio waves – ground waves and sky waves.

A motion detector **sends out** a light wave through the room, but when it encounters glass, the light wave bounces back.

The Radio Jammer **sends out** a EM wave at a frequency.

More specifically, the microprocessor **sends out** a square wave of high-low pulses.

The transducer **sends out** high frequency sound waves into the body and then listens for the returning echoes from the tissues in the body.

Television stations that broadcast in the same area **send out** carrier waves on different bands of frequencies, each called a channel, so that the signals from different stations do not mix.

## 17. WYŚLAĆ/WYSYLAĆ PO COŚ

**X – [ANM hum] – send –(away/off/out) – for – Y – [CONCR:INANM]**

**Send away for** a free recipe booklet. [LDOCE]

**I sent off for** a copy of the photograph. [LDOCE]

**We sent out for** sandwiches. [LDOCE]

**I've sent away for** details of their holiday packages. [MED]

**I don't feel like cooking - let's send out for** a pizza. [MED]

**I've sent for** their latest catalogue. [MED]

**Has anybody ever sent away for** the limited edition notes offered in the “ Under the Red Sky” album?  
(Bob Dylan)

**Hollywood is where, if you don't have happiness, you send out for it.**( Rex Reed)

**Ask her to send off for** Tommy’s free Parent Appreciation Education Pack.

**To send off for** the packs and sign up to take part in National Menacing Week write to (...).

**Please send for** our brochure.

**Send for** the brochures, then ring up (...).

**But one younger Judge says:”Many could prefer to stay at a Travel Lodge and send for a Big Mac.”**

“You can arrange to **send for** any more you want (...).”

I have **sent for** more cedar oil, (...).

“I don’t care about it. I can **send for** it some other time.”

He felt an inclination to brush it away, and the same instant he thought that he was growing old and that it was time to **send** to San Francisco **for** a pair of spectacles.

## 18. WYWOŁAĆ/WYWOLYWAĆ SPADEK

**X – [ANMhum;INANM] – send – Y – [CONCR:<finance>;<measures>;<market>] – tumbling/reeling/plummeting/lower**

Concerns about the economy have **sent** share prices tumbling today. [MED]

Wall Street pundits reckon that Clinton is Home which boosted the dollar and **sent** the pond reeling, down three cents.

Departures which **sent** the share price plummeting.

The news **sent** LBG's share price slumping by more than 40%.

Dow Jones falls almost 200 points in early trading amid fears over the US car industry and crisis at Spanish bank **send** global shares tumbling.

The official ITV home of Bail-out fears **send** banks tumbling on ITV Articles at ITV News.

Disastrous HBOS numbers **send** banks tumbling.

Analyst doubts **send** Vodafone shares tumbling.

Oil prices and mortgages **send** shares tumbling to lowest point this year.

China fears **send** mining stocks tumbling.

Argentina's debt worries **send** markets tumbling.

Read Fears about Barb changes **send** Granada shares tumbling and other marketing news at Brand Republic.

Fears that more financial institutions will need bailing out by the Government **sent** banking shares tumbling on the London Stock Exchange.

GM concerns **send** global stocks tumbling.

Disastrous HBOS numbers **send** banks tumbling: Market expresses dismay at Lloyds Banking Group's forecast of a £10 billion loss from recently-acquired HBOS: (...).

Healthy stocks **send** oil tumbling.

Job loss figures **send** Dow tumbling.

Amazon rumors **send** Netflix stock tumbling.

More bad economic numbers **send** crude prices tumbling.

Gas costs, economy **send** car sales tumbling in U. S.

AIG record loss, tumbling oil prices **send** TSX tumbling more than 450 points.

Financial downgrades, future of GM, lack of China stimulus **send** stocks tumbling.

It would **send** financial markets reeling and tie the hands of the Fed, perhaps forcing it to raise interest rates even as recession looms.

Warnings by brewers **send** shares reeling.

Credit crunch fears **send** markets reeling.

High price wheels **send** car importers reeling.

Deflation threat could **send** interest rates tumbling.

Positive Producer & Import Prices **send** GBPCHF exchange rates reeling.

The boys in yellow **send** crime rates plummeting.

Bird flu fears **send** sales, prices plummeting.

Attacks send retail **sales** tumbling.

Credit crunch fears **send** markets reeling.

Comments from President and opposition leader **send** the zloty tumbling down

Why sunspots **send** the financial markets tumbling.

Worries over Greek rescue plan **send** euro tumbling.

US bank charges **send** FTSE 100 tumbling.

UK budget woes **send** British Pound lower.

## 19. WYWOLAĆ/WYWOLYWAĆ WZROST

**X – [INANM;ANMhum] – send – Y – [CONCR:<finance>;<measures>;<market>] – up/soaring/higher**

Newfound gains helped **send** the Nikkei index of Japan's 225 leading stocks up nearly 1 percent and had a positive impact on other Asian markets as well.

Financial markets welcomed the larger-than-expected package and **sent** Russia's main RTS stock index up 10 percent.

Far East tariffs **send** prices up.

Stockpiling by China's State Reserves Bureau and by provincial governments - part of a policy to support domestic employment - have **sent** aluminium prices in China up 13 percent this year, despite surplus capacity in the country, while prices on the international market have dropped 5.5 percent.

Speculation of a revenge bid by the jeweller's ousted chief Gerald Ratner **sent** the price soaring but the shine soon wore off.

Haves and have-nots **sent** Burberry's share price soaring - but was it worth the cost?

The trading frenzy that **sent** prices soaring.

Migrants **send** our crime rate soaring - Breaking news from around the UK. Migrants send our crime rate soaring - Breaking news from around the UK.

Meal deals **send** John Lewis sales soaring.

Art sales: super-rich **send** prices soaring.

Age discrimination plans could **send** insurance premiums soaring.

Stars' wages **send** cost of BBC radio soaring.

Recession to **send** social housing waiting lists soaring to record high.

Criminals **send** malware levels soaring.

BT takeover rumours **send** Olivetti shares soaring.

Why the silver ETF will **send** prices soaring.

Helping local government to **send** it's service delivery soaring.

Read Fish hooks and Trident **send** ad complaint levels soaring and other marketing news at Brand Republic.

Oxford labs **send** sales soaring after merger.

William Tallon's royal mementoes **send** auction prices soaring.

The current crisis is about to **send** inflation soaring, wreaking havoc on even the most conservative investor's portfolio.

Could short squeeze **Send** dollar soaring?

Midwest floods **send** corn prices soaring past \$8 a bushel.

Biofuels **send** organic meat prices soaring.

Bank rescue details **send** stocks soaring. Toxic assets plan lifts Dow to best gain in four months.

Portable devices **send** flash memory industry soaring.

Oracle buyout rumors **send** Red Hat shares soaring. Is Oracle on the prowl for Red Hat?

Vintage works **send** photography sales soaring.

Florida legislation could **send** phone bills soaring.

Glaxo and SmithKline talks **send** share prices soaring.

Obama **sent** gun sales soaring nationwide.

Burglary, theft **sent** crime rate soaring.

South Africa's power problems **send** commodity prices soaring.

Will bad economy **send** L.A. crime rates soaring?

Aberdeen manages to **send** its profit soaring to £36.8m.

Greenhouse gases from planes may **send** temperatures soaring.

Bargain-hunting shoppers have **sent** Christmas sales soaring at discount chain Poundland, the firm said today.

Cleveland Indians fans **send** apparel sales soaring.

"Superman Returns" set to **send** box office soaring faster than a speeding bullet.

Fears of new storm **send** oil soaring.

Aphrodisiac claims **send** garlic sales soaring.

Bank bailout 'could **send** British national debt soaring by £1.5t'.

Pirates **send** cargo insurance rates soaring.

Pirates along African coast **send** shipping costs soaring.

Delays **send** waste plant costs soaring to £144m.

Hedge funds **send** Asian equity trading volumes soaring, says report.

Stimulus, lower tax revenue will **send** U.S. debt soaring.

Blunders **send** NHS flagship costs soaring.

The dreary British weather and last weeks bout of snow has **sent** holiday bookings soaring it has been revealed.

Trial results for anti-agitation psychiatric drug **send** Alexza shares soaring after hours.

Reforms **send** use of preventive detention soaring.

White Supremacists back Obama believing election will **send** membership soaring.

Natural disasters **send** insurance rates soaring.



Sarbanes-Oxley mandates **send** corporate audit expenses soaring.

Paediatric AIDS cases **send** estimates soaring.

Will midwest floods **send** global food costs soaring?

Secret deaths **send** Zimbabwe toll soaring, say charities.

Tripling of Di-ammonium phosphate price to **send** subsidy bill soaring.

Unlike in the late 1980s and '90s, when the crack epidemic **sent** crime rates **up** across the board, there "isn't a consistent set of national trends" these days, says Frank Zimring, a professor at the University of California-Berkeley's Boalt Hall School of Law.

Despite these encouraging trends, many experts caution that those factors that contribute to lawlessness, including poverty, splintered families, drugs, unemployment, and the availability of firearms could **send** the crime **rate** up again if the economy deteriorates.

The president replied that the Congressional Budget Office, the nonpartisan scorekeeper on Capitol Hill, had found the Senate bill would lower insurance premiums by 14% to 20%. As to the criticism that it could **send** premiums **up**, he said, that's only because certain consumers would be buying more-comprehensive coverage.

Soaring house prices **send** Broward tax base **up** 12.3 percent.

High gas prices **send** scooter sales **up** 400% in Australia.

In Trinidad & Tobago, rising food prices **send** inflation **up** again.

Upbeat earnings reports help **send** stocks **up**.

Free article about 'Record sales, fewer rivals sent profits **up** in 2000.

Strong profits from big companies **sent** the stock market **up** today, and one of them was Dow Chemical.

Turnaround in blue chips, commodities **send** TSX **up**.

Toronto's S&P/TSX composite index ran up 111.45 points to 13021.77, **sending** the market **up** more than 15 per cent so far this year.

Adelaide Test incidents **send** temperatures **up** .

Instead, sunshine helped **send** temperatures **up** to a balmy un-January-like 60 degrees.

Combined with bright sunshine, these winds **sent** temperatures **soaring** -- to near 90 (...).

Bumper iPhone sales **send** Apple's profits **soaring**.

Federal spending on Katrina could top \$200 billion, **sending** deficits **soaring**.

Stocks surge, **send** Dow **soaring**.

Bank stocks help **send** TSX **soaring**.

And the market is acting like it wants to **send** gas prices **higher**.

### **FIXED EXPRESSIONS**

➤ *przekazać pozdrowienia/usciski etc.*

**to send your love/regards/best wishes/loving**

Mother sends her love. [LDOCE]

Anna and the kids send their love. [MED]

Please send my love to Stuart. [MED]

A Buckingham Palace spokeswoman said: "The Prince's message is private, but he did send his best wishes for the future of the merged battalion and apologized for not being able to attend Monday's ceremony."

"I send you simply his "love" instead.

I send you simply his love.

Then a strange voice hello'd me, sent me the regards of the M.

"We hope soon to hear good news of Queen Fabiola's health and send you both our best wishes.

He would like to thank the several bandsmen up and down the country who have sent good wishes, (...).

(...) and I'll send all my loving to you.

➤ *przesłać wiadomość*

**to send word**

**to send down/up word**

**to send word down**

They sent word to the King of their arrival. [LDOCE]

No casts are listed, but Lotte Lehmann sent word that the Negro soprano, Grace Bumbry, will sing Venus in "Tannehaeuse".

"Next time I am taking the air in the palace gardens, I shall send word to you, brother-in-law," I said.

Anyway, brother, I shall send a word to my lady Anne and you shall do as you like.

Still, it was strange that he had sent no word of any kind.

"Send me word how Lucy is."

It seemed incredible that Tommy, if all was well with him, should not send any word to her.

She's a-packing up, and she's just sent down word for me to get her a taxi.

No casts are listed, but Lotte Lehmann sent word that the Negro soprano, Grace Bumbry, will sing Venus in "Tannhaeuser".

I'll send word down for a couple of the boys to outfit and pole a boat up the Yukon.

Pete's wife, a Stewart River woman, had sent up word that something was wrong with her baby, and Lashka, who was pre-eminently a mother-woman and who held herself to be truly wise in the matter of infantile troubles, missed no opportunity of nursing the children of other women as yet more fortunate than she.

I shall send no word to the Company until the spring.

➤ *przyprawiać kogoś o dreszcze*

**send shivers/chills/shudders up/down one's spine/back**

The eerie howl of the siren sent chills up her spine. [LDOCE]

Grandfather's ghost stories sent chills up my spine. [MED]

Ha may have thought his every phrase sent shivers down my spine.

Such stories are enough to send cold shivers down the spine.

The cold malignity of her manner sent an unpleasant chill down Tuppence's spine, but she was not going to give in to it.

It sent shudders down the delicate spines of our grandmothers.

A coarse laugh drowned the other's reply, and sent shivers down Sheila's back.

➤ *posłać kogoś do diabła or w diabły*

**to send somebody packing or**

**to send somebody about her/his business**

After his four years as governor, the voters sent him packing. [LDOCE]

They had a huge row, and she sent him packing. [MED]

But the Lewismen sent him packing.

First thing George'll give him the flat of a paddle and send him about his business.

➤ *wstrząsnąć (kimś/czymś)*

**to send shock waves through somebody/ something**

His arrest yesterday sent shock waves through the community. [MED]

News of the bombing sent gigger shock waves through the country (...).

Dag Hammarskjold's death in an African plane crash has sent a shockwave around the globe.

➤ *posłać/wysłać kogoś za kratki, posyłać/wysyłać kogoś za kratki*

**to send somebody down ( for something )**

He was sent down for possession of cocaine. [LDOCE]

He has been sent down for five years for forgery. [MED]

Her mother was sent down three years ago (...).

He was sent up for 10 years.

Her mother was sent down three years ago - a very bad case.

➤ *bojkotować kogoś*

**to send somebody to Coventry**

People who smoke in the office often complain of being sent to Coventry by the non-smoking majority. [OALDOCE]

Send him to intellectual and social Coventry, where he can commune with his fellow rogues and miscreants, and do as little harm as possible.

➤ *doprowadzić kogoś do szaleństwa/szewskiej pasji*

**to send somebody mad/beserk**

to send somebody mad/beserk=doprowadzić kogoś do szaleństwa/szewskiej pasji [PWNO]

This was an afternoon to send any manager mad.

Kate Nash reveals how success sent her crazy - and why she wants to 'punch people in the face' with her new songs.

"That didjeridu has sent them mad".

JUST moments before being attacked by a bat sent mad by the deadly lyssavirus, Sunshine Coast man Allen Godfrey was admiring the creature in flight with his young grandsons.

➤ *odsylać kogoś od Annasza do Kajfasza*

**send sb on a fool's errand**

The day is marked by the commission of hoaxes and other practical jokes of varying sophistication on friends, family members, enemies, and neighbors, or sending them on a fool's errand, the aim of which is to embarrass the gullible.

The witch-woman looks up for a split second and realizes the brothers are trying to escape and that Teeny-Tiny tricked her by sending her on a fool's errand to ensure their hasty retreat.

His spirits suddenly renewed, he send Tom off on another fool's errand.

Did my heart send me on a fool's errand? Will it send me after you?

Today is 'April Fools' Day' the joy of all children and those who can successfully find a scapegoat to send on a fool's errand.

➤ *dodawac komuś skrzydeł*

**to send someone flying**

There's no denying you send me flying I'm hoping you catch me when I fall.

### 3.2.4. A final word on the analysis and translation of the causative verb *send*

To start the commentary on the analysis of the verb *send*, we would like to point out that it enters into relations with a variety of lexical elements representing different semantic categories, which strongly influences its translation into Polish. While grouping these lexical elements into particular object classes, we have found out that some of them are very elaborate, but there are also one-element object classes. The verb under consideration here occurs in a variety of senses in both transitive causative and intransitive uses. In its causative use, unlike the verb *open*, *send* is a non-alternating verb.

On the basis of the analysis of the corpus material it can be inferred that *send* is most commonly used in the sense of arranging for somebody to go or something to be taken to another place, especially by post, sea, air, mail, etc. as Pattern 15 shows. The verb's most appropriate Polish counterpart in this context is *wysłać/wysyłać*. Pattern 15 is most complex of all the patterns as far as the number of different object classes appearing in the position of the subject X is concerned, and also due to a great number of particles that the verb takes.

In Pattern 15A the position of the subject X is filled by nouns denoting human beings and concrete nouns organized into 12 different object classes, whereas the position of the object Y is filled by concrete nouns. The group of nouns denoting human beings, such as e.g., *a doctor*, *John* comprises also nouns such as *a party*, *a government*, *Russia*, *Washington*, *country*, etc. which are examples of collective nouns (group nouns) which are nouns referring to a group of people who have a special relationship with one another, or are brought together for some particular reason. As it was mentioned above, concrete nouns are grouped into sets of nouns which when used with *send* are translated into Polish as *wysłać/wysyłać*. It would be worth mentioning some of the object classes accompanying the verb *send* here, such as e.g., <*a source of the emission of light*>, <*a source of the emission of sounds*>, or <*a device emitting signals*>. Consider the following:

*the Sun sends light* - *słońce wysyła światło*,

*echosounders send sounds* – *echosondy wysyłają dźwięki*,

A different Polish counterpart that might be used in the contexts presented above is *emitować*. But, as there is also the verb *emit* in English, which is translated into Polish as *emitować*, the natural translation of *send* used in the above examples is *wysłać/wysłać*, as it conveys the meaning of *send* in these contexts. The difference between *emit* and *send* in the contexts at hand here is that of language register, where *emit* is more often used in technical, scientific language, while *send* is less scientific. Exactly the same difference may be observed between Polish verbs *wysłać* and *emitować* where *emitować* is described as used in science and formal (bookish) language (WSJP 2006).

Another example worth mentioning here may be the object class <*a vehicle that moves on water*>; consider the example:

*Next the **man-of-war** sent landing parties ashore.*

The noun *man-of-war* in the example quoted above denotes a kind of a battle ship but in this particular context *man-of-war* may be regarded as a “descriptive shortcut” (Alm-Arvius 2007:47) meaning all the people who work on board of a ship and perform certain actions like e.g., *sending landing parties ashore*. To this group of nouns one may include other nouns denoting various kinds of vehicles moving on water.

The position of the object Y in Pattern 15A is filled by concrete nouns. People may be sent to some places or institutions, such as e.g., *school, prison, the USA*, etc. Different objects may be sent as well, such as *shovels, letters, flowers, planes, cars*, etc. In the position of the object Y there also appear such nouns as in the following example:

*I would like very much, (...), to send our eternal **thanks** to all the wonderful people responsible for the Gabrielle Fund.*

Other similar nouns may be *ideas, thoughts, prayers*, etc. which should be treated here not as abstract nouns but as concrete ones; since by *thanks, thoughts, ideas* and the like one means written documents presenting these abstract ideas.

We would like to add one more remark concerning the object class Y, which is very extensive when compared to the object class X which, on the other hand, is very restricted. At first sight it may be inferred that all words included in the object classes X collocate with all words included in the object class Y, which is not true. In this connection, let us consider the sentence \* *The lighthouse sends a chair* - as it is deprived of any sense it will not appear in



language, which means that such an extensive object class as Y when linked with a very restricted object class X will eventually lead to the generation of an appropriate Polish translation.

In Pattern 15B the position of the subject X is limited to just human nouns and the position of the object Y is exactly the same as in Pattern 15A, i.e. it includes concrete nouns. The verb *send* here is followed by a wide variety of particles: *off, up, out, round, around* and *on*, which seem to be used interchangeably in this context, consider the following:

*If you wait for more than a week to send off your letter, the person or situation that you are complaining about may not be there.*

*Their names will be stored indefinitely and **a letter** will be sent out to each of them on the first Friday after the rapture.*

*Friends: Below find a copy of **the letter** I have been sending around about Damnation Books.*

In all the examples presented above the verb *send* will be rendered into Polish as *wysłać/wysyłać*. All the particles in this Pattern may follow the verb directly as in Pattern 15B, or they may follow the object of the verb as in Pattern 15C, with no difference as far as the Polish translation is considered.

Patterns 15D-15H differ from the previous ones in that they are very restricted as far as object classes used in both the positions, X and Y, are concerned. Very often they are limited to just one object class X and one object class Y in each Pattern. In some cases the object class Y is a one-element class, namely <sound>, <signal> and <a wave>, which means that when the verb *send* co-occurs with the elements listed in object class X and the word e.g. *sound* filling the position of Y, it is translated into Polish as *wysłać/wysyłać dźwięk*.

While analyzing the verb *send* in the contexts described above, it cannot escape our attention that some bilingual dictionaries, e.g. PWNO, give two Polish counterparts of one and the same use of the verb as the following examples show:

*to send somebody home (from school, work) – wysłać kogoś do domu*

*to send somebody to bed – posłać kogoś do łóżka, or*

*to send somebody to prison – posłać kogoś za kratki.*

In all the three examples quoted above the verb *wysłać/wysyłać* would be a proper Polish equivalent as well, for the idea of movement from somebody or something outside, or the idea of excluding from a group is inherent in its meaning. Consider the following examples taken from the Polish corpus:

*Czy z więzienia można ich wysłać do więzienia?*

*Teraz chcą mnie wysłać do więzienia - żali się. Według skazanego wyrok ma podłoże rasistowskie, bo kobieta poszła na policję dopiero wtedy, ...*

*Bez nich włoskiej policji nie udałooby się posłać do więzienia nowej generacji Czerwonych Brygad.*

*Jako, że nie znaleziono wystarczających dowodów, by ją posłać do więzienia, została puszczona wolno*

In order to supply a correct translation of the verb *send* in the context at hand here, the number of occurrences of both Polish verbs was taken into consideration, with the result that in contexts where either *wysłać/wysyłać* or *posłać/posyłać* might be used, the verb *wysłać/wysyłać* appears to be more often used in modern Polish.

Of course, there are cases where only one of the two verbs is possible, which is connected with the verbs' collocations or fixed phrases they constitute a part of, e.g., *to send somebody packing* would be rendered into Polish as *posłać kogoś w diabły (do diabła)* but not *wysłać kogoś w diabły*. Similarly, as Pattern 6 shows, e.g. *to send a glance* should be translated into Polish as *posłać/posyłać spojrzenie* but not *wysłać/wysyłać spojrzenie*, as in Polish the noun *spojrzenie* collocates, among others, with the verb *posłać/posyłać*:

*Jednak przedtem pozwoliłem sobie posłać jej długie spojrzenie.*

While discussing Pattern 6 it seems worth mentioning that the position of the subject is filled by nouns denoting human beings and the position of the object Y is filled by nouns denoting various ways of "looking", e.g.: *glance, look*, etc., whereas in Polish *posłać/posyłać* always co-occurs with the noun *spojrzenie*.

Another pattern which represents one of the most common uses of the verb *send* is Pattern 2 (A-F) which is an example of *send* which when used with the particle *away* means to order someone to leave a place (MED) or when used with the particle *back* it means to cause an object to be taken in order to, e.g., repair it (MED). What is very interesting is the fact that

monolingual dictionaries such as OALD and LDOCE not only do not explain the difference in meaning between the two particles used with *send*, but, what is more important, they do not mention *back* as the particle that may follow the verb *send*. Also in all the three dictionaries analysed here the object classes used in the position of subject and object are not precisely shown. On the other hand, the analysis of the corpus material reveals that the verb *send* followed by either *away* or *back* may co-occur with exactly the same object classes in the position of subject and object. PWNO clearly shows, e.g., that *send away* may be followed by nouns denoting people as well as things: *send [sb/sth] away* *odesłać/odsylać*; *to send a child away to boarding school*; *to send a printer away to be mended*, but no example of *send back* is given. Both the particles imply the movement from this or that place (*away*) or to, toward, a place from which a person or thing came (*back*). Consider the examples: *he sent back a favourable answer* – *odesłał przychylną odpowiedź*, i.e., an answer was sent from this or that place to somewhere else, and *send her back home* – *odeślij ją do domu*, means to order somebody to go to the place where they come from. *Away* seems to suggest movement further from somebody or a place, whereas *back* seems to suggest returning to a place or a person where somebody or something has previously been, that is why the distribution of the particles may vary according to the context. *Send away* as well as *send back* are both rendered into Polish as *odesłać/odsylać*. In Polish *odesłać/odsylać* has the same object class in the position of the subject, i.e., animate nouns and the object, i.e., inanimate nouns. One more pattern, namely Pattern 2E with *send off*, is rendered into Polish as *odesłać/odsylać* but only in a particular context connected with sport. The verb *send (somebody) off* means to tell a sports player officially to leave the sports field because they have done something that is not allowed by the rules (MED). For example: *he was sent off for arguing with the referee* – *został odesłany (z boiska) za kłótnię z sędzią* or *Trevor is sent off for 2 minutes* – *Trevor zostaje odesłany (z boiska) na 2 minuty*. In many contexts the phrasal verb is followed by *for* or *because* introducing the reason why somebody was forced to leave the sports field. But it is not an obligatory element to the sentence structure, thus it is not included into the syntactic-semantic pattern of the verb. We decided not to adopt the Polish equivalent *usunąć/usuwać* in the above mentioned context as English has the exact equivalent of *usunąć/usuwać*, namely the verb *remove*.

We would also like to devote a few words to the problem connected with the object class filling the position of the subject and object in the patterns at hand here. Among the words

that may be used in these positions are nouns denoting human beings, but this group includes not only nouns and pronouns such as, e.g., *Peter, doctor, they*, etc., but also nouns such as, e.g., *government, navy, ship, country*, etc., which are examples of collective nouns. Thus, the noun *government* is understood as a unit represented by a group of people, here people fulfilling different functions in a government.

All the three particles: *away, back* and *off*, may directly follow the verb *send* as Patterns 2A, 2C and 2E show, as well as they may occur in the position after the object of the verb as Patterns 2B, 2D and 2F show.

In Pattern 16 the verb *send* is always followed by the particle *for*, which is optionally preceded by other particles such as *away, off*, and *out* and if they do appear in front of *for*, they are interchangeable in this context as the following examples show:

*I've just sent off for their brochures.*

*For further information please contact one of our consultants. Orange Recruitment - Employers. For further information why not send away for our brochure.*

*Send out for our brochure!*

*Send for* in this context is translated as *wysłać/wysyłać po coś*, which means *to ask or order that something be brought or sent to you, especially by writing a letter or by phone* (LDOCE), or *to arrange for something to come to you or be delivered to you* (MED), or *to ask or order that something be brought or delivered* (OALD). Thus, on the basis of the dictionary entries for this phrasal verb, it may be observed that the idea of sending a letter, nowadays it may be an e-mail probably, or making a phone call, is inherent in this pattern, which means that it is not necessary to verbalize what is sent in order to bring something, it is implied by the structure itself.

Coming back to the discussion concerning the verbs *wysłać/wysyłać* and *posłać/posyłać* and the different contexts they appear in in Polish, Pattern 4 may serve as a good example showing how the English verb *send* is rendered into Polish as *posłać/posyłać* in some other contexts. In the context of different sports played with a ball, we may say that, e.g., *a ball is sent* or *somebody, a player usually, sends a ball*, which is translated into Polish as *posłać/posyłać piłkę*. According to the information collected from Poradnia Językowa Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, in Polish one may also say: *wysłać piłkę w kierunku bramki*,

which is described as rather bookish, but, on the other hand KJP clearly shows that the verb *posłać/posyłać* is most commonly used in the context in question. The object class Y includes a variety of nouns describing different ways a ball may be sent, i.e., with the use of a head – a header, with the use of a leg – a kick, or with the use of hands – a volley, etc. The examples of Polish equivalents may be the following:

*Tu bardzo ważne znaczenie dla drużyny wykopującej ma odległość na jaką kicker jest w stanie posłać piłkę.*

*Znaczy to, że taką rakieta znacznie łatwiej jest posłać piłkę dokładnie w to miejsce kortu, w które gracz zamierzał ją posłać.*

*Oczywiście, próbując posłać piłkę prosto, nie możesz uderzyć piłkę zbyt mocno, dlatego najlepiej jest posłać piłkę na lewo.*

*Zdołał posłać piłkę do bramki Iker Casillasa.*

*Posłać/posyłać* is also a Polish equivalent of the verb *send*, as presented in Pattern 4B, complemented by the object class Y consisting of concrete nouns followed by the present participle *spinning* and an adverbial of place. Consider the following example:

*But before he pulled the trigger, a blow sent him spinning to the floor.*

*The bear bit down on his left arm, with a flip of her head, sent him spinning into the air.*

*The crash happened when the turbulence sent him spinning into the cliff.*

What is important in this pattern is the use of the present participle *spinning* and an adverbial of place, which in co-occurrence with *send* and its object class Y are rendered into Polish as in the following examples:

*Saiyanin rzucił się na niego a Gohan kopnięciem posłał go w ścianę.*

*Tank trafił Nelmarka prawym lewym i posłał go aż pod ogrodzenie siatki.*

*Może ten wybuch posłał go na drugi koniec świata, kto wie?*

*W walce z Michaeliem Grantem uważanym swego czasu za największy talent w boskie Golota już w 1 rundzie posłał go 2 krotnie na deski żeby przegrać w 10 ostatniej rundzie przez techniczny nokaut.*

Pattern 4C is of a very similar nature in that the verb *send* is followed by the object class Y consisting of concrete nouns which is followed by the present participle *flying* and an adverbial of place. Consider the following example:

*An explosion rocked the building, sending him flying into a desk.*

In both the Patterns 4B and 4C, what decides upon the Polish equivalent is the whole group of elements that follow the verb *send*, i.e. the object class Y, present participle *spinning* or *flying* and an adverbial of place; their co-occurrence in this particular context influences the choice of the Polish equivalent.

*Posłać/posyłać* appears as the Polish equivalent of the phrasal verb *send for* in yet another pattern namely Pattern 5 where, according to AOLD, it *means to ask or order that something be brought or delivered, or that somebody should come*. The object class Y comprises nouns denoting human beings, the object class Z includes nouns denoting human beings as well as concrete nouns denoting social services and a one-element class <help>. The object class X consists of nouns denoting human beings. What is worth mentioning while describing the use of the verb *send* as a part of this particular pattern is the fact that PWNO includes in the pattern an element denoting a human being who is sent to deliver or bring something or somebody:

*to send sb for sth - posłać kogoś po coś,*

whereas the corpus does not supply us with examples of sentences where the person sent for something/somebody is explicitly presented in the structure:

*In her desolation and anxiety she sent for me.*

*Another told how Premier Baldwin sent for Monarch to lecture him on his carryings on.*

In all the contexts exemplifying the use of *send* at hand here the object class Y <ANMhum> seems to be rather putative. From the context of the sentence, both the speaker and the interlocutor know that a person must have been sent for something or somebody, but either it is not important who it is or it is well known and thus not worth mentioning. In any case, the pattern leaves place for the introduction of the element belonging to the object class Y. In the process of translating *send for* as used in the context at hand here, one may consider some other Polish equivalents, such as e.g. *wysłać/wysyłać po coś/kogoś*, or *wezwać/wzywać*. But

taking into consideration the fact that in many contexts *posłać* and *wysłać* collocate with different elements belonging to object classes Y, and after a careful analysis of the Polish corpus material it may be observed that the verb *posłać/posyłać* occurs most often with nouns denoting social services (ambulance, etc.), human beings (doctor, priest, etc.) or *help*, thus becoming the best Polish equivalent for *send for* as presented in this pattern. What is more, the prefix *po-* carries the meaning of purpose and completedness, which are crucial in this context. As far as the Polish verb *wezwać/wzywać* is concerned, its English equivalent seems to be rather *call for*, not *send for*. The inherent meaning of *send* and *posłać/posyłać* is the movement outward, whereas in *wezwać/wzywać* and *call for* just the opposite.

When the verb *send* co-occurs with the object class X and Y both including concrete nouns, and the object class Y is followed by the present participle *flying*, then it is rendered into Polish as *posłać/posyłać w powietrze*. The present participle *flying* when it follows the verb *send* denotes that something or somebody is thrown into the air:

*My buddy was really getting into it trying to sent the ball flying with a lot of spin.*

The pattern *send+flying* may be ascribed quite different translations into Polish as PWNO shows:

*the blow sent him flying – odrzucic kogoś kilka metrów dalej; aż się zatonczył od tego uderzenia*

*she bumped into me and sent my drink flying – potraciła mnie tak, że kieliszek wypadł mi z ręki*

*Send+flying*, as can be inferred on the basis of the corpus material as well as dictionary entries and commentaries, belongs to an informal language register. Apart from this, it is used to describe situations which are very dynamic. On the one hand, the analysis of the corpus material allows us to observe that *send+flying* may be translated into Polish in many different ways depending on the broader context it appears in (see examples above). In the process of translating, the translator may take into consideration such elements as .e.g. the genre, the speech act situation, the atmosphere, the people engaged in the situation, all of these constituting the context for *send+flying* and thus influencing its Polish counterparts. But, on the other hand, for the purpose of automatic translation, one needs one Polish translational equivalent of *send* as used in this pattern which would reflect its meaning in the best possible

way. Thus, *posłać/posyłać w powietrze* seems to be the most universal translation of *send+flying*.

The verb *send* when used with the particle *in* means to send somebody to a place usually to deal with a situation, or send something to a central point where it will be dealt with. Its Polish counterpart is *przysłać/przysyłać* – Pattern 10A and 10B. Consider the examples:

*government forces were sent in – siły rządowe zostały przysłane,*

*send my coffee in – przyslij mi moją kawę*

*This is the page where you can read quotations sent in by kids.*

*I've sent in my online registration (...).*

In case of Pattern 10A and 10B there is one more Polish counterpart possible, namely *nadesłać/nadsyłać coś*. *SJP* suggests that in the context of inanimate nouns used in the position of object Y both Polish forms (*przysłać/przysyłać* and *nadesłać/nadsyłać*) may be used, whereas when the position of object X is filled by animate nouns only *przysłać/przysyłać* seems to be a correct translation. On the other hand, in *PWNO* *przysłać/przysyłać* is presented as taking as an object inanimate nouns only (*letter, form, application*). When animate nouns (*police, troops*) appear in the position of object, both *posłać/posyłać* or *wysłać/wysyłać* are offered as the Polish equivalents; but still other translation is used in the sentence constituting the context for the verb: *send him in as soon as he comes* - *przyslij go, jak tylko przyjdzie*, where *send in* = *przysłać*. In monolingual dictionaries the meaning of *send in* is *to send something by post where it will be dealt with* (OALD), *to order somebody to go to a place in order to deal with the situation* (OALD), or *to arrange for people or equipment to go to a place or to send a letter or a document to an organization* (MED). *Przysłać/przysyłać* in Polish means *to send something, especially by post, or a messenger, to somewhere or to send somebody to a place to deal with a situation* (SJP). In all the definitions it may be observed that either a person or a thing is sent somewhere and reaches the destination, and this meaning is brought about by the particle *in* in English. Similarly, in Polish, *przysłać/przysyłać* conveys the meaning of achievement, here reaching the destination, in the same way as *send in*. Thus, taking into consideration the equivalents suggested by the dictionary as well as the meaning of the verb implying the place where somebody or



something is sent, we decided to introduce in both the Patterns, 10A and 10B, *przysłać/przysylać* as the Polish equivalent.

One more remark should be made concerning the class of objects in the position Y which consists of concrete nouns. Nouns like *thoughts*, *ideas*, and the like are also included in this class on exactly the same basis as in Pattern 2, where they are treated not as abstract ideas but as their written realization as in the following example from the corpus material:

*So we've set up a way for you to send in your **thoughts**.*

The object class X, like in the previously analysed Patterns, includes a large group of collective nouns as the following example shows:

*... while the US **navy** sent in destroyer escorts for its surveillance voyages.*

The particle *in* may follow the verb *send* as in Pattern 10A as well as follow its object as in Pattern 10B without influencing the meaning of the verb as well as its Polish translational equivalent.

The verb *send* is rendered into Polish as *doprowadzić/doprowadzać do*, Pattern 1, when it co-occurs with animate nouns in the position of the object Y, which is followed by the particle *into* and the object class consisting of abstract nouns denoting negative emotions, such as e.g.: anger or fury, and one-element object classes, such as: laughter, happiness, chaos and panic. The object class X is filled by all kinds of nouns. In such neighbourhood, the verb *send* loses its meaning of dispatching and gains the meaning of causing to become. Under the influence of what follows the verb *send* its meaning changes considerably, e.g.:

*It's bees, not mice, that send elephants into panic.*

*Blocked driveway sends man into rage against plow.*

PWNO supplies us with two different translations of the verb *send* in the context at hand here:

*to send sb mad/berserk - doprowadzać kogoś do szaleństwa/szewskiej pasji*

*to send sb into a rage - doprowadzić kogoś do wściekłości*

*to send the market into a panic - wywołać panikę na rynku*

Both Polish verbs, *doprowadzić/doprowadzać do* and *wywołać/wywoływać*, have the same meaning, which is “being the cause of something or cause something” (SJP). What seems different in the dictionary examples is the object class Y: with nouns denoting negative emotions following *send into*, *doprowadzić/doprowadzać* would seem a proper equivalent, but with nouns such as *panic*, *wywołać/wywoływać* is supplied as the equivalent form. The question arises: if both Polish verbs seem to have the same meaning, why can not one of them be the translational equivalent in all the examples quoted by the dictionary? The answer might be: because of the verbs’ collocations. On careful analysis of the Polish corpus, it may be observed that both verbs are used with both the object classes:

*Prokuratorzy zdecydowali się - jak zaznaczył - na taką kwalifikację, ponieważ działanie 44-latka mogło doprowadzić do paniki, a w ten sposób do realnego zagrożenia dla zgromadzonych w tym miejscu osób (m.in. przeciwników przeniesienia krzyża) i dla okolicznych mieszkańców.*

*Jeśli kiedyś zechcesz wywołać panikę w centrum miasta, np. na największym skrzyżowaniu, to dzisiaj podpowiemy ci jak to zrobić.*

What influenced our decision to treat the nouns *panic* and *chaos* as the members of the object class Z in Pattern 1 was the number of occurrences of the phrases: *doprowadzić do paniki/chaosu* and *wywołać panikę/chaos*, which appeared much more often in the corpus material than *doprowadzić/doprowadzać do paniki/chaosu*.

Yet another Polish translational equivalent results from Pattern 3A and Pattern 3B, namely *parodiować/sparodiować*. Here, the phrasal verb *send up* collocates with nouns denoting human beings and nouns denoting an artistic performance (e.g. film, show, etc.) filling the position of the subject, whereas the position of the object Y is filled by concrete nouns. The difference between Patterns 3A and 3B is that of the position of the particle *up*, which without influencing the meaning of the phrasal verb, may directly follow the verb *send*, as well as its object.

Pattern 8 is very similar to Pattern 7 in that the direct object is followed by the present participle, here *spinning*. The most appropriate Polish translational counterpart of *send*, as used in this Pattern, seems to be *powalić/powalać*. There are at least three factors that may be taken into consideration in the process of assigning this particular translational equivalent. First of all, the inherent meaning of the verb *send* – to make somebody or something to be

taken somewhere, i.e., to change the location. Secondly, the meaning of the verb *spin*, which according to MED, means “to turn around and around very quickly, or to make something do this”. If one thinks of these two verbs joined together, one may imagine that the object-experiencer is caused to move violently from the agent in outward direction. The agent in this pattern is any inanimate or animate noun, and the object, the experiencer, is any animate noun, as the following examples show:

*A mule hoof, fortunately at the end of its travel, nearly sent him spinning. It did send the mule spinning.*

*A horseman rode through the scattered ranks and gave him a blow that sent him spinning.*

Finally, *send+spinning* appears in a very specific context, namely in the sentences describing fights, duels and the like, in which the opponent is eventually defeated and probably falls to the ground. As there is no adverbial of place at the end of the pattern, which would suggest where the experiencer finds himself/herself at the end, the proposed Polish counterpart seems to be the most universal one in the context described above. It would be worth referring to Pattern 4B, where *send + spinning* also constitutes the core of the pattern but with slight differences concerning the contents of the object classes X and Y, and the adverbial of place which considerably influences the choice of its Polish counterpart.

When the verb *send* co-occurs with abstract nouns filling the position of the subject X and concrete nouns filling the position of the object Y followed by the phrase *out of control*, as in Pattern 9, its Polish counterpart is *pozbawić/pozbawiać kontroli*. Consider the following example:

*Don't let too rapid growth send company out of control.*

What is interesting is the fact that the dictionaries used as the reference sources in the analysis at hand here do not supply us with the collocation *send somebody or something out of control*, whereas the corpus material does. It quite often happens that there are newly coined expressions functioning in a language and it takes some time until they are collected from the rich corpus material and are inserted into traditional dictionaries.

Pattern 13 is of a similar nature as the one previously described, Pattern 9, in that the meaning and the translational equivalent of the verb *send* is mainly influenced by the phrase *to sleep* following the object Y (containing nouns denoting human beings and concrete nouns limited

to the object class including nouns connected with computer environment, like e.g. a programme, a laptop, etc.). The class of objects in the position of subject X is filled by all kinds of nouns as, according to the data collected on the basis of the corpus material, anything may make people fall asleep. Consider the example:

*The combination of warmth and music sent him to sleep.*

*Does counting sheep really send you to sleep?*

As far as the class of objects <computer environment> filling the position of object Y is concerned, it seems to be obvious that it can not collocate with all nouns which may appear in the position of subject X, but, as it was already mentioned, while describing Pattern 15, the sentences deprived of any sense will not appear in language, which, in consequence, means that such an extensive object class as X when linked with a very restricted object class Y will lead to the generation of an appropriate Polish translation.

While commenting on Pattern 12, it would be worth referring also to Patterns: 5B, 5C, 7 and 8. There is one element that all of these patterns have in common, namely the object of the verb *send* is followed by the present participle: in Pattern 4B and Pattern 8 – the present participle form of the verb *spin*, in Pattern 4C and Pattern 7 – the present participle form of the verb *fly*, and finally in Pattern 12 – the present participle form of any verb apart from those mentioned previously. The meaning of the verb *send* as well as its Polish counterpart depends strongly on the kind of the verb used in its present participle form and the presence or absence of the adverbial of place. Taking into consideration these facts, we have decided to assign to the verb *send* the following Polish translational counterparts: Pattern 4B and Pattern 4C - *posłać/posyłać*, Pattern 7 – *posłać/posyłać w powietrze*, Pattern 8 – *powalić/powalać*, and finally Pattern 12 – *spowodować, że*. Of course, as it was mentioned previously, it is possible to translate the verb *send* as used in these contexts in a different way, depending on the creative inspiration on the part of a translator. Moreover, such translations might be sometimes more appropriate than the ones suggested here, as they probably would be based on a much broader context a given sentence appears in. Consider the examples taken from PWNO:

the blow *sent* him *crashing* to the ground – *cios powalił go na ziemię* (*sent sb/sth crashing* represents Pattern 12, thus we would translate the above sentence in the following way, e.g.: *cios spowodował, że upadł na ziemię.*)

the noise *sent* people *running* in all directions – na ten odgłos ludzie *rozbiegli* się na wszystkie strony (also here the most general translation would be the following: *chałas spowodował, że ludzie rozbiegli się na wszystkie strony*).

As it may be clearly visible, there is a considerable difference in the way the verb *send* is translated. It must be admitted that the translational equivalents offered by PWNO convey the verb's meaning in each of the contexts probably in the best possible way. The examples quoted above show that in English one linguistic form may encode a variety of meanings whose proper interpretation depends on contextual hints and extralinguistic knowledge of the translator. The examples of translational equivalents proposed by PWNO show that sometimes some missing information needs to be added to the translation in order to arrive at a proper translational equivalent in Polish which seems to be in accordance with Piotrowski's claim that "in translating from English to Russian (Polish, etc.) it is necessary to use more content words than the original has in order to produce a natural text" (Piotrowski 1994:97). But from the point of view of automatic translation it is not possible to assign a different meaning to all the possible examples of the structure *send* + *present participle form of a verb*, as there may be as many such examples as the verbs in their present participle forms. And that is why, we have decided to choose just one translational equivalent that would reflect the meaning of the verb *send* embedded in this structure in the best possible way, as well as being general enough to be applied to all possible representatives of this pattern.

Yet another interesting example of the context in which the verb *send* is used is represented by Pattern 18 and Pattern 19. Both the patterns are relatively similar in that they have exactly the same object classes in the position of subject X – nouns denoting human beings and inanimate nouns, and in the position of object Y, where three object classes may be differentiated - <finance>, <measures>, <market>. The only difference is that the position after the object is filled by different words: in Pattern 18 the general meaning of these words is *to fall down*, whereas in Pattern 19 just the opposite – *to rise*. And this is just these words following the object plus the verb *send* which is a decisive factor in the process of translation. Consider the examples:

*Attacks send retail sales tumbling. Ataki wywołują spadek na rynku detalicznym.*

*Far East tariffs send prices up. Dalekowschodnie cenniki wywołują wzrost cen.*

PWNO provides exactly the same translational equivalent in both cases:

*to send share prices soaring/plummeting – wywołać gwałtowny wzrost/spadek cen akcji*

Although the verb *send* in the majority of Patterns analyzed so far belongs to an informal language, Pattern 11 is an example of its use in a formal language register. When *send* is followed by *down*, and the position of the subject X and the object Y are filled by human nouns the meaning of *send down* is ‘to be told to leave a school or university because of bad behavior or acting against rules’. Some dictionaries describe this use as old-fashioned (MED, LDOCE). Its natural Polish counterpart having the same degree of formality is *relegować*. In both languages one may also say: *to throw away from school or university*, which may be rendered into Polish as *wyrzucić ze szkoły, uniwersytetu* – both forms belong to rather informal language register.

When *send out/up* occurs with concrete nouns denoting plants filling the position of the object class X and concrete nouns denoting usually soft, green or colourful parts of plants included in the object class Y, as Pattern 14 shows, it is rendered into Polish as *wypuścić/wypuszczać*, which means ‘to put out small, soft parts of plants such as leaves, buds, etc.’

And finally, we would like to comment on Pattern 17, where the position of the subject X is filled by nouns denoting a source of the emission of gas and the position of the object Y is filled by a group of nouns denoting a mixture of gases, such as e.g.: fumes, smoke, gas, etc. Analysing the corpus material and the context the verb *send out* is used in, it may be inferred that the meaning of the verb is that of releasing various mixtures of gases into the air or just outside the source of their emission. The verb *send out* carries the idea of outward movement but not the production of something, here gases. So, it seems that *wydzielać/wydzielić* seems to be the most appropriate Polish translational equivalent.

Apart from the above mentioned patterns, the verb *send* enters into relations with many other words or phrases forming fixed expressions. The group of fixed expressions is relatively big, e.g.:

*“Send me word how Lucy is.”*

*Prześlij wiadomość jak się ma Lucy.*

*Grandfather’s ghost stores sent chills down my spine.*

*Dziadka opowieści o duchach przyprawiały mnie o dreszcze.*

*They had a huge row, and she sent him packing.*

*Bardzo się pokłócili i posłała go w diabły.*

*His arrest yesterday sent shock waves through the community.*

*Jego wczorajsze aresztowanie wstrząsnęło środowiskiem.*

*People who smoke in the office often complain of being sent to Coventry by the non-smoking majority.*

*Ci, którzy palą w biurze często skarżą się, że są bojkotowani przez niepalącą większość.*

As can be seen on the basis of the examples quoted above, the meaning of a fixed expression cannot be derived entirely from the individuals meanings of words that are included in the expression.

To conclude, it can be said that the number of Polish translational equivalents proposed on the basis of our analysis and that included in the PWNO dictionary varies to some extent. There is also a group of Polish equivalents that are proposed by PWNO, such as the following: *rozesłać/rozsyłać, posłać/posyłać obiegami, przesłać/przesyłać na nowy adres, przysłać/przysyłać kogoś gdzieś, buchnąć/buchać, kazać wyjść, rozrzucić/rozrzucać, rozśmieszyć/rozśmieszać, wydalić/wydalać, wyrzucić/wyrzucać, zamówić/zamawiać*, which are not included in the list of Polish translational equivalents proposed in our analysis. On the other hand, our analysis allows us to single out two more Polish equivalents, viz., *spowodować, że* and *pozbawić/pozbawiać kontroli*. The differences concerning the translation of the verb *send* into Polish result from the different ways traditional dictionaries and computational linguistics adopt in the process of assigning translational equivalents to particular uses of the verb in question. As far as the organization of lexical data is concerned, traditional dictionaries are compiled in such a way as to be suitable for people as their users, whereas for the purpose of computational linguistics, where the user is non-human, i.e., a computer program, the lexicon has to be more explicit, structured, formalized and coherent (Boguraev 1991), which we hope may be inferred from the analysis carried out so far.

## 4. General conclusions

The end of the 20th century and the first decade of the 21st century mark a turning point in lexicography. Up to this moment lexicography had been regarded as a discipline displaying conservative and very traditional methods. Recently it has started to undergo changes in the direction of becoming a discipline which combines linguistics and information technology, making use of methods used in computational linguistics as well as the procedures exploited while producing electronic dictionaries. (Piotrowski 2001)

Taking into consideration the fact that the lexicographer's goal is to give as full as it is only possible an account of the words of a given language or languages, presenting all their meanings and patterns of use, it may be observed that the marriage of computational linguistics and information technology has become extremely fruitful for the last twenty years. As far as traditional paper dictionaries are concerned, the lexicographer's aim must face certain limitations such as e.g. the market a given dictionary is aimed for, the size of the dictionary, the time given for its compiling, and many other factors.

The use of computers presents not only new opportunities for lexicography, but also for computer aided translation which has been gaining popularity in recent years. The use of large corpora and the access to large corpus has become essential not only in the process of compiling dictionaries but also in the process of solving the problem of polysemy. The problem of word polysemy in a natural language has always been of crucial importance. As Kilgarriff (2006) puts it "The trouble with word sense disambiguation is word senses. There are no decisive ways of identifying where one sense of a word ends and the next begins." It is obvious that a word's senses are its meanings. The sole concept of meaning has been argued about by philosophers for millennia and so far the problem has not been solved (Kilgarriff, 2006). According to Grice (1968:225-242), a word has a meaning because there exist some common patterns to how speakers use this word in utterances which mean "particular things to particular hearers on particular occasions". Thus, a word has a meaning on condition that there are constant aspects to the role of the word in those utterances. Taking into consideration a word's role in language, it may be stated that the lexicographer's task is an attempt to impose some order on it by means of distinguishing word senses. The lexicographers work, according to Kilgarriff (1992, 1993), concentrates on collecting a corpus of a word's citations, which are next divided into clusters in such a way that all members of



one cluster have more in common with any other member of that cluster, than with any member of any other cluster, then it is established what makes the members of each cluster belong together, and finally the conclusions are drawn and coded. The basis for the corpus is provided by traditional dictionaries and supplemented by large corpora extracted from the web, which is nowadays regarded as a data source for word sense disambiguation.

The Object Oriented Approach proposed by W. Banyś (2002, 2005) is placed among the most advanced modern lexicographic conceptions, since it makes an extensive use of information technology, the latest developments in computational linguistics, web corpora, and what is most important, it supplies translators with a very efficient set of tools enabling the generation of appropriate translational equivalents in a target language. Crucial for this approach are the notion of a word's sense, disambiguation and object class.

The analysis of the two verbs *open* and *send* allows us to observe the fact, which is fundamental of the approach adopted here, that there are as many senses of a given verb (word) in the source language as there are its translational equivalents in the target language. The aim of the OOA in the process of the analysis of the two verbs is to collect all the semantic, lexical, syntactic and morphological information and include it into one dictionary entry in such a way as to form a polyvalent lexical data base rather than a traditional dictionary but in an electronic form. The result of such an analysis is the construction of an operational contrastive description, which requires much more effort on the part of the lexicographer than in the case of compiling a traditional dictionary.

The approach adopted in the present thesis allows the lexicographer to effectively deal with the problem of word polysemy. Thanks to the process of a very careful and detailed enumeration of object classes accompanying a verb and the modular architecture of the description of word senses, it is possible to arrive at a correct equivalent of a given word in a target language.

Taking into consideration the fact that thus formed description of words is intended not for human receivers but for special computer software, an explicit and unambiguous presentation of a word's meaning is of crucial importance. A human addressee is equipped with many mental and psychological mechanisms allowing for appropriate matching of a given word and its translational equivalent. A computer software, on the other hand, does not "think" in the way humans do, so explicit data concerning the meanings of a word and their translational

equivalents must be supplied. Having explicitly determined syntactic- semantic patterns of a given word makes the translating process simple. Thanks to such an organization of language data, there is no question of which equivalent of a given word to choose, as there is always one translational equivalent in a given context. Of course, throughout the analysis of the two verbs we have encountered some problems concerning the generation of a proper equivalent in Polish (eg. *posłać* or *wysłać* in some contexts), but the methodology employed in the process of the disambiguation of the two verbs, ie. thorough analysis of the members belonging to different object classes accompanying them in both the languages, eventually made it possible to ascribe an appropriate translation of a given sense of the verb.

The results of the present analysis based on the OOA fully confirm the validity of its assumptions. We feel that the approach employed in the thesis enables the translators to avoid one ever recurring problem while translating texts, viz. word polysemy. Unfortunately, in many traditional dictionaries the problem connected with polysemous words is not completely solved. Béjoint (2000:231) claims that the lexicographers compiling traditional dictionaries use their intuition in the process of deciding on how many meanings a given word has. There often exists a discrepancy between the number of meanings semanticists ascribe to a given word and those proposed in a dictionary, where words are assigned more meanings than they actually have. Furthermore, the author elaborates on the dictionary treatment of a word, which is rather an explanation of the word's meaning for a user than the description of the word's real meaning. Béjoint's observation seems to be confirmed by our analysis, as its results show that each of the analysed verbs appears in a range of contexts (ie. syntactic-semantic patterns) which are ascribed different translational equivalents each, thus solving the problem of polysemy to a considerable degree.

To sum up, it should be pointed out that the process of word sense disambiguation based on the Object Oriented Approach allows the lexicographer to solve problems which are perceived as hard to cope with by traditional lexicography.

Finally, what we would like to underline is the fact that the positive results of the analysis described in the present thesis encourage us to further work concentrating on word sense disambiguation of more English verbs in order to work out much bigger English-Polish lexical data base.

## APPENDIX

### The tables of object classes that co-occur with the verb *open* and *send*

It should be pointed out that the tables that follow aim at the presentation of the most characteristic members of the object classes co-occurring with the verbs *open* and *send* and are not exhaustive. The source of the objected classes presented below is a variety of web corpora used throughout the analysis at hand here.

#### 1. The table of object classes that co-occur with the verb *open* :

English	Polish
<b>OC1</b>	
<shares>	<udziały>
<b>OC2</b>	
<a theatre performance>	<przedstawienie teatralne>
play	sztuka
<b>OC3</b>	
<contact>	<kontakt>
<b>OC4</b>	
<relation>	<stosunek>
<b>OC5</b>	
<an object used to connect parts of garment>	<przedmiot używany do połączenia części ubioru>
button	guzik
press stud	zatrzask
popper	zatrzask
snap fastener	zatrzask
clasp	klamra, sprzączka
buckle	sprzączka
<b>OC6</b>	
<a place where business is run>	<miejsce prowadzenia działalności>

	<b>gospodarczej&gt;</b>
agency	agencja
association	stowarzyszenie,związek,towarzystwo
bank	bank
bazaar	□torti, hala targowa
bistro	bistro
bourse	bursa
boutique	butik
branch	oddział,filia
bureau	biuro,filia,oddział
business	działalność handlowa
cafe	restauracja
cafeteria	stolówka,kantyna,bar,bufet
casino	kasyno
center	centrum
chain	siec
club	klub
cocktail lounge	bar
concern	przedsiębiorstwo,firma
corporation	korporacja
counter	dział,stoisko
course	kurs
department	dział,stoisko
division	oddział,dział
enterprise	przedsiębiorstwo
establishment	placówka,firma
fair	targi
firm	firma
garage	warsztat samochodowy

gym	siłownia
hall	hala
hostel	schronisko
hotel	hotel
house	firma
institute	instytut
institution	instytucja
market	rynek, targ, bazaar, targowisko
mini-market	minimarket
motel	motel
network	siec handlowa
office	biuro
organization	organizacja
outlet	punkt sprzedaży
petrol station	stacja benzynowa
pub	pub
restaurant	restauracja
salon	salon
saloon	knajpa, bar
section	dział, sekcja
shop	sklep
society	towarzystwo
stall	stragan, stoisko, kiosk
station	baza, stacja
store	sklep
storehouse	magazyn
subdivision	oddział
subsidiary	filia
superstore	hipermarket

system	siec
tea shop	herbaciarnia
unit	komórka,oddział
<b>OC7</b>	
<b>&lt;a structure or building of public utility&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;budynek lub konstrukcja użyteczności publicznej&gt;</b>
air terminal	terminal lotniczy
airport	port lotniczy/lotnisko
harbour	przystań
harbour	port
haven	przystań
haven	port
anchorage	miejsce na (za)kotwiczenie
marina	przystań
marina	marina
aquapark	park wodny
bridge	most
flyover	wiadukt
viaduct	wiadukt
overpass	estakada
car park	parking
ring road	obwodnica
beltway	obwodnica
roundabout	rondo
traffic circle	rondo
rotary	rondo
dual carriageway	droga ekspresowa
clearway	droga ekspresowa
freeway	droga ekspresowa
cinema	kino

collection	kolekcja
college	college
academy	akademia
seminary	seminarium duchowne
institute	instytut
construction	konstrukcja
container terminal	terminal kontenerowy
ferry terminal	terminal promowy
funfair	wesołe miasteczko
gallery	galeria
gymnasium	gimnazjum
library	biblioteka
mine	kopalnia
pit	kopalnia
colliery	kopalnia
monorail	kolej jednotorowa
museum	muzeum
park	park
passage	przejście
playground	plac zabaw
rail terminal	stacja końcowa
railway line	linia kolejowa
road	droga
school	szkoła
shopping centre	centrum handlowe
sporting facility	obiekt sportowy
swimming pool	basen
terminus	stacja końcowa (kolejowa)
theatre	teatr

tunnel	tunel
university	uniwersytet
yard	plac budowy
highway	autostrada
thoroughfare	arteria
street	ulica
motorway	autostrada
lane	pas ruchu
route	szlak
route	trasa
avenue	aleja
way	droga
course	pole golfowe
course	bieżnia
passage	przejście
<b>OC8</b>	
<b>&lt;a public event&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;wydarzenie publiczne&gt;</b>
banquet	bankiet, przyjęcie
campaign	kampania
carnival	karnawał
championship	mistrzostwa
championship	turniej
commemoration	obchody
competition	zawody
conference	konferencja
congress	kongres
contest	konkurs
convention	kongres
convention	zjazd



council	posiedzenie,narada
debate	debata
festival	festiwal
fete	festyn
forum	forum
gala	gala
jubilee	jubileusz
meeting	spotkanie
party	przyjęcie
race	wyścig
rally	wiec,rajd
seminar	seminarium
student rag	juwenalia
symposium	sympozjum
The Olympic Games	letnie igrzyska olimpijskie
The Winter Olympics	zimowe igrzyska olimpijskie
Parliament	sesja parlamentarna
performance	przedstawienie
performance	spektakl
performance	koncert
performance	występ
collection	kolekcja
season	sezon
program	program
engagement	występ
evening	wieczór
session	sesja
exhibition	wystawa
concert	koncert

spectacle	spektakl, widowisko
presentation	przedstawienie
week	tydzień
play	sztuka
<b>OC9</b>	
<b>&lt;a paper object containing written or printed information&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;przedmiot papierowy zawierający napisane lub wydrukowane informacje&gt;</b>
album	album
article	artykuł
essay	esej
ebook	książka elektroniczna
composition	wypracowanie
paper	artykuł
paper	referat
treatise	traktat
dissertation	rozprawa
story	opowiadanie
story	artykuł
report	sprawozdanie
review	recenzja
commentary	sprawozdanie
textbook	podręcznik
notebook	zeszyt
exercise book	zeszyt ćwiczeń
scratch pad	notatnik
note	notatka
Bible	Biblia
book	książka
publication	publikacja
volume	książka

volume	tom
tract	traktat
novel	powieść
manual	podręcznik
register	dziennik
register	księga
text	tekst ( <i>lektura</i> )
chronicle	kronika
diary	pamiętnik, dziennik
dictionary	słownik
encyclopedia	encyklopedia
journal	dziennik, księgi rachunkowe
log	dziennik pokładowy
mail	poczta(korespondencja)
missal	mszał
folder	folder
folder	teczka
reply	odpowiedź ( <i>list</i> )
portfolio	teczka
letter	list
Torah	Tora
Talmud	Talmud
Book of Mormon	Księga Mormona
Qar'an	Koran
<b>OC10</b>	
<b>&lt;a bank account&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;konto bankowe&gt;</b>
<b>OC11</b>	
<b>&lt;a hand&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;dłoń &gt;</b>
fingers	dłoń

hand	dłoń
<b>OC12</b>	
<b>&lt;an object that can be folded and unfolded1&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;przedmiot, który się składa i rozkłada&gt;</b>
invitation	zaproszenie
invite	zaproszenie
paper	gazeta
newspaper	gazeta
parachute	spadochron
<b>OC13</b>	
<b>&lt;pores&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;pory&gt;</b>
<b>OC14</b>	
<b>&lt;a container&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;pojemnik&gt;</b>
abdomen	brzuch
airway	drogi oddechowe
appendix	wyrostek robaczkowy
artery	tętnica
bag	torba
basement	piwnica
beer	piwo
belly	brzuch
bladder	pęcherz (anatomicznie)
body cavity	jama ciała
boot	bagażnik
bottle	butelka
box	pudełko
brain	mózg
briefcase	teczka, aktówka
brooch	broszka
building	budynek

cabin	domek campingowy, chata
cabinet	serwantka,szafka
cage	klatka
capsule	kapsuła
carton	karton,pudelko
case	walizka,waliza
cash box	kaseta na pieniądze
cash dispenser	bankomat
cash drawer	szuflada na pieniądze
cash register	kasa (sklepowa)
cashpoint	bankomat
casket	szkatułka,trumna,urna
cell	cela
cellar	piwnica
chamber	komora
chamber	sala
champaigne	szampan
chest	skrzynka,skrzynia
chest	klatka piersiowa
chest cavity	jama klatki piersiowej
chest of drawers	komoda
closet	szafa wnękowa
coconut	kokos
cocoon	kokon
coffer	szkatuła, kaseta
coffin	trumna
compartment	komora
container	pojemnik,kontener
coop	kojec,klatka

crate	skrzynka(na butelki,owoce,porcelane)
crypt	krypta
cubicle	boks
cubby-hole	kanciapa
cupboard	szafka kuchenna,kredens
desk	biurko
dispenser	automat,dozownik
drawer	szuflada
dungeon	loch
envelope	koperta
freezer compartment	zamrażalnik
fridge	ładowka
furnace	piec
glove box	schowek (w samochodzie)
glove compartment	schowek (w samochodzie)
gun	strzelba
handbag	torebka damska
heart	serce
hip	biodro,staw biodrowy
hovel	rudera
hut	szopa,barak,buda,szałas,chata,kabina
hutch	klatka
icebox	lodówka
icebox	zamrażalnik
intestines	wnętrzości
jar	słoik
joint	staw ( <i>Anat.</i> )
jug	dzban
kidneys	nerki

larder	spizarnia
liver	wątroba
locker	szafka,schówek
lungs	pluca
machine	aparat,maszyna
mausoleum	mauzoleum
nasal cavity	jama nosowa
nut	orzech
oven	piekarnik
package	paczka,pakunek
pantry	spizarnia
parcel	paczka,pakunek
passenger compartment	przedział dla podróżnych
pelvis	miednica (anatomicznie)
port	porto
pot	garnek,dzbanek,słów
pouch	woreczek,torba,sakiewka
present	prezent
purse	portmonetka
rear compartment	bagażnik
receptacle	pojemnik
refridgerator	ładówka
rib cage	klatka piersiowa
room	pokój,pomieszczenie
sack	worek
safe	sejf
satchel	torba na ramię
shack	chałupa,buda
shanty	buda

shed	szopa, hangar
shell	muszla
shell	skorupa
shelter	schron, szałas
sherry	sherry
sideboard	kredens
skull	czaszka
stomach	żołądek
storeroom	składzik
strongroom	skarbiec
suitcase	walizka
thorax	klatka piersiowa
tin	puszka
tomb	grobowiec
tophi	guzki dnawe
trunk	kufer, bagażnik
valve	zastawka
vault	skarbiec
vault	krypta, piwnica
vodka	wódka
wallet	portfel
wardrobe	szafa
watch	zegarek
wine	wino
vein	żyła
<b>OC15</b>	
<b>&lt;an instrument opening or closing something&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;instrument otwierający lub zamykający coś&gt;</b>
key	klucz
master key	klucz uniwersalny



pass key	klucz uniwersalny
skeleton key	wytrych
catch	zapadka
pilot	pilot
mechanism	mechanizm
clue	klucz
<b>OC16</b>	
<b>&lt;a movable barrier that closes or opens&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;ruchoma bariera zamykająca lub otwierająca się&gt;</b>
barrier	bariera
top	pokrywka
cover	wieko, pokrywka
dam	zapora
door	drzwi
gate	furtka
lid	pokrywka
shutters	okiennica, żaluzja
throttle	przepustnica
window	okno
lip	warga
mouth	usta
jaw	szczeka
eye	oko
bolt	szlaban
wall	ściana
<b>OC17</b>	
<b>&lt;a kind of fastening&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;rodzaj zamknięcia&gt;</b>
padlock	klódka
bolt	rygiel
latch	zasuwa, zasułka

lock	zamek
hasp	skobel
fastening	zamknięcie
peg	szpunt, czop
<b>OC18</b>	
<b>&lt;a flow of air&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;przepływ powietrza&gt;</b>
wind	wiatr
hurricane	huragan
tornado	tornado
draught	przeciąg
draught	powiew
breeze	bryza
zephyr	zefir
puff	podmuch
breath	powiew
blast	poryw (wiatru)
gust	podmuch, poryw
gale	wicher
typhoon	tajfun
<b>OC19</b>	
<b>&lt;an opening in a structure&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;otwór w budynku&gt;</b>
door	drzwi
hatch	okienko, luk
window	okno
<b>OC20</b>	
<b>&lt;a wound&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;rana&gt;</b>
<b>OC21</b>	
<b>&lt;an armed unit&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;uzbrojona jednostka&gt;</b>
navy	marynarka wojenna

Royal Navy	Królewska Marynarka Wojenna
The Marines	piechota morska
USN (United States Navy)	siły morskie Stanów Zjednoczonych
air force	lotnictwo wojskowe,
troop	oddział
army	armia
police	policja
gunship	śmigłowiec bojowy
armed forces	siły zbrojne
fleet	flota
Fleet Air Arm	lotnictwo <i>n</i> marynarki wojennej
flotilla	flotylla
armada	armada
marine	żołnierz piechoty morskiej
crew	załoga
squad	pluton
unit	jednostka
group	grupa
division	dywizja
platoon	pluton
Marine Corps	korpus amerykańskiej piechoty morskiej
Royal Marines	brytyjska piechota morska
corps	korpus
Swiss Guard	Gwardia Szwajcarska
warship	okręt wojenny
squadron	eskadra
bomber	bombowiec
fighter (plane)	myśliwiec
battleship	pancernik

brig	bryg
corvette	korweta
man of war	okręt wojenny
gunboat	kanonierka
artillery	artyleria
battery	bateria
helicopter	helikopter
chopper	helikopter
gun	strzelec
war-vessel	statek wojenny
tank	czołg
machinegun	broń maszynowa
connon	armata
guns	armata
carbine	karabinek automatyczny
<b>OC22</b>	
<b>&lt;fire&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;ogień&gt;</b>
<b>OC23</b>	
<b>&lt;fussilade&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;kanonada&gt;</b>
<b>OC24</b>	
<b>&lt;an area &gt;</b>	<b>&lt;obszar&gt;</b>
borders	granice
interior	wnętrze
area	obszar
country	państwo
countryside	wieś
market	rynek
land	ziemia
district	dzielnica

district	region
district	regon
voivodship	województwo
city	miasto
region	region
<b>OC25</b>	
<b>&lt;economy&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;economy&gt;</b>
<b>OC26</b>	
<b>&lt;computer environment1&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;środowisko komputerowe1&gt;</b>
utility	program narzędziowy
program	program
Windows	Windows
computer	komputer
button	przycisk
website	website
browser	przeglądarka
search engine	wyszukiwarka
software	oprogramowanie
system	system
technology	technologia
tool	narzędzie
application	program użytkowy
enhancement	rozszerzenie
<b>OC27</b>	
<b>&lt;computer environment2&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;środowisko komputerowe2&gt;</b>
document	dokument
file	plik
game	gra
hyperlink	hiperpołączenie

link	link,łącze
programe	program
page	strona
software	oprogramowanie
text editor	edytor tekstu
browser	przeglądarka
hiperlink	hiperłącze
IP (Internet Protocol)	IP (protokół komunikacyjny sieci Internet)
network	siec
document	dokument
icon	ikona
window	okno
system	system
writer	procesor tekstu
application	program użytkowy
folder	folder
universal resource locator	
Power Point	Power Point
Word	Word
Outlook	Outlook
media player	media player
file viewer	przeglądarka
image editor	kreator obrazu
Internet browser	przeglądarka internetowa
Excel	Excel
mail	poczta
<b>OC28</b>	
<b>&lt;heavenly being&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;istota niebiańska&gt;</b>
Allah	Allah

Almighty	Wszchemogący
angel	anioł
archangel	archanioł
Blessed Virgin Mary (BVM)	Najświętsza Maria Panna (NMP)
Buddha	Budda
cherub	cherub, cherubin
Christ	Chrystus
Creator	Stwórca
devil	diabeł
divine messenger	boski posłaniec
Father	Ojciec (Bóg)
God	Bóg
God Most High	Najwyższy
Godhead	Bóstwo
guardian angel	anioł stróż
Heavenly Father	Ojciec Niebiański
Holy Mother	Matka Najświętsza
Holy Spirit	Duch Święty
Jehovah	Jehowa, Jahwe
Jesus	Jezus
Jesus Christ	Jezus Chrystus
Lord	Pan
Mother of God	Matka Boska
satan	szatan
seraph	serafin
spirit	duch
<b>OC29</b>	
<b>&lt;heaven&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;niebo&gt;</b>
<b>OC30</b>	

<verbal communication>	<komunikacja werbalna>
case	sprawa sądowa
case	śledztwo, dochodzenie
conversation	rozmowa, konwersacja
debate	debata
dialogue	dialog
discussion	dyskusja
disputation	dysputa
dispute	spór
enquiry	zapytanie
examination	przesłuchanie (świadka), rozpatrzenie
hearing	przesłuchanie
inquest	dochodzenie
inquiry	zapytanie
interrogation	przesłuchanie
interview	wywiad
investigation	dochodzenie, śledztwo
negotiation	negocjacje
parley	pertraktacje
powwow	narada wojenna
proceeding	obrad
proceeding	postępowanie sądowe
process	postępowanie sądowe
session	posiedzenie
aspect	aspekt
subject	temat (rozmowy)
talks	rozmowy
trial	rozprawa, proces
<b>OC31</b>	



<a flower>	<kwiat>
flower	kwiat
bud	pączek
acacia	akacja
achillea	krwawnik
african boxwood	myrsine africana
african lily	agapant afrykański
agapanthus	agapanthus
ageratum	żeniszek meksykański
allium	czosnek
alpina	paprotnica królewska
alstromeria	alstromeria
amaranthus	amaranthus
amaryllis	amarylis
ammi majus	aminek większy
anconitum	tojad mocny
anemone	zawilec wieńcowy
anigozanthus	kangurza łapa
anthurium	anturium
antirrhinum majus	lwia paszcza
asparagus	asparagus
aster	aster
astilbe	tawułka chińska
baby's breath	łyszczec
bachelor's button	chaber bławatek
banksia	banksja
bellflower	dzwonek karpacki
bells of Ireland	dzwony irlandzkie
Billy buttons	astry

blazing star	liatra
boronia	boronia
Bouvardia	bouvardia
broom	żarnowiec miotlasty
buddleia	budleja
bupleurum	przewiercień sierpowaty
butterfly Bush	budleja Dawida
California pepperberry	pieprz różowy
calla lily	zantedeschia
campanula	dzwonek
candytuft	ubiorek gorzki
Canterbury bells	dzwonek ogrodowy
carnation	goździk
carthamus	kartamus
caspia	zatrwian
cattleya	katleja
celosia	celozja
celosia argenta	celozja srebrzysta
centaurea cyaneus	chaber bławatek
chimney bells	dzwonek
chrysanthemum	chrysantema
clarkia	klarkia
consolida ambigua	ostróżeczka ogrodowa
convallaria	konwalia majowa
cordyline	kordylina
cornflower	chaber bławatek
craspedia	kraspedia kulista
curly willow	wierzba mandzurska
cymbidium	cymbidium

cymbidium orchid	storczyk
daffodil	żonkil
dendrobium	dendrobium
dianthus barbatus	goździk brodaty
dianthus caryophyllus	goździk ogrodowy
drumstick	wdówka gwiazdzista
erica	wrzos
eustoma grandiflorum	eustoma
false bird of paradise	heliconia
false spirea	tawułka
farewell-to-spring	godecja wielkokwiatowa
flamingo flower	anthurium andraeanum
floss flower	żeniszek
freesia	frezja
freesia hybrida	frezja ogrodowa
fuji mums	chryzantema
gerbera	gerber
ginger	imbirowate
gladiolus	mieczyk
goat's beard	kozibród
godetia	godecja
golden rod	nawłóć późna
gypsophila paniculata	gipsówka błyszcząca
hanging heliconia	helikonia wisząca
heather	wrzos zwyczajny
hippeastrum	hippeastrum
hydrangea	hortensja
iberis amara	ubiorek gorzki
Inca lily	alstremeria

iris	irys
japhette orchid	katleja
jonquil	narcyz
kangaroo paw	łapa kangura
knapweed	chaber łąkowy
larkspur	ostróżka
lathyrus odoratus	groszek pachnący
lavandula	lawenda wąskolistna
lavender	lawenda
liatris	liatria kłosowa
lilac	bez
lilium	lilia
lilly-of-the-valley	konwalia majowa
lily	lilia
lily of the field	sternbergia żółta
lily of the Nile	agapant
limonium	zatrwian
lisianthus	lizjantus
lobster claw	heliconia bihai
love in the mist	czarnuszka polna
love-lies-bleeding	szarłat ogrodowy
love-lies-bleeding	szarłat zwisły
mattholia incana	lewkonja
memosa aka	memosa
moluccella laevis	dzwony irlandzkie
monkshood	tojad mocny
mother-in-law tongue	jęzor teściowej
myrtle	bugenwillja
myrtus	mirt

nephrolepis	paprotka
nerine	nerina
nerine lily	nerine bowdenii
nigella	czarnuszka damasceńska
ornamental onion	czosnek okazały
ornithogalum	śniedek
paeonia	peonia
painted tongue	tujalka
peony	peonia
Peruvian lily	alstromeria
phalaenopsis	storczyk
philodendron	filodendron
phlox	plomyk wiechowaty
pincushion flower	driakiew gołębia
polianthes tuberosa	tuberoza wonna
poppy anemone	zawilec japoński
protea	protea
pussy willow	wierzba karłowata
Queen Ann's lace	dzika marchew, trybuła leśna
ranunculus	jaskier
rattlesnake	jasnotowate
rose	róża
safflower	krokosz balwierski
salix	wierzba
sansevieria	sansewieria
satin flowers	godecja wielkokwiatowa
scabiosa	driakiew
schinus	pieprzu brazylijskiego
sea lavender	zatrwian szerokolistny

shell flowers	tygrysówka pawia
snake plant	sansewieria gwinejska
snapdragon	lwia paszcza
solidago	nawłóć pospolita
speedwell	przetacznik alpejski
star of Bethlehem	śniadek baldaszkowy
statice	zatrwian
stock	lewkonia szara
summer's darling	godecja
sunflower	slonecznik zwyczajny
sweet pea	groszek pachnący
sweet William	goździk brodaty
sword fern	aprotnik szczecinkozębny
syringa vulgaris	lilak pospolity
tassel flower	trachelium caeruleum
thoroughwax	przewiercień
throatwort	trachelium
trachelium	dzwonek pokrzywolistny
tree fern	paproć drzewiasta
trumpet lily	kalia
tuberose	tuberoza
tulip	tulipan
veronica	przetacznik
wild plantain	helikonia
windflower	zawilec
Wolfsbane	tojad
zantedeschia	zantedeschia, kalia
zinnia	cynia
<b>OC32</b>	

<earth>	<ziemia>
<b>OC33</b>	
<ice>	<lód>
<b>OC34</b>	
<sea>	<morze>
<b>OC35</b>	
<a natural passage>	<naturalne przejście>
canyon	kanion
cove	wąwóz
crack	pęknięcie
cranny	szczelina
crevice	szczelina
crevice	pęknięcie
defile	wąwóz
fissure	szczelina
gorge	parów
passage	przejście
ravine	wąwóz, jar
valley	dolina
channel	kanal
pass	przełęcz
hollow	kotlina
<b>OC36</b>	
<dissonance >	<rozdźwięk>
conflict	konflikt
division	rozłam
gap	rozdźwięk
rift	rozdźwięk
split	rozziew

OC37	
<a narrow crack in something>	<wąska szczelina na powierzchni>
crack	pęknięcie
gap	szpara, szczelina, odstęp
OC38	
<a stretch of water>	<obszar wodny>
cove	zatoczka
gulf	zatoka
river	rzeka
brook	strumień
stream	potok, strumień
beck	potok, ruczaj
burn	potok, strumień
freshet	strumień wpadający do morza
rivulet	strumyk, potok
tributary	dopływ
bay	zatoka
OC39	
<a limited space>	<przestrzeń ograniczona>
canyon	kanion
passage	przejście
tunnel	tunel
passageway	korytarz
pathway	droga
path	ścieżka
path	alejka
road	droga
pass	przełęcz
thoroughfare	ulica



avenue	aleja
entrance	wejście
exit	wyjście
corridor	korytarz
hall	przedpokój ( <i>w domu</i> )
hall	korytarz
hall	hol ( <i>w hotelu</i> )
hollway	przedpokój
lobby	hol
lobby	foyer
vestibule	westybul
aisle	przejście
alley	alejka
alleyway	alejka
trail	szlak
track	ścieżka
shaft	szyb
landscape	krajobraz
stairs	schody
street	ulica
cave	jaskinia
cavern	jaskinia, pieczara
grotto	grota, pieczara
hollow	kotlina
pothole	jaskinia
room	pokój
chamber	komnata
chamber	sala
cell	cela

nave	nawa
<b>OC40</b>	
<b>&lt;an object that can be folded and unfolded2&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;przedmiot, który się składa i rozkłada2&gt;</b>
camp bed	łóżko składane
chart	mapa
deckchair	leżak
foldaway bed	łóżko składane
handkerchief	chustka, chusteczka do nosa
headscarf	chusta na głowę
map	mapa
pocket handkerchief	chusteczka do kieszonki marynarki
scroll	zwój
shawl	chusta
umbrella	parasol
wall chart	plansza
<b>OC41</b>	
<b>&lt;hands &gt;</b>	<b>&lt;ręce &gt;</b>
<b>OC42</b>	
<b>&lt;legs &gt;</b>	<b>&lt;nogi &gt;</b>
<b>OC43</b>	
<b>&lt;a piece of garment&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;ubranie&gt;</b>
blouse	bluzka
cardigan	sweter rozpinany
coat	plaszcz
fur	futro
jacket	marynarka, żakiet, kurtka
shirt	koszula
spodnie	spodnie
spódnica	spódnica

waistcoat	kamizelka
zip	zamek błyskawiczny
brooch	broszka
<b>OC44</b>	
<a piece of cloth used to covering windows>	<materiał używany do zasłaniania okien>
curtain	zasłona
drape	zasłona,kotara
lace curtains	firanki
<b>OC45</b>	
<a drain opener>	<udrażniacz rur>
suction cup	przyssawka
drain plug	zatyczka
agent	środek
crystal	kryształ
liquid	plyn
gel	żel
plunger	przepychacz
<b>OC46</b>	
< a kind of pipe to carry away liquid >	<rodzaj rury odpływowej>
drain	rura kanalizacyjna
drain	otwór odpływowy
pipe	rura
tube	rurka
<b>OC47</b>	
<a ciemna production>	<produkcja kinowa>
film	film
movie	film

## 2. The table of object classes that co-occur with the verb *send*:

English	Polish
<b>OC1</b>	
<b>&lt;negative emotions&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;negatywne emocje&gt;</b>
rage	wściekłość
panic	panika
chaos	chaos
fury	furia
depression	depresja
frenzy	szal
anger	złość
despair	rozpacz
vacuity	pustka
fear	strach
jealousy	zazdrość
mode	nastrój
<b>OC2</b>	
<b>&lt;laughter&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;śmiech&gt;</b>
<b>OC3</b>	
<b>&lt;happiness&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;szczęście&gt;</b>
<b>OC4</b>	
<b>&lt;chaos &gt;</b>	<b>&lt;chaos&gt;</b>
<b>OC5</b>	
<b>&lt;panic &gt;</b>	<b>&lt;panic &gt;</b>
<b>OC6</b>	
<b>&lt;an artistic performance&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;przedstawienie&gt;</b>
burlesque	burleska

cabaret	kabaret
film	film
flick	film
motion picture	film
movie	film
parody	parodia
play	sztuka
presentation	przedstawienie, interpretacja
production	inscenizacja
role	rola
satire	satyra
send-up	parodia
show	widowisko, show, przedstawienie
skit	skecz
spoof	parodia, kawał
take-off	parodia
video	film
<b>OC7</b>	
<b>&lt;a shot&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;piłka&gt;?</b>
<b>OC8</b>	
<b>&lt;a volley&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;wolej&gt;</b>
<b>OC9</b>	
<b>&lt;a kick&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;piłka&gt;?</b>
<b>OC10</b>	
<b>&lt;a header&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;główka&gt;</b>
<b>OC11</b>	
<b>&lt;a ball&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;piłka&gt;</b>
<b>OC12</b>	
<b>&lt;social services&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;usługi miejskie/społeczne&gt;</b>

ambulance	ambulans, karetka
assistance	pomoc drogowa
emergency service (gas, water, electricity)	pogotowie (gazowe, wodne, energetyczne)
fire brigade, fire team	straż pożarna
municipal guard	straż miejska
police	policja
<b>OC13</b>	
<b>&lt;help&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;pomoc&gt;</b>
<b>OC14</b>	
<b>&lt;a way of looking&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;sposób patrzenia&gt;</b>
glance	spojrzenie
glimpse	spojrzenie
look	spojrzenie
<b>OC15</b>	
<b>&lt;computer environment&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;środowisko komputera&gt;</b>
browser	przeglądarka
composer	
domain	domena
hyperlink	hiperłącze
IP (Internet protocol)	IP (protokół komunikacyjny sieci Internet)
link	link, łącze
network	siec komputerowa
protocol	protokół
provider	dostawca
search engine	wyszukiwarka
server	serwer
service	obsługa
software	oprogramowanie
system	system

technology	technologia
tool	narzędzie
website	website
writer	procesor tekstu
application	program użytkowy
<b>OC16</b>	
<b>&lt;a source of the emission of gas&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;źródło emisji gazu&gt;</b>
blast	wybuch
burst	wybuch
chimney	komin
cigaret	papieros
cigarette	papieros
Diesel engine	diesel
engine	silnik
eruption	wybuch
exhaust pipe	rura wydechowa
explosion	wybuch, eksplozja
factory	fabryka
factory farm	ferma przemysłowa
fag	inf.fajka(=papieros)
fire	ognisko, ogień
firework	fajerwerk
gasoline engine	silnik benzynowy
geyser	gejzer
internal combustion engine	silnik spalinowy wewnętrznego spalania
jet engine	silnik odrzutowy
kerosene lamp	lampa naftowa
kettle	czajnik
mill	zakład

oil lamp	lampa olejowa
petrol engine	silnik benzynowy
pipe	fajka
plant	zakład przemysłowy, elektrownia
power plant	elektrownia
steam engine	parowóz, maszyna parowa
steamer	parowiec, garnek do gotowania na parze
vent	komin
vulcano	wulkan
wood	drewno
works	fabryka, zakład przemysłowy
<b>OC17</b>	
<b>&lt;a mixture of gases&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;mieszanina gazów&gt;</b>
effluvium	wyziwy
exhalation	wyziwy, opary
fumes	wyziwy, opary, dymy, spaliny
gas	gaz
pollution	zanieczyszczenia
smoke	dym
vapour	para wodna
<b>OC18</b>	
<b>&lt;a plant&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;roślina&gt;</b>
alder	olcha
almond tree	migdałowiec
amaryllis	amarylis
anemone	zawilec, anemon
apple tree	jabłoń
apricot	morela
artichoke	karczoch



arum	arum
ash	jesion
aspen	osika
aster	aster
australian blackwood	akacja
baby's breath	łyszczec wiechowaty
bamboo	bambus
bay	drzewo laurowe, wawrzyn
bear's-breech	akant
bee orchid	dwulistnik
beech	buk
bellflower	dzwonek, kampanula
berberis	berberys
bergamot	bergamota
birch	brzoza
bird of paradise	rajski ptak
bird's eye	pierwiosnka zmączona
blackberry	jeżyna
blackcurrant	czarna porzeczka
blackthorn	tarnina
blueberry	czarna borówka, jagoda amerykańska
bottlebrush	kuflik
box	bukszpan
bramble	jeżyna
brodiaea	hiacynt kalifornijski
burr	rzep
broom	żarnowiec miotlasty
buckthorn	kruszyna
bush	krzak, krzew

buttercup	jaskier
canterbury bells	dzwonek ogrodowy
carnation	goździk
catmint	kocimiętka
cedar	cedr
cherry	czereśnia, wiśnia
cherry	czeresnia, wisnia
cherry plum	śliwa wiśniowa
cherry wild	czereśnia
chestnut tree	kasztan jadalny
chincerinchee	śniadek
chinese gooseberry	kiwi
chinese-lantern	miechunka rozdęta
christmas rose	ciemniernik zimowy
chrysanthemum	chryzantema
citrus	drzewo cytrusowe
clematis	klematis
cockscomb	celozja grzebieniasta
columbine	orlik
convolvulus	powój
cornflower	chaber
cosmos	kosmos podwójnie pierzasty
crab apple	dzika jabłoń, jabłoń płonka
cranberry	żurawina
cranesbill	geranium, bodziszek
currant	porzeczka
cypress	cyprys
daffodil	żonkil
daisy	stokrotka, margerytka

damson	śliwka damaszka
dill	koper ogrodowy
dogwood	dereń
drumstick	pałka
elder	dziki (czarny) bez
elm	wiąz
eucalyptus	eukaliptus
euphorbia	wilczomlecz, euforbia
evening primrose	wiesiołek
false acacia	robinia, grochodrzew
false goat's beard	kozibród łąkowy, parzydło leśne
fennel	fenkuł włoski, koper włoski
fern	paproc
feverfew	złocień, maruna
field maple	klon
fig	figowiec
filbert	leszczyna
fir	jodła
flame tip	srebrnikowce
flamingo flower	anturium
florist's nightmare	śniedki
floss flower	flos
flower	kwiat
forget-me-not	niezapominajka
forsythia	forsycja
foxglove	naparstnica
gay feather	liatra kłosowa
geranium	geranium, pelargonia
gillyflower	lewkonia

ginger	imbir
golden rod	nawłoc
golden shower	storczyk “taniec lady”
gooseberry	agrest
goosefoot	komosa
gorse	kolcolist zachodni
grape hyacinth	hiacynt
grapevine	winorośl
grass	trawa
gringage	renkloda
guelder rose	kalian koralowa
gum	eukaliptus
hawthorn	głóg
hazel	leszczyna
hedge	żywopłot
hemlock	cykuta
hickory Wattle	akacja
honeysuckle	kapryfolum, przewiercień wiciokrzew
hop	chmiel
hornbeam	grab
horse chestnut	kasztanowiec
hyacinth	hiacynt
hydrangea	hortensja
hyssop	hizop
iris	irys
ivy	bluszcz
jasmine	jaśmin
kangaroo paw	kangurza łapa
kansas feather	liatra grubokłosowa

laburnum	złotokap
lady orchid	storczyk purpurowy
lady's mantle	przywrotnik
lady's slipper	obuwnik
larch	modrzew
larkspur	ostróżka
lavender	lawenda
lemon balm	melisa
lilac	bez
lily	lilia
lily of the valley	konwalia
lime	lipa
lisianthus	lizjantus
lobster claw	heliconia
locust tree	szarańczyn, akacja
loganberry	skrzyżowanie jeżyny z maliną
loose strife	tojeść kropkowana
love lies bleeding	szarłat, amarant
love-in-a-mist	czarnuszka, męczennica
lupin	lubin
magnolia	magnolia
marguerite	margerytka
marigold	nagietek
marjoram	majeranek
masterwort	jarzmianka większa
may	głóg
medlar	nieszpulka
mimosa	mimoza
mint	mięta

mock orange	jaśminowiec wonny
monkshood	tojad
montbretia	krokozmia
mulberry	morwa
mum	chryzantema
nectarine	nektaryna
oak	dąb
oat	owies
obedient plant	odetka wirginijska
onion	cebula
orchid	storczyk, orchidea
oregano	oregano
ox-eye daisy	złocien właściwy
painter's palette anthurium	rdest
parsley	pietruszka naciowa
passionflower	męczennica, passiflora
peach	brzoskwinia
pear	grusza
peony	peonia, piwonia
periwinkle	barwinek
pincushion protea	poduszczyk do igieł
pine	sosna
pink	goździk
plane	platan
plum	śliwka
poplar	topola
potato	ziemniak
prairie gentian	goryczka, gencjana
primrose	pierwiosnek

prince of Wales	szarłat
privet	ligustr
queen Anne's lace	trybula leśna
quickthorn	glóg
quince	pigwowiec
raspberry	malina
red-hot poker	trytoma groniasta
rhubarb	rabarbar
rock rose	posłonek
rose	róża
rosemary	rozmaryn
rowan	jarzębina
safari sunset	pióra gęsie
safflower	krokosz barwierski
savory	cząber
scabious	driakiew
scented orchid	gółka długostrogowa
sea holly	ostrokrzew
sea lavender l	zatrwian
sedge	turzyca
sedge warbler	rokitniczka
september flower	aster
sheep's-burr	acena bezbronna
sloe	tarnina
snapdragon	lwia paszcza
sneezeweed	dzielżan jesienny
snow berry	śnieguliczka
snow on the mountain	wilczomlec białobrzegi
sorrel	szczaw

speedwell	przetacznik
spindle	trzmielina
spineless Acaena	acena drobnolistna
spray carnation	goździk kartuzek
spruce	świerk
spurge	wilczomlec
spurge laurel	wawrzynek
st John's wort	dziurawiec
star of Bethlehem	śniadek baldaszkowaty
statice limonium	efemerofit
stock	lewkonia
stonecrop	rozchodnik
strawberry	truskawka
sunflower	slonecznik
sweet pea	groszek pachnący
sweet sultan	chaber ciemnopurpurowy
sweet William	goździk brodaty
sword lily	gladiola
sycamore	sykomora, jawor
tansy	wrotycz pospolity
tazetta narcissus	narcyz mieszaniec
thistle	oset
thorn	głóg
throatwort	trachelium
thuja	tuja
thyme	tymianek
tjenkenrientjee	śniedek
transvaal daisy	gerbera
tuberoze	tuberoza



tulip	tulipan
turban buttercup	jaskier azjatycki
ulster mary	alstremeria
velvetleaf	zaślaz pospolity
verbena	werbena
viburnum	kalina
vine	winorośl
virginia creeper	winobluszcz pięciolistkowy, dzikie wino
walnut	orzech włoski
waxflower	wojskowy kwiat
wayfaring tree	kalian hordowina
whitebeam	jarzab mączny, mąkinia
whitethorn	glóg jednoszyjkowy
willow	wierzba
windflower	zawilec, anemon
wisteria, wistaria	wisteria, wisteria, glicynia
witch hazel	oczar wirgiński
woodbine	wiciokrzew pomorski
wormwood	piołun
yarrow	krwawnik pospolity
yew	cis
<b>OC19</b>	
<b>&lt;soft, green, or colorful parts of plants&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;miękkie, zielone, lub kolorowe części roślin&gt;</b>
bud	pąk, pączek
flower bud	pąk kwiatowy
foliage	liście, listowie
growth	pęd
leaf	listek
leaf bud	pąk liściowy

root	korzeń
sprig	listek, gałązka
sucker	odrost
tendrill	pęd, wąż
<b>OC20</b>	
<b>&lt;a source of the emission of light&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;źródło emisji światła&gt;</b>
acetylene lamp	lampa acetylenowa
arc lamp	lampa łukowa
atom	atom
aurora	zorza
beacon	latarnia morska, lotniskowa
blaze	plomień, ogień
blinker	kierunkowskaz
bulb	żarówka
candelabra	kandelabr
candle	świeca
candlestick	świecznik
carbon arc lamp	lampa łukowa
catode ray tube	lampa katodowa
church	kościół
crevice	szczelina
diode	dioda
display	wyświetlacz
emitter	emiter
expanse	przestrzeń
fire	ogień, ognisko
flame	plomień
flashlight	latarka
floodlight	reflektor

floor lamp	lampa stojąca
fluorescent dye	barwnik fluorescencyjny
gas lamp	lampa gazowa
glow	łuna
halogen lamp	lampa halogenowa
headlamp	reflektor
headlight	reflektor
house	budynek
hurricane lamp	lampa sztormowa
illuminator	iluminator
incandescent lamp	żarówka
lamp	lampa
lamp bracket	kinkiet
lamppost	latarnia
lantern	lampion, latarnia
laser	laser
light	oświetlenie
light bulb	żarówka
lighthouse	latarnia morska
maser	maser
mercury lamp	lampa rtęciowa
miner's lamp	lampa górnicza
monitor	monitor
moon	księżyc
neon sign	neon
oil lamp	lampa naftowa
penlight	latarka
pharos	latarnia
photosphere	fotosfera

radiation	promieniowanie
ray	promień
reading-lamp	lampka do czytania
safety lamp	lampa bezpieczeństwa
shell	muszla
signalling lamp	reflektor sygnałowy
sky	niebo
sodium lamp	lampa sodowa
source	źródło
spark	iskra
spotlight	jupiter
standard lamp	lampa stojąca
star	gwiazda
street lamp	latarnia uliczna
sun	słońce
sunlamp	lampa słoneczna
sunlight	światło słoneczne
sunraylamp	lampa słoneczna
swag lamp	lampa wisząca
table lamp	lampa na stół
taper	cienka świeczka
tealight holder	świecznik na płaskie świece
technology	technologia
torch	latarka
window	okno
<b>OC21</b>	
<b>&lt;a device emitting sounds&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;urządzenie wysyłające dźwięki&gt;</b>
appliance	urządzenie
application	program użytkowy

bus	bas
cassette player	odtwarzacz kasetowy
CD player	odtwarzacz płyt kompaktowych
chip	chip, układ scalony
device	urządzenie
driver	sterownik
DVD player	odtwarzacz płyt DVD
echosounder	echosonda
FCE(Flexible Content Element)	FCE
hearing aid	aparat słuchowy
loudspeaker	głośnik
microphone	mikrofon
music player	odtwarzacz muzyki
processing unit	jednostka przetwarzająca
processor	procesor
radio	radio
rhythm box	odtwarzacz muzyczny przeznaczony dla środowiska graficznego GNOME
sonar	sonar
sound box	pudło rezonansowe
sound card	karta dźwiękowa
sound dome	
speaker	głośnik
switch	przełącznik
telephone	telefon
unit	jednostka
walkie-talkie	krótkofalówka
<b>OC22</b>	
<b>&lt;a system&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;system&gt;</b>
<b>OC23</b>	

<technology>	<technologia>
<b>OC24</b>	
<a vehicle that moves on water>	<pojazd poruszający się po wodzie>
aircraft carrier	lotniskowiec
barge	krypa, barka
battleship	liniowiec
capital ship	okręt wojenny
cargo ship	towarowiec, statek towarowy
container ship	kontenerowiec, statek kontenerowy
cruise liner	statek wycieczkowy
cruise ship	statek wycieczkowy
cruiser	krążownik
cruising yacht	jacht morski wycieczkowy
destroyer	niszczyciel
factory ship	statek przetwórnia
ferry	prom
freighter	frachtowiec
frigate	fregata
ghost ship	statek widmo
gunboat	kanonierka
hospital ship	okręt szpitalny
liner	liniowiec
man-of-war	okręt wojenny
minesweeper	tralowiec
mother ship	statek- baza
ocean liner	liniowiec transoceaniczny
recovery ship	statek ratowniczy
reefer	statek chłodnia
ro-ro ferry	rorowiec, statek ro-ro

ro-ro ship	rorowiec, statek ro-ro
sailing ship	żaglowiec
ship	statek
sister ship	statek bliźniaczy
slave ship	statek do transportu niewolników
steamer	parowiec
steamship	parowiec
tanker	zbiornikowiec, tankowiec
tanker	tankowiec
tender	tender
tug (boat)	holownik
warship	okręt wojenny
<b>OC25</b>	
<b>&lt;a device emitting signals&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;urządzenie wysyłające sygnały&gt;</b>
aerial	antena
antenna	antena
application	program użytkowy
battery	bateria
beacon	latarnia
chip	chip, układ scalony
computer	komputer
detector	wykrywacz, detektor
device	urządzenie
diode	dioda
feeler gauge	szczelinomierz
jammer	zagłuszacz
locator	lokalizator
microprocessor	mikroprocesor
network utility	program narzędziowy

receptor	receptor
router	router
sensor	czujnik
server	serwer
service	obsługa
site	strona
station	radiostacja
system	system
technology	technologia
transducer	przetwornik
transistor	tranzystor
transmitter	nadajnik,przełącznik,transmitter
transmitting aerial	antenna przełącznikowa
unit	jednostka
<b>OC26</b>	
<b>&lt;nervous system&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;system nerwowy&gt;</b>
axon	akson
brain	mózg
cell	komórka
cortex	kora
dendrite	
eye	oko
molecule	molekuła
nerve terminal	zakończenia nerwowe
nervous system	system nerwowy
neuron	neuron, komórka nerwowa
neuronal process	process neuronalny
neurotransmitter	przełącznik nerwowy
protein	proteina



receptor	receptor
retina	siatkówka
spinal cord	rdzeń kręgowy
<b>OC27</b>	
<b>&lt;a source of waves&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;źródło fal&gt;</b>
aerial	antena
amplifier	wzmacniacz
amplifier	wzmacniacz
antenna	antena
battery	bateria
black hole	czarna dziura
collecting aerial	
detector	wykrywacz, detektor
device	urządzenie
jammer	zagłuszacz
microprocessor	mikroprocesor
mobile phone	telefon komórkowy
neutron star	gwiazda neutronowa
phone	telefon
sensor	czujnik
sonar	sonar
sonar	sonar
station	radiostacja
system	system
transducer	przetwornik
transistor	tranzystor
transmitter	nadajnik,przełożnik,transmitter
transmitting aerial	antenna przełożnikowa
unit	jednostka

white dwarf	biały karzeł
<b>OC28</b>	
<b>&lt;a meteorological phenomenon&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;zjawisko meteorologiczne&gt;</b>
air	powietrze
blast	wybuch, podmuch
cyclon	cyklon
earthquake	trzęsienie ziemi
explosion	wybuch, eksplozja
fireball	piorun kulisty
gravitation	grawitacja
hurricane	huragan
rise	podnoszenie się
storm	burza
tide	plyw
typhoon	tajfun
wind	wiatr
<b>OC29</b>	
<b>&lt;a source of the emission of light&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;źródło emisji światła&gt;</b>
acetylene lamp	lampa acetylenowa
arc lamp	lampa łukowa
atom	atom
aurora	zorza
beacon	latarnia morska, lotniskowa
blaze	plomień, ogień
blinker	kierunkowskaz
bulb	żarówka
candelabra	kandelabr
candle	świeca
candlestick	świecznik

carbon arc lamp	lampa lukowa
catode ray tube	lampa katodowa
church	kościół
crevice	szczelina
diode	dioda
display	wyświetlacz
emitter	emiter
expanse	przestrzeń
fire	ogień, ognisko
flame	plomień
flashlight	latarka
floodlight	reflektor
floor lamp	lampa stojąca
fluorescent dye	barwnik fluorescencyjny
gas lamp	lampa gazowa
glow	luna
halogen lamp	lampa halogenowa
headlamp	reflektor
headlight	reflektor
house	budynek
hurricane lamp	lampa sztormowa
illuminator	iluminator
incandescent lamp	żarówka
lamp	lampa
lamp bracket	kinkiet
lamppost	latarnia
lantern	lampion, latarnia
laser	laser
light	oświetlenie

light bulb	żarówka
lighthouse	latarnia morska
maser	maser
merkury lamp	lampa rtęciowa
miner's lamp	lampa górnicza
monitor	monitor
moon	księżyc
neon sign	neon
oil lamp	lampa naftowa
penlight	latarka
pharos	latarnia
photosphere	fotosfera
radiation	promieniowanie
ray	promień
reading-lamp	lampka do czytania
safety lamp	lampa bezpieczeństwa
shell	muszla
signalling lamp	reflektor sygnałowy
sky	niebo
sodium lamp	lampa sodowa
source	źródło
spark	iskra
spotlight	jupiter
standard lamp	lampa stojąca
star	gwiazda
street lamp	latarnia uliczna
sun	słońce
sunlamp	lampa słoneczna
sunlight	światło słoneczne

sunraylamp	lampa słoneczna
swag lamp	lampa wisząca
table lamp	lampa na stół
taper	cieńka świeczka
tealight holder	świecznik na płaskie świece
technology	technologia
torch	latarka
window	okno
<b>OC30</b>	
<b>&lt;a stream of light&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;pasmo światła&gt;</b>
beam	snop
flash	błysk, blask
glow	blask, poświata
light	światło
ray	promień
sunshine	promień słońca
<b>OC31</b>	
<b>&lt;an animal&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;zwierze &gt;</b>
albatross	albatros
amphibian	płaz
animal	zwierze
anteater	mrówkojad
antelope	antylopa
armadillo	pancernik
armadillo	pancernik
arthropod	stawonóg
ass	osioł
badger	borsuk
bat	nietoperz

bear	niedźwiedź
beaver	bóbr
bee	pszczoła
bird	ptak
bird of prey	ptak drapieżny
bison	bizon
bobcat	ryś rudy
booby	głuptak
buffalo	byk
butterfly	motyl
camel	wielbłąd
capybara	kapibara
caracal	karakal
caribou	karibu
carnivore	mięsożerca
carp	karp
cat	kot
cetacean	waleń
chicken	kurczak
cichlid	cykada , piewik
cow	krowa
crocodile	krokodyl
dog	pies
dolphin	delfin
donkey	osioł
duck	kaczka
dugong	diugon
echinoderm	szkarłupień
elephant	słoń

ferret	fretka
fish	ryba
flamingo	flaming
fly	mucha
fox	lis
fox	lis
frog	żaba
gannet	głuptak
gastropod	ślimak
gazelle	gazela
gibbon	gibon
giraffe	żyrafa
goat	koza
goose	gęś
gorilla	goryl
guillemot	nurzyk
Gwinean pig	świnka morska
hamster	chomik
hares	zając
hedgehog	jeż
herons	czapla
Hog	wieprz
horse	koń
hummingbird	koliber
hyenas	hiena
ibis	ibis
ibis	ibis
iguana	iguana
iguana	iguana

insects	insekt
jackal	szakal
jellyfish	meduza
koala	koala
Komodo dragon	Smok z Komodo
lemur	lemur
leopard	lampart
lion	lew
lizard	jaszczurka
llama	lama
lynx	ryś
mammal	ssak
manatee	manat
mandrill	mandryl
marsupial	torbacz
mice	mysz
mollusk	mięczak
mongoose	mangusta
ocelot	ocelot
okapi	okapi
orangutan	orangutan
orca	orka
ostrich	struś
otter	wydra
owl	sowa
panda	panda
panther	pantera
parrot	papuga
pelicans	pelikan



penguin	pingwin
pig	świnia
primate	ssak z rzędu naczelnych
rabbits	królik
ray	raja
reptile	gad
rhea	nandu
rhinoceros	nosorożec
robin	rudzik
rodent	gryzoń
salamander	salamandra
seal	foka
shark	rekin
sheep	owca
shoebill	trzewikodziób
skates	płaszczka
skunk	skunks
slugs	ślimak nagi
snail	ślimak
snake	wąż
sponge	gąbka
spoonbill	warzęcha
squirrel	wiewiórka
stork	bocian
tapir	tapir
tiger	tygrys
titmouse	sikorka
toad	ropucha
tortoises	żółw

turkey	indyk
turtle	żółw
ungulate	zwierzę kopytne
Wallaby	walabia
warthog	guziec
wasp	osa
waterfowl	ptak wodny
whale	wieloryb
wolf	wilk
wolf	wilk
woodpecker	dzięcioł
yak	jak
zebra	zebra
zebu	zebu
<b>OC32</b>	
<b>&lt;a sound&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;dźwięk&gt;</b>
<b>OC33</b>	
<b>&lt;a signal&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;sygnał&gt;</b>
<b>OC34</b>	
<b>&lt;wave&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;fala&gt;</b>
<b>OC35</b>	
<b>&lt;finance&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;finanse&gt;</b>
afghani	afgani
annualized percentage rate, APR	roczna stawka oprocentowania
ariary	ariary
baht	bat
balboa	balboa
bank	bank
bill	rachunek

birr	birr
bolivar	bolivar
boliviana	boliviano
box office	sukces kasowy
cedi	cedi
colòn	colòn
cordoba	cordoba
cost	koszt
cost	koszt
dalasi	dalasi
damages	suma odszkodowania
debt	dług
denar	denar
dinar	dinar
dirham	dirham
disbursement	nakład
dobra	dobra
dollar	dolar
dong	dong
dram	dram
earnings	zarobki, dochody
escudo	escudo
estimate	szacunek (liczba szacunkowa)
euro	euro
expense	nakład, koszt
figure	wynik
forint	forint
franc	frank
fund	fundusz

gourde	gourde
guarani	guarani
hrywna	hrywnia
income	dochód
index	indeks
inflation	inflacja
insurance premium	składka ubezpieczeniowa
kina	kina
kip	kip
krone	korona
kuna	kuna
kwacha	kwacha
kwanza	kwanza
kyat	kiat
kyat	kiat
lari	lari
lat	lat
lempira	lempira
leone	leone
leu	lej
lev	lew
level	poziom
lilangeni	lilangeni
lira	lira
litas	lit
loti	loti
luigino	luigino
manat	manat
market	rynek

manat	manat
metical	metical
naira	naira
nakfa	nakfa
ngultrum	ngultrum
ougyia	ugija
pa'anga	pa'anga
pataca	pataca
peso	peso
portion	część
pound	funt
premium	premia
price	cena
price	cena
profit	zysk
pula	pula
quetzal	quetzal
rand	rand
rate	poziom
rial	rial
riel	riel
ringgit	ringgit
riyal	real
ruble	rubel
rupee	rupia
rupiah	rupia
sale	sprzedaż
share	udział
share	udział

share index	indeks giełdowy
shekel	szekel
sol	sol
som	som
somoni	somoni
stock	kapitał
stock index	indeks giełdowy
sum	sum
taka	taka
tala	tala
tenge	tenge
terms	płatności
toll	opłata
tughrik	tugrik
value	wartość
vat	vat
volume	wielkość
won	won
yen	jen
yuan	juan
zloty	złoty
Abu Dhabi Securities Market	Giełda Papierów Wartościowych w Abu Zabi
Abuja Stock Exchange	Giełda Papierów Wartościowych w Abudży
Afghanistan Stock Exchange (AFX)	AFX
Agricultural Futures Exchange of Thailand (AFET)	AFET
Ahmedabad Stock Exchange	Giełda Papierów Wartościowych w Ahmedabadzie
American Stock Exchange	Amerykańska Giełda Papierów Wartościowych
Amman Stock Exchange	Giełda Papierów Wartościowych w Ammanie

Arizona Stock Exchange (AZX)	AZX
Armenian Stock Exchange (Armex)	Armeńska Gielda Papierów Wartościowych
Athens Stock Exchange	Ateńska Gielda Papierów Wartościowych
Australia Pacific Exchange (APX)	Australia Pacific Exchange - APX
Australian Securities Exchange (ASX)	Australijska Gielda Papierów Wartościowych
Bahamas Securities Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych na Bahamach
Bahrain Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Bahrajnie
Baku Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Baku
Baltimore Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Baltimore
Bangalore Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Bangalore
Banja Luka Stock Exchange (BLSE) Banja Lučka Berza	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Banja Luce
Barbados Stock Exchange (BSE)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych na Barbados
BATS Exchange, Inc. (BATS)	BATS
Beirut Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Bejrucie
Belgrade Stock Exchange (BELEX)	BELEX
Bendigo Stock Exchange (BSX)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Bendigo
Beogradska Berza	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Belgradzie
Berliner Börse	Berlińska Gielda Papierów Wartościowych
Bermuda Stock Exchange (BSX)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych na Bermudach
Bern eXchange (BX)	Berneńska Gielda Papierów Wartościowych
Bhubaneshwar Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Bhubaneswar
BM&F Bovespa (São Paulo Stock Exchange)	BOVESPA
Bolsa Boliviana de Valores (BBV)	Boliwijska Gielda Papierów Wartościowych
Bolsa Centroamericana de Valores (BCV)	Środkowoamerykańska Gielda Papierów Wartościowych
Bolsa de Bilbao	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Bilbao
Bolsa de Madrid	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Madrycie
Bolsa de Valencia	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Walencji
Bolsa de Valores de Cabo Verde (BVC)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych Wysp Zielonego

	Przykładka
Bolsa de Valores de Caracas	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Caracas
Bolsa de Valores de Colombia (BVC)	Kolumbijska Gielda Papierów Wartościowych
Bolsa de Valores de El Salvador	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych Salvadora
Bolsa de Valores de El Salvador (BVES)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych Salvadora
Bolsa de Valores de Guatemala	Gwatemalska Gielda Papierów Wartościowych
Bolsa de Valores de Guayaquil (BVG)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Guayaquil
Bolsa de Valores de Honduras (BHV)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych Hondurasu
Bolsa de Valores de la República Dominicana	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych Dominikany
Bolsa de Valores de Lima (BVL)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Limie
Bolsa de Valores de Montevideo	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Montevideo
Bolsa de Valores de Panama (BVP)	Panamska Gielda Papierów Wartościowych
Bolsa de Valores de Quito (BVQ)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Quito
Bolsa de Valores de Nicaragua (BVDN)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych Nikaragui
Bolsa de Valores y Productos de Asunción (BVPASA)	BVPASA
Bolsa Electronica de Valores de Uruguay BEVSA	Urugwajska Gielda Papierów Wartościowych
Bolsa Honduras de Valores	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych Hondurasu
Bolsa Mexicana de Valores (BMV)	Meksykańska Gielda Papierów Wartościowych
Bolsa Nacional de Valores de Costa Rica (BNV)	Narodowa Gielda Papierów Wartościowych Kostaryki
Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Bombaju
Bond Exchange of South Africa (BESA)	BESA
Borsa de Barcelona	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Barcelonie
Borsa Italiana	Włoska Gielda Papierów Wartościowych
Börse Düsseldorf	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Düsseldorfie
Börse Hamburg	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Hamburgu
Börse Hannover	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Hanowerze
Börse München	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Monachium
Börse Stuttgart	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Stuttgarcie



Boston Stock Exchange (BSE)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Bostonie
Botswana Stock Exchange (BSE)	Botswańska Gielda Papierów Wartościowych
Bourse de Tunis (BVMT)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Tunisie
Bourse Regionale des Valeurs Mobilieres (BRVM)	Regionalna Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Abidżan
BOVMESB	BOVMESB
Bratislava Stock Exchange (BSSE)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Bratysławie
Bucharest Stock Exchange (Bursa de Valori București or BVB)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Bukareszcie
Budapest Stock Exchange (BSE)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Budapeszcie
Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (MERVAL)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Buenos Aires
Bulgarian Stock Exchange	Bułgarska Gielda Papierów Wartościowych
Cairo & Alexandria Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Kairze i Aleksandrii
Cairo & Alexandria Stock Exchange (CASE)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Egipcie (CASE)
Calcutta Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Kalkucie
Casablanca Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Casablance
Cayman Islands Stock Exchange (CSX)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych na Kajmanach
Channel Islands Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych Wysp Normandzkich
Chicago Board of Trade - CBOT	CBOT
Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE)	CBOE
Chicago Stock Exchange (CHX)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Chicago
Chittagong Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Čóttogram
CNQ	CNQ
Cochin Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Koczin
Coimbatore Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Coimbatore
Colombo Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Kolombo
Copenhagen Stock Exchange (KFX)	Kopenhaska Gielda Papierów Wartościowych
Cyprus Stock Exchange (CSE)	Cypryjska Gielda Papierów Wartościowych

Dar-es-Salaam Stock Exchange (DSE)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Dar-es-Salaam
Delhi Stock Exchange Association	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Delhi
Dhaka Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Dhace
Douala Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Duala
Douala Stock Exchange (DSX)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Kamerunie
Dubai Financial Market	Dubajska Gielda Finansowa
Dubai International Financial Exchange	Dubajska Gielda Papierów Wartościowych
Eastern Caribbean Securities Exchange (ECSE)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych Wschodnich Karaibów
Eurex	Eurex
Euronext	Euronext
Euronext Amsterdam (AEX index)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Amsterdamie
Euronext Brussels	Belgijska Gielda Papierów Wartościowych
Euronext Lisbon (PSI-20)	Indeks Gieldowy Portugalskich Spółek Notowanych na Gieldzie Euronext Lisbon
Euronext Paris (CAC 40)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Paryżu – Euronext Paryż
Faroese Securities Market	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych Wysp Owczych
Frankfurter Wertpapierbörse	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych we Frankfurcie
Fukuoka Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Fukuoka
Georgian Stock Exchange (GSX)	GSX
Ghana Stock Exchange (GSE)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Ghanie
Gibraltar Stock Exchange (GibEX)	Gibraltarska Gielda Papierów Wartościowych
Guwahati Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Gauhati
Guyana Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Gujanie
Hanoi Securities Trading Center (HASTC)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Hanoi
Helsinki Stock Exchange,	Helsińska Gielda Papierów Wartościowych
Hiroshima Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Hiroszynie
Ho Chi Minh Stock Exchange (HOSE)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Ho Chi Minh
Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing (HKEx)	HKEx

Hong Kong Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Hongkongu
Honolulu Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Honolulu
Hyderabad Stock Exchange (HSE)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Hajdarabadzie
Iceland Stock Exchange (VMF)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych Islandii
Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX)	IDX
Inter-connected Stock Exchange of India	Indyjskie Połączone Gieldy Papierów Wartościowych
International Securities Exchange (ISE)	ISE
Iraq Stock Exchange (ISX)	Iracka Gielda Papierów Wartościowych
Irish Enterprise Exchange (IEX)	Irish Enterprise Exchange (IEX)
Irish Stock Exchange (ISE or ISEQ)	Irlandzka Gielda Papierów Wartościowych
Islamabad Stock Exchange (ISE)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Islamabadzie
Istanbul Stock Exchange (ISE)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Stambule
Jaipur Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Jaipur
Jakarta Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Dżakarcie
Jamaica Stock Exchange	Jamajska Gielda Papierów Wartościowych
JASDAQ Securities Exchange	JASDAQ
Johannesburg Securities Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w RPA
JSE Alternative Exchange (ALTX)	ALTX
JSE Securities Exchange / Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Johannesburgu
Kabul Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Kabulu
Karachi Stock Exchange (KSE)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Karaczi
Kazakhstan Stock Exchange (KASE)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Kazachstanie
Khartoum Stock Exchange (KSE)	KSE
Korea Stock Exchange	Koreańska Gielda Papierów Wartościowych
Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange (KLSE)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Kuala Lumpur (Malezyjska Gielda Papierów Wartościowych)
Kuwait Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Kuwejcie

Kyrgyz Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Kirgistanie
Lahore Stock Exchange (LSE)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Lahaur
Ljubljana Stock Exchange (LJSE)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Lublanie
London Stock Exchange (FTSE 100 Index)	Londyńska Gielda Papierów Wartościowych
Ludhiana Stock Exchange Association	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Ludhiana
Lusaka Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Lusace
Luxembourg Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych Luksemburga
Macedonian Stock Exchange	Macedońska Gielda Papierów Wartościowych
Madhya Pradesh Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Madhya Pradesh
Madras Stock Exchange (MSE)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Madrasie
Madrid Stock Exchange (Bolsas y Mercados Españoles)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Madrycie
Malawi Stock Exchange (MSE)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Malawi
Maldives Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych na Malediwach
Malta Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych Malty
Mangalore Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Mangalore
Maputo Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Maputo
Maringá Mercantile and Futures Exchange	Maringá Mercantile and Futures Exchange
Market for Alternative Investment (MAI)	MAI
Markit BOAT	Markit BOAT
Meerut Stock Exchange	Meerut Stock Exchange
MESDAQ	MESDAQ
Moldova Stock Exchange	Moldawska Gielda Papierów Wartościowych
Mongolian Stock Exchange	Mongolska Gielda Papierów Wartościowych
Montenegro Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych Czarnogóry
Moscow Interbank Currency Exchange (MICEX)	MICEX
Muscat Securities Market	Muscat Securities Market
Nagoya Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Nagoi
Nairobi Stock Exchange (NSE)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Nairobi

Namibian Stock Exchange (NSX)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Namibii
NASDAQ Stock Market	NASDAQ
National Stock Exchange (NSX)	Narodowa Gielda Papierów Wartościowych (USA)
National Stock Exchange of Australia (NSX)	Narodowa Gielda Papierów Wartościowych Australii
National Stock Exchange of India (NSE)	Indyjska Narodowa Gielda Papierów Wartościowych
Nepal Stock Exchange	Nepalska Gielda Papierów Wartościowych
New York Board of Trade	New York Board of Trade
New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)	Nowojorska Gielda Papierów Wartościowych
New Zealand Exchange Limited (NZX)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Wellington
NEX Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych NEX
Nigerian Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Nigerii
Niigata Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Niigata
Nordic Growth Market	Nordic Growth Market
Nordic Stock Exchange Group OMX1	OMX1
NYSE Alternext US	NYSE Alternext US
NYSE Arca	NYSE Arca
OMX Exchanges	OMX
OPEX	OPEX
Osaka Securities Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Osace
Oslo Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Oslo
Over The Counter Stock Exchange of India (OTCEI)	Indyjski Rynek Pozagieldowy
Palestine Securities Exchange (PSE)	Palestyńska Gielda Papierów Wartościowych
PFTS Ukraine Stock Exchange	Ukraińska Gielda Papierów Wartościowych PFTS
Philadelphia Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Filadelfii
Philippine Dealing Exchange (PDEX)	PDEX
Philippine Stock Exchange	Filipińska Gielda Papierów Wartościowych
Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE)	PSE

Port Moresby Stock Exchange Limited (POMSoX)	POMSoX
Prague Stock Exchange (PSE)	Praska Gielda Papierów Wartościowych
Project Turquoise	Project Turquoise
Pune Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Pune
RASDAQ	Rasdaq
Riga Stock Exchange,	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Rydze
Rio de Janeiro Stock Exchange (BVRJ)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Rio de Janeiro
RTS Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych RTS
Saint Petersburg Stock Exchange (SPBEX)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Sankt Petersburgu
Santiago Electronic Stock Exchange	Santiago Electronic Stock Exchange
Santiago Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Santiago
São Paulo Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Sao Paulo
Sapporo Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Sapporo
Sarajevo Stock Exchange (SASE)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Sarajewie
Saudi Arabia Electronic Securities Information System	Elektroniczna Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Arabii Saudyjskiej
Saurashtra-Kutch Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Saurashtra-Kutch
Shanghai Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Szanghaju
Shenzhen Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Shenzhen
SIBEX	SIBEX
Sibiu Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Sybinie
Singapore Commodity Exchange (SICOM)	SICOM
Singapore Exchange (SGX)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Singapurze
South Pacific Stock Exchange (SPSE)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych Południowego Pacyfiku
Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych Tajlandii
Stockholm Stock Exchange	Sztokholmska Gielda Papierów Wartościowych
Surabaya Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Surabaja

Swaziland Stock Exchange (SSX)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Suazi
SWX Swiss Exchange	Szwajcarska Gielda Papierów Wartościowych SWX
Sydney Futures Exchange (SFE)	SFE
Tadawul	Tadawul
Taiwan Stock Exchange	Tajwańska Gielda Papierów Wartościowych
Tallinn Stock Exchange,	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Tallinnie
Tashkent Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Taszkencie
Tehran Stock Exchange (TSE)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Teheranie
Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange (TASE)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Tel Awiwie
Thailand Futures Exchange (TFEX)	TFEX
The k@mille Project Exchange (KPE)	KPE
The South African Futures Exchange (SAFEX)	SAFEX
The Stock Exchange of Mauritius (SEM)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych Mauritiusa
Tokyo Stock Exchange	Tokijska Gielda Papierów Wartościowych
Toronto Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Toronto
Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Trynidadzie i Tobago
TSX Group	TSX Group
TSX Venture Exchange	TSX Venture Exchange
Uganda Securities Exchange (USE)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Ugandzie
Uttar Pradesh Stock Association	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Uttar Pradesh
Vadodara Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Vadodara
Valencia Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Walencji
Valparaíso Stock Exchange (BOVALPO)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Valparaíso
Varaždin Stock Exchange	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Varaždin
Vilnius Stock Exchange	Wileńska Gielda Papierów Wartościowych
Warsaw Stock Exchange (WSE, GPW - Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Warszawie	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Warszawie
Wiener Börse	Wiedeńska Gielda Papierów Wartościowych

World Stock Exchange (WSE)	WSE
Zagreb Stock Exchange (ZSE)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Zagrzebiu
Zimbabwe Stock Exchange (ZSE)	Gielda Papierów Wartościowych w Zimbabwe
<b>OC36</b>	
<b>&lt;measures&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;jednostki miary&gt;</b>
list	lista
level	poziom
rate	poziom
toll	liczba
temperature	temperatura
<b>OC37</b>	
<b>&lt;market&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;rynek&gt;</b>
industry	przemysł
<b>OC38</b>	
<b>&lt;control &gt;</b>	<b>&lt;kontrola&gt;</b>
<b>OC39</b>	
<b>&lt;sleep &gt;</b>	<b>&lt;sen &gt;</b>



### **3. The tables recapitulating the analysis of the verb *open* and *send***

**The table recapitulating the analysis of the verb *open***





**The table recapitulating the analysis of the verb *send***





## Abbreviations and Symbols

A, ADJ	adjective
ABL	ablative
ABSTR	abstract noun
ACC	accusative
ADV	adverb
ALL	all
ANM	animate noun
Anti	antonym
AOLD	Advanced Oxford Learners' Dictionary
Caus	causativum
CMT	Controlled Machine Translation
CONCR	concrete noun
Conv	conversive
DAT	dative
ECD	Explanatory Combinatorial Dictionary
GEN	genitive
Gener	generic
GP	GovernmentPattern
HUM	human noun
INANM	inanimate noun
KJP	Korpus Języka Polskiego
L1	key of the lexical function
L2	value of the lexical function
LDOCE	Longan Dictionary of Current English
LF	Lexical Function
Liqu	liquidatum
LOC	locative
	Macmillan
MED	EnglishDictionary
MTT	Meaning-Text Theory



NOM	nominative
NP1	subject
NP2	object
OALD	Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English
OOA	Object Oriented Approach
P	process
Perm	permissivum
PWNO	PWNOXFORD English-Polish / Polish-English Dictionary
S	subject
S	state
SJP	Słownik Języka Polskiego
Syn	synonym
T	transition
V	verb
Vi	intransitive erb
Vt	transitive verb
WNWDOAE	Webster's New World Dictionary of Advanced English
WSD	Word Sense Disambiguation
WSJP	Wielki Słownik Języka Polskiego
[ ... ]	class of objects - general
< ... >	class of objects - specific
\	without
/	with

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## Summary in Polish

Przedmiotem rozprawy doktorskiej jest dezambiguizacja dwóch angielskich czasowników kauzatywnych: *open* (otworzyć/otwierać) oraz *send* (wysłać/wysyłać) w ramach projektu polegającego na stworzeniu elektronicznych baz danych morfologicznych, syntaktycznych i leksykalnych, znajdujących zastosowanie w tworzeniu słowników elektronicznych typu *modifié – modifieur* języka ogólnego, jak również języków specjalistycznych.

Do dezambiguizacji i analizy wybranych czasowników zastosowano model zorientowany obiektowo Wiesława Banysia, którego parametry umożliwiają opis każdej jednostki leksykalnej w sposób precyzyjny, kompletny i zgodny z wymogami tłumaczenia automatycznego.

Pojęciem kluczowym przyjętej metody opisu leksykograficznego jest *klasa obiektowa* zawierająca elementy wyodrębnione na podstawie atrybutów i operatorów właściwych dla danej klasy, umożliwiających ukazanie polisemii predykatów i wyróżnienie ich poszczególnych użyć.

Posługując się modelem zorientowanym obiektowo ustala się zestaw użyć analizowanych czasowników w korpusie, z uwzględnieniem słowników tradycyjnych, następnie grupuje się znalezione okurencje użyć w zbiory posiadające wspólne cechy syntaktyczne, semantyczne i leksykalne, przypisuje się poszczególnym zbiorom użyć tłumaczenia w języku docelowym, konklukuje analizy zapisuje się zarówno w formacie opisowym, jak i w formie tabel.

Z prezentowanego w niniejszej rozprawie punktu widzenia wynika fakt, że jest tyle znaczeń danego słowa w języku źródłowym, ile jest jego tłumaczeń w języku docelowym.

**Słowa kluczowe:** leksykografia, tłumaczenie automatyczne, metoda zorientowana obiektowo, klasa obiektowa, dezambiguizacja

NP1	verb	prep	ADV	NP2	prep.	ADV	NP3	NP1	NP1	verb	prep.	NP2	NP2	prep.	NP3	NP3
OC				OC			OC	case	OC			case	OC		case	OC
[CONCR] <OC1>	open	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	[CONCR] <OC1>	debiutować	-	-	-	-	-	-
[CONCR] <OC2>	open	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	[CONCR] <OC2>	mieć premierę	-	-	-	-	-	-
[ANMhum] <OC2>	open	(up)	-	[ABSTR] <OC3> <OC4>	-	-	-	N	[ANMhum] <OC2>	nawiązać / nawiązywać	-	ACC	[ABSTR] <OC3> <OC4>	-	-	-
[ANMhum] <OC2>	open	-	-	[CONCR] <OC43>	-	-	-	N	[ANMhum] <OC2>	odpiąć / odpinać	-	ACC	[CONCR] <OC43>	-	-	-
[ANMhum]	open	(up)	-	[CONCR] <OC6> <OC7> <OC8> <OC9> <OC10> <OC11> <OC12> <OC13>	-	-	-	N	[ANMhum] <OC6> <OC7> <OC8> <OC9> <OC10> <OC11> <OC12> <OC13>	otworzyć otwierać	-	ACC	[CONCR] <OC6> <OC7> <OC8> <OC9> <OC10> <OC11> <OC12> <OC13>	-	-	-
[ANM]	open	(up)	-	[ANM] [CONCR] <OC14>	-	-	-	N	[ANM]	otworzyć otwierać	-	ACC	[ANM] [CONCR] <OC14>	-	-	-
[ANM] [CONCR] <OC15>	open	-	-	[CONCR] <OC16> <OC17>	-	-	-	N	[ANM] [CONCR] <OC15>	otworzyć otwierać	-	ACC	[CONCR] <OC16> <OC17>	-	-	-
[CONCR] <OC18>	open	-	-	[CONCR] <OC19>	-	-	-	N	[CONCR] <OC18>	otworzyć otwierać	-	ACC	[CONCR] <OC19>	-	-	-
[ANM] [ABSTR]	open	(up)	-	[CONCR] <OC20>	-	-	-	N	[ANM] [ABSTR]	otworzyć otwierać	-	ACC	[CONCR] <OC20>	-	-	-
[ANMhum] [CONCR] <OC21>	open	-	-	[CONCR] <OC22> <OC23>	-	-	-	N	[ANM] [CONCR] <OC21>	otworzyć otwierać	-	ACC	[CONCR] <OC22> <OC23>	-	-	-
[ANMhum] [INANM]	open	(up)	-	[CONCR] <OC24> [ABSTR] <OC25>	-	-	-	N	[ANMhum] [INANM]	otworzyć otwierać	-	ACC	[CONCR] <OC24> [ABSTR] <OC25>	-	-	-
[ANMhum] [CONCR] <OC26>	open	(up)	-	[CONCR] <OC27>	-	-	-	N	[ANMhum] [CONCR] <OC26>	otworzyć otwierać	-	ACC	[CONCR] <OC27>	-	-	-
[ANM] <OC28>	open	-	-	[CONCR] <OC29>	-	-	-	N	[ANM] <OC28>	otworzyć otwierać	-	ACC	[CONCR] <OC29>	-	-	-
[ANMhum]	open	(up /		[ABSTR]	-		-	N	[ANMhum]	otworzyć	-	ACC	[ABSTR]	-	-	-

		<i>out</i>		<OC30>						<i>otwierać</i>			<OC30>			
[ANMhum] [CONCR] <OC21>	<i>open</i>	<i>up / upon</i>	-	[CONCR] <OC13>	-	-	-	N	[ANMhum] [CONCR] <OC21>	<i>otworzyć otwierać ogień</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
[ANMhum]	<i>open</i>	<i>up</i>	-	-	-	-	-	N	[ANMhum]	<i>otworzyć otwierać się</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
[CONCR] <OC31>	<i>open</i>	<i>( up / out)</i>	-	[CONCR] <OC14>	-	-	-	N	[CONCR] <OC31>	<i>otworzyć otwierać się</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
[CONCR] <OC6> <OC14> <OC16> <OC17> <OC12> <OC9> <OC20> <OC27>	<i>open</i>	<i>(up)</i>	-	-	-	-	-	N	[CONCR] <OC6> <OC14> <OC16> <OC17> <OC12> <OC9> <OC20> <OC27>	<i>otworzyć otwierać się</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
[CONCR] <OC32> <OC33> <OC34>	<i>open</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	[CONCR] <OC32> <OC33> <OC34>	<i>otworzyć otwierać się</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
[CONCR] <OC35>	<i>open</i>	<i>out / up</i>	-	-	-	-	-	N	[CONCR] <OC35>	<i>otworzyć otwierać się</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
[CONCR] <OC19>	<i>open</i>	<i>into / out into /out onto / out to</i>	-	-	-	-	-	N	[CONCR] <OC19>	<i>otworzyć otwierać się</i>	<i>na</i>	-	-	-	-	-
[ANMhum] [INANM]	<i>open</i>	<i>(up)</i>	-	[ABSTR] <OC36>	-	-	-	N	[ANMhum] [INANM]	<i>spowodować / powodować</i>	-	ACC	[ABSTR] <OC36>	-	-	-
[ABSTR] <OC36>	<i>open</i>	<i>(up)</i>	-	-	-	-	-	N	[ABSTR] <OC36>	<i>powstać / powstawać</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
[CONCR] <OC38> <OC39>	<i>open</i>	<i>into / up into/ out into/ out to</i>	-	-	-	-	-	N	[CONCR] <OC38> <OC39>	<i>przejsć/ przechodzić</i>	<i>w</i>	-	-	-	-	-
[ANMhum]	<i>open</i>	-	-	[CONCR] <OC40> <OC41> <OC42>	-	-	-	N	[ANMhum]	<i>rozłożyć / rozkładać</i>	-	ACC	[CONCR] <OC40> <OC41> <OC42>	-	-	-
[ANMhum]	<i>open</i>	<i>up / out</i>		[CONCR] <OC40>	-		-	N	[ANMhum]	<i>rozłożyć / rozkładać</i>	-	ACC	[CONCR] <OC40>	-	-	-

[ANMhum]	open	-	-	[CONCR] <OC5>	-	-	-	N	[ANMhum]	rozpiąć / rozpinać	-	ACC	[CONCR] <OC5>	-	-	-
[CONCR] <OC8> [ABSTR] <OC30>	open	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	[CONCR] <OC8> [ABSTR] <OC30>	rozpocząć / rozpoczynać się	-	-	-	-	-	-
[ANMhum]	open	-	-	[CONCR] <OC44>	-	-	-	N	[ANMhum]	rozsunąć / rozsunąć	-	ACC	[CONCR] <OC44>	-	-	-
[CONCR] <OC44>	open	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	[CONCR] <OC44>	rozsunąć / rozsunąć się	-	-	-	-	-	-
[ANMhum]	open	-	-	[CONCR] <OC19>	-	<i>slightly/ a bit / a crack / a little / a fraction</i>	-	N	[ANMhum]	uchylić uchylać	-	ACC	[CONCR] <OC19>	-	-	-
[ANMhum]	open	-	<i>a bit of</i>	-	-	-	[CONCR] <OC19>	N	[ANMhum]	uchylić uchylać	-	ACC	[CONCR] <OC19>	-	-	-
[ANMhum] [CONCR] <OC45>	open	(up)	-	[CONCR] <OC46>	-	-	-	N	[ANMhum] [CONCR] <OC45>	uchylić uchylać	-	ACC	[CONCR] <OC46>	-	-	-
[CONCR] <OC47>	open	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[CONCR] <OC47>	wejść / wchodzić na ekrany	-	-	-	-	-	-
[ANMhum]	open	up	-	-	<i>about / on</i>	-	-	N	[ANMhum]	zacząć / zaczynać mówić	-	-	-	-	-	-

NP1	verb	prep.	NP2	prep.	ADV	prep.	NP3	NP1	NP1	verb	pre p.	NP2	NP2	prep.	NP3	NP3
OC			OC				OC	cas e	OC			case	OC		case	OC
[ALL]	<i>send</i>	-	[ANM]	<i>into</i>	-	-	[ABSTR] <OC1> <OC2> <OC3> <OC4> <OC5>	N	[ALL]	<i>doprowadzić/ doprowadzać</i>	<i>do</i>	GEN	[ABSTR] <OC1> <OC2> <OC3> <OC4> <OC5>	-	-	-
[ANMhum]	<i>send</i>	back	[CONCR]	-	-	-	-	N	[ANMhum]	<i>odesłać / odsylać</i>	-	ACC	[CONCR]	-	-	-
[ANMhum]	<i>send</i>	-	[CONCR]	<i>back</i>	-	-	-	N	[ANMhum]	<i>odesłać / odsylać</i>	-	ACC	[CONCR]	-	-	-
[ANMhum]	<i>send</i>	<i>away</i>	[CONCR]	-	-	-	-	N	[ANMhum]	<i>odesłać / odsylać</i>	-	ACC	[CONCR]	-	-	-
[ANMhum]	<i>send</i>	-	[CONCR]	<i>away</i>	-	-	-	N	[ANMhum]	<i>odesłać / odsylać</i>	-	ACC	[CONCR]	-	-	-
[ANMhum]	<i>send</i>	<i>off</i>	[ANM]	-	-	-	-	N	[ANMhum]	<i>odesłać / odsylać</i>	-	ACC	[ANM]	-	-	-
[ANMhum]	<i>send</i>	-	[ANM]	<i>off</i>	-	-	-	N	[ANM]	<i>odesłać / odsylać</i>	-	ACC	[ANM]	-	-	-
[ANMhum] [ABSTR] <OC6>	<i>send</i>	up	[CONCR]		-	-	-	N	[ANMhum] [ABSTR] <OC6>	<i>parodiować / sparodiować</i>	-	ACC	[CONCR]	-	-	-
[ANMhum] [ABSTR] <OC6>	<i>send</i>	-	[CONCR]	<i>up</i>	-	-	-	N	[ANMhum] [ABSTR] <OC6>	<i>parodiować / sparodiować</i>	-	ACC	[CONCR]	-	-	-
[ANMhum]	<i>send</i>		[CONCR] <OC7> <OC8> <OC9> <OC10> <OC11>	-	-	-	-	N	[ANMhum]	<i>posłać / posyłać</i>	-	ACC	[CONCR] <OC7> <OC8> <OC9> <OC10> <OC11>	-	-	-
[ANMhum]	<i>send</i>		[ANM]	-	<i>spinning</i>	into/to/ down/ around/across /onto /through/against /off/in /back	[CONCR: INANM]	N	[ANMhum]	<i>posłać / posyłać</i>	-	ACC	[CONCR]	<i>na</i>	ACC	[CONCR: INANM]
[ANMhum] [INANM]	<i>send</i>		[INANM] [CONCR: INANM]	-	<i>flying</i>	(through/in/ up/across/ to/into/over)	[CONCR: INANM]	N	[ANMhum] [INANM]	<i>posłać / posyłać</i>	-	ACC	[INANM] [CONCR: INANM]	<i>na w</i>	-	[CONCR: INANM]
[ANMhum]	<i>send</i>	-	[ANMhum]	<i>for</i>	-	-	[ANM] [CONCR] <OC12> <OC13>	N	[ANMhum]	<i>posłać / posyłać</i>	-	ACC	[ANMhum]	<i>po</i>	ACC	[ANM] [CONCR] <OC12> <OC13>
[ANMhum]	<i>send</i>		[CONCR]	-	-	-	-	N	[ANMhum]	<i>posłać /</i>	-	ACC	[CONCR]	-	-	-

			<OC14>							<i>posyłać spojrzenie</i>			<OC14>			
[CONCR]	<i>send</i>		[CONCR]	-	<i>flying</i>	-	-	N	[CONCR]	<i>posłać / posyłać</i>	-	ACC	[CONCR]	<i>w</i>	ACC	<i>powietrze</i>
[INANM]	<i>send</i>	-	[ANM]	-	<i>spinning</i>	-	-	N	[INANM]	<i>powalić / powalać</i>	-	ACC	[ANM]	-	-	-
[ABSTR]	<i>send</i>	-	[CONCR]	<i>out of</i>	-	-	<OC38>	N	[ABSTR]	<i>pozbawić / pozbawiać kontroli</i>	-	ACC	[CONCR]	-	-	-
[ANMhum]	<i>send</i>	<i>in</i>	[CONCR]	-	-	-	-	N	[ANMhum]	<i>przysłać / przysyłać</i>	-	ACC	[CONCR]	-	-	-
[ANMhum]	<i>send</i>		[CONCR]	<i>in</i>	-	-	-	N	[ANMhum]	<i>przysłać / przysyłać</i>	-	ACC	[CONCR]	-	-	-
[ANMhum]	<i>send</i>	<i>down</i>	[ANMhum]	-	-	-	-	N	[ANMhum]	<i>relegować</i>	-	ACC	[ANMhum]	-	-	-
[ALL]	<i>send</i>		[ALL]	-	<i>present participle form of verbs</i>	-	-	N	[ALL]	<i>spowodować, że</i>	-		[ALL]	-	-	-
[ALL]	<i>send</i>	-	[ANMhum] [CONCR] <OC15>	<i>to</i>	-	-	<OC39>	N	[ALL]	<i>uśpić / usypiać</i>	-	ACC	[ANMhum] [CONCR] <OC15>	-	-	-
[CONCR] <OC16>	<i>send</i>	<i>out/up</i>	[CONCR] <OC17>	-	-	-	-	N	[CONCR] <OC16>	<i>wytworzyć / wytwarzać</i>	-	ACC	[CONCR] <OC17>	-	-	-
[CONCR] <OC18>	<i>send</i>	<i>out up</i>	[CONCR] <OC19>	-	-	-	-	N	[CONCR] <OC18>	<i>wypuścić / wypuszczać</i>	-	ACC	[CONCR] <OC19>	-	-	-
[ANMhum] [CONCR] <OC15> <OC20> <OC21> <OC22> <OC23> <OC24> <OC18> <OC25> <OC26> <OC27> <OC28>	<i>send</i>	-	[CONCR]	-	-	-	-	N	[ANMhum] [CONCR] <OC15> <OC20> <OC21> <OC22> <OC23> <OC24> <OC18> <OC25> <OC26> <OC27> <OC28>	<i>wysłać / wysyłać</i>	-	ACC	[CONCR]	-	-	-
[ANMhum]	<i>send</i>	<i>off up out round around on</i>	[CONCR]	-	-	-	-	N	[ANMhum]	<i>wysłać / wysyłać</i>	-	ACC	[CONCR]	-	-	-
[ANMhum]	<i>send</i>	<i>off up out round around</i>	[CONCR]	-	-	-	-	N	[ANMhum]	<i>wysłać / wysyłać</i>	-	ACC	[CONCR]	-	-	-

[CONCR] <OC20>	<i>send</i>	<i>out</i>	[CONCR] <OC21>	-	-	-	-	N	[CONCR] <OC20>	<i>wysłać / wysyłać</i>	-	ACC	[CONCR] <OC21>	-	-	-
[ANM] <OC30> [CONCR] <OC21>	<i>send</i>	<i>out</i>	[CONCR] <OC31>		-	-	-	N	[ANM] <OC30> [CONCR] <OC21>	<i>wysłać / wysyłać</i>	-	ACC	[CONCR] <OC31>	-	-	-
[CONCR] <OC21>	<i>send</i>	-	[CONCR] <OC31>	<i>out</i>	-	-	-	N	[CONCR] <OC21>	<i>wysłać / wysyłać</i>	-	ACC	[CONCR] <OC31>	-	-	-
[CONCR] <OC18> <OC24> <OC25>	<i>send</i>	<i>out</i>	[CONCR] <OC32>		-	-	-	N	[CONCR] <OC18> <OC24> <OC25>	<i>wysłać / wysyłać</i>	-	ACC	[CONCR] <OC32>	-	-	-
[CONCR] <OC27>	<i>send</i>	<i>out</i>	[CONCR] <OC33>	-	-	-	-	N	[CONCR] <OC27>	<i>wysłać / wysyłać</i>	-	ACC	[CONCR] <OC33>	-	-	-
[ANMhum]	<i>send</i>	<i>(away, off, out)for</i>	[CONCR: INANM]	-		-	-	N	[ANMhum]	<i>wysłać / wysyłać po</i>	-	ACC	[CONCR: INANM]	-	-	-
[ANMhum] [INANM]	<i>send</i>	-	[CONCR] <OC34> <OC35> <OC36>	-	<i>tumbling/ reeling/ plummeting/ lower</i>	-	-	N	[ANMhum] [INANM]	<i>wywolać / wywoływać spadek</i>	-	ACC	[CONCR] <OC34> <OC35> <OC36>	-	-	-
[ANMhum] [INANM]	<i>send</i>	-	[CONCR] <OC34> <OC35> <OC36>		<i>soaring/ higher/ up</i>	-	-	N	[ANMhum] [INANM]	<i>wywolać / wywoływać wzrost</i>	-	ACC	[CONCR] <OC34> <OC35> <OC36>	-	-	-